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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

MONEY-TABLE.

(Comp. p. xi.)

Approximate Equivalents.

American Money		English Money.			German Money		Austrian Money.		French and Italian Money	
<i>Doll.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Pf.</i>	<i>K.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>Fr.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
—	1	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	4	—	5	—	5
—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	$1\frac{1}{4}$	—	10	—	12	—	$12\frac{1}{2}$
—	5	—	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	—	20	—	24	—	25
—	10	—	—	5	—	40	—	48	—	50
—	$12\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	$6\frac{1}{4}$	—	50	—	60	—	$62\frac{1}{2}$
—	20	—	—	$9\frac{3}{4}$	—	80	—	96	1	—
—	22	—	—	$10\frac{1}{4}$	—	85	1	—	1	10
—	25	—	1	—	1	—	1	20	1	25
—	43	—	1	9	1	70	2	—	2	$12\frac{1}{2}$
—	50	—	2	—	2	—	2	40	2	50
—	75	—	3	—	3	—	3	60	3	75
1	—	—	4	—	4	—	4	80	5	—
1	25	—	5	—	5	—	6	—	6	25
1	50	—	6	—	6	—	7	20	7	50
1	75	—	7	—	7	—	8	40	8	75
2	—	—	8	—	8	—	9	60	10	—
2	25	—	9	—	9	—	10	80	11	25
2	50	—	10	—	10	—	12	—	12	50
3	—	—	12	—	12	—	14	40	15	—
4	—	—	16	—	16	—	19	20	20	—
5	—	1	—	—	20	—	24	—	25	—
25	—	5	—	—	100	—	120	—	125	—

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

INCLUDING

DALMATIA AND BOSNIA

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

WITH 33 MAPS AND 44 PLANS

TENTH EDITION, REVISED AND AUGMENTED

LEIPZIG: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER

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1905

‘Go, little book, God send thee good passage
And specially let this be thy prayere,
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.’

PREFACE.

THE HANDBOOK FOR AUSTRIA, which is now issued for the ninth time, and corresponds with the twenty-sixth German edition, is designed to assist the traveller in planning his tour and disposing of his time to the best advantage, to render him as far as possible independent of the services of hotel-keepers, commissionnaires, and guides, and thus to enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with on his tour.

The Handbook has been compiled almost entirely from the personal observation of the Editor, and most of the country described has been repeatedly explored by him with a view to procure the latest possible information; but, as many of the data in the Handbook relate to matters which are constantly undergoing alteration, he will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. Those already received, which in many instances have proved most useful, he gratefully acknowledges.

The districts described in this Handbook were formerly embraced in the Handbook for Southern Germany and Austria, which is now published in two separate volumes. The information in the present volume is, however, much fuller than that contained in the corresponding part of the older Handbook, and has been augmented by a short description of the Austrian Alps. Its contents are divided into TEN SECTIONS (I. Vienna and its Environs; II. Upper and Lower Austria, Salzkammergut, and Salzburg; III. Tyrol; IV. Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Istria; V. Bohemia and Moravia; VI. Galicia and the Bukowina; VII. Dalmatia; VIII. Hungary, Croatia, and Slavonia; IX. Transylvania; X. Bosnia), each of which may be separately removed from the book by the traveller who wishes to minimise the bulk of his luggage. A fuller description of the mountainous districts of S. Germany and Austria (Tyrol, Salzkammergut, etc.) has been published in a separate volume entitled 'The Eastern Alps' (10th Ed. 1903).

The MAPS and PLANS, on which special care has been bestowed, will, it is hoped, render material service to the traveller in planning his tour. Five new maps and seven new plans have been added in the present edition.

TIME TABLES. Information as to the departure of trains-steamboats, and diligences is seldom to be relied upon unless obtained from local sources. The best Austrian time-tables are contained in the *Oesterreichisches Kursbuch*, which appears at Vienna ten times annually (1 K. 40 h.).

DISTANCES by road are given approximately in English miles; but in the case of mountain-excursions they are expressed by the time in which they can be accomplished by average walkers. **HEIGHTS** are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre), and the **POPULATIONS** from data furnished by the most recent census.

HOTELS. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate, not only the first-class hotels, but also others of a less pretending kind, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of comfort and great saving of expenditure. The asterisks indicate those hotels which the Editor has reason to believe to be provided with the comforts and conveniences expected in an up-to-date establishment, and also to be well-managed and with a reasonable scale of charges. Houses of a more modest character, when good of their class, are described as 'fair' or 'very fair'. At the same time the Editor does not doubt that comfortable accommodation may often be obtained at hotels which he has not starred or even mentioned. Hotel-charges, as well as carriage-fares and fees to guides, are liable to frequent variation, and generally have a strong upward tendency; but these items, as stated in the Handbook either from the personal experience of the Editor or from data furnished by numerous correspondents, will at least afford the traveller an approximate idea of his expenditure.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers is the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. Language. Money. Passports.

LANGUAGE. For travellers purposing to explore the remoter parts of Austria a slight acquaintance with German is very desirable; but those who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English or French is spoken at the principal hotels and the usual public resorts. A few remarks on the Polish, Hungarian, and Slavonic languages, which may be useful to travellers in the E. and S. provinces of Austria, are given on pp. 275, 320, and 428.

MONEY. The new Austrian monetary unit is the *Crown (Krone)* = 100 *Heller*, in terms of which the railways, custom-houses, bankers, etc., state their charges. But in ordinary business reckonings are still frequently made in the old *Florins (Gulden)* and *Kreuzers* (1 florin = 100 kreuzer = 2 crowns; 1 kreuzer = 2 heller). The current silver coins are pieces of 5, 2, 1 crown; in nickel there are 10 and 20 heller pieces, and in bronze 2 and 1 heller pieces. In gold there are pieces of 10 and 20 crowns, besides the gold florin or Gulden (now rare; 4 gold gulden = 10 francs). Large sums are paid in government notes (10 and 20 *K.*) or bank-notes (50, 100, and 1000 *K.*). The average rate of exchange for a sovereign (or a German gold piece of 20 marks) is 24 *K.*, and for a Napoleon 19½ *K.* Those who desire to convert considerable sums into Austrian notes should be careful to employ respectable bankers or money-changers; and they will effect the exchange to better advantage in the principal towns of Austria itself than at Munich or other towns in Germany. Those who travel with large sums should be provided with English circular notes, in preference to bank-notes or gold, as, if lost, their value is recoverable. American travellers may also find the cheques issued by the American Express Co. convenient.

Travellers who propose to visit Servia will find a short account of the Servian currency under Belgrade at p. 381. The Roumanian currency is similar, francs being called *Lei* and centimes *Bani*. — Money in Bosnia, see p. 428; in Montenegro, see p. 313.

It may be stated generally that travelling in Austria, except the large cities and the fashionable health-resorts, is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, and tolerably proficient in the language, may, by avoiding the beaten track as much as possible, succeed in limiting his expenditure to 6-8s. per diem; but the traveller who prefers driving to

walking, frequents hotels of the highest class, and requires the services of guides and commissionaires, must be prepared to expend at least 25-30s. daily.

PASSPORTS are not absolutely necessary in Austria; but they are sometimes called for in order to prove the identity of the traveller, they are not unfrequently serviceable in procuring admission to collections, and they must be presented at the post-office before the traveller can obtain delivery of registered letters. — For Servia and Roumania passports are indispensable (see pp. 381, 404).

Foreign Office passports may be obtained in London through *C. Smith and Son*, 68 Charing Cross; *Buss*, 440 West Strand; *E. Stanford*, 26 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross; *W. J. Adams*, 59 Fleet Street (charge 2s.; agent's fee 1s. 6d.).

CUSTOM HOUSE formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey, which are not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier. At the Austrian frontier playing-cards, almanacks, and sealed letters are liable to confiscation. Tobacco and cigars, the sale of which in Austria is a monopoly of government, are liable to a duty of about 12 K. per pound. According to the strict rule, one ounce of tobacco and 10 cigars only are exempt from duty. Cycles, see p. xiv. — The keys should be sent along with all luggage forwarded in advance.

II. Season and Plan of Tour.

The Austria-Hungarian monarchy covers an area of 115,840 square miles (exclusive of Bosnia and the Herzegovina), with a population of 45,405,000 (26,151,000 in Austria, 19,254,000 in Hungary), of whom 79 per cent in Austria and 51 per cent in Hungary are Roman Catholics. In 1900 there were 9,171,000 *Germans* in Austria and 2,135,000 in Hungary, 15,690,000 *Slavs* in Austria and 5,180,000 in Hungary, and 8,742,000 *Magyars* in Hungary. Four fifths of the country is mountainous.

The best time for a visit to Vienna or Budapest is between the middle of April and the middle of June, and in autumn. During the hot summer months most of the well-to-do inhabitants leave town and most of the theatres and other places of amusement are closed. The health-resorts are frequented from early spring, and at the height of the summer are generally crowded and correspondingly expensive. For ascents in the German Alps, the Hohe Tatra, and the Transylvanian Carpathians the best time is from the middle of July till the middle of September; for walking tours and for the Southern Alps May, June and September are preferable. Comp. also for Dalmatia p. 292, for Bosnia p. 428.

Among the most interesting points in Austria-Hungary are the following:

In the ARCHDUCHEY OF AUSTRIA, SALZKAMMERGUT, and SALZBURG: Vienna (p. 1); Linz (p. 86); the Danube from Linz (or Passau) to Vienna (R. 4); Schaffberg (p. 104); Gmunden, Traunsee, and Ischl (R. 8); Salzburg and the Gaisberg (R. 10); the environs of Golling (p. 117); Liechtenstein-

Klamm (p. 118); Zell am See and environs (p. 120); the Gastein Valley (R. 13); Krimml (R. 14); Höllental, Schneeberg, Raxalp, Semmering (R. 31).

In TYROL: Innsbruck and environs (R. 15); Achensee (p. 134); Zillertal (R. 17); Kitzbühler Horn (p. 122); Hohe Salve (p. 122); the Arlberg Railway (R. 18); the Brenner Railway (R. 20); Meran (p. 25⁹); the Stelvio Pass (R. 23); Lago di Garda (R. 25); Cortina (p. 171).

In STYRIA, CARINTHIA, CARNIOLA, and ISTRIA: Aussee (p. 109); Mariazell (p. 178); Eisenerz (p. 182); Gesäuse (p. 182); Gratz (R. 36); Adelsberg Grotto (p. 193); St. Canzian (p. 194); Dobratsch (p. 198); Trieste (R. 44); Abbazia (p. 210); Pola (p. 212).

In BOHEMIA, MORAVIA, and GALICIA: Prague (R. 45); Schreckenstein near Aussig (p. 232); Bodenbach (p. 231) and Teitschen (p. 255); Teplitz (p. 234); Weckelsdorf and Adersbach rocks (p. 268); the Giant Mountains (for details see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*); Reichenberg (p. 271); Cracow (p. 276).

DALMATIA, see p. 289. HUNGARY, see p. 317 (Transylvania, p. 401). BOSNIA, see p. 427.

III. Conveyances.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING in Austria and Hungary is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortably fitted up. The second-class carriages, provided with spring-seats, are sometimes nearly as good as those of the first class in England. Smoking is allowed in all the carriages, except those 'Für Nichtraucher' and the coupés for ladies. Corridor-trains run on most of the main lines of the State Railway, and the long distance expresses usually have restaurant cars or sleeping cars. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour, and as the railways are generally well organised and under the supervision of government, accidents are happily rare. No one is admitted to the platform without either a railway-ticket or a platform-ticket (*Bahnsteigkarte*). Hand-luggage is free, but the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; and this being done, the traveller need be under no apprehension, as it will be kept in safe custody at its destination until he presents his ticket. When a frontier has to be crossed the traveller is strongly recommended to see his luggage cleared at the custom-house in person.

The enormous weight of the trunks used by some travellers not unfrequently inflicts serious injury on the hotel and railway porters who have to handle them. Travellers are therefore urged to place their heavy articles in the smaller packages and thus minimize the evil as far as possible.

Railway time throughout Austria, Hungary, and Servia is that of 'Mid-Europe', which is one hour in advance of Greenwich time. Roumania observes 'Eastern Europe' time, which is one hour in advance of Mid-Europe time.

DILIGENCES, called '*Eilwagen*' or '*Mallepostes*' in Austria, generally carry three passengers only, two in the inside, and one in the *coupé*. The latter alone affords a tolerable survey of the scenery, and should if possible be secured. In much-frequented districts it is frequently engaged several days beforehand. The guards, who are often retired non-commissioned officers, are generally well-informed

and obliging. The usual quantity of luggage allowed to each passenger by the Eilwagen does not exceed 20 lbs., over-weight being charged for by tariff. Passengers are sometimes required to book their luggage two hours before the time of starting, or even on the previous evening. — The old '*Stellwagen*', formerly the chief means of transit in Tyrol, has now been superseded by the more comfortable OMNIBUS. On nearly all the chief routes *Post-Omnibuses* now run, with relays of horses at the different stages. The best places are the cabriolet and the coupé; and travellers should secure their seats in good time.

EXTRA-POST. The usual tariff in Austria for a carriage and pair for four persons with moderate luggage is about 10 K. per stage of 15 kilomètres ($9\frac{3}{8}$ Engl. M.). For a party of four persons posting is cheaper than travelling by diligence, and of course pleasanter. — In engaging PRIVATE CARRIAGES the stipulation should always be made that the fare includes all tolls.

IV. Cycling.

(Communicated by W. O'Meara, Manager of C. T. C. Touring Bureau.)

The roads of Austria-Hungary, on the whole, fall considerably short of the English standard, for the steam-roller is unknown in that country. The best are those in Tyrol and Carinthia, which are about equal in quality to middling English roads. The further east one goes the worse the roads become. As a rule, the principal roads in the neighbourhood of the larger towns are in bad condition owing to the traffic, and are almost impassable in wet weather. The roads in the principal Alpine valleys are often very fair and generally not very steep. When they lead over a pass they are mostly rideable with comfort up to a certain point; then comes a steep rise followed by a steep pitch on the other side, and then again a moderate incline. Their condition is at its worst in early spring and late autumn, for then the repairs take place; *i.e.* loose, sharp edged stones are dumped into all the holes on the surface and along the ruts; the rest is left to the traffic. — In Hungary only the Hungarian names of places appear on the guide-posts.

The rule of the road in Austria is somewhat complicated. In Styria, Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, Carniola, Croatia, and Hungary we keep to the left, and pass to the right on overtaking; in Carinthia, Tyrol, and the Austrian Littoral (Adriatic coast: Trieste, Gorizia and Gradisca, Istria and Dalmatia) we keep to the right and overtake to the left. Troops on the march always keep to the right side of the road, so in whatever part of the Empire you meet them, keep to the left.

In Styria the law allows cyclists to make use of the paths set aside for foot-passengers on all the government roads (*Reichsstrassen*). On other roads there is generally a strip on one side used by pedes-

trians but not absolutely reserved for them, which can be used with impunity by cyclists, always on the understanding that they must make way for people on foot. On the whole, the police are not nearly so strict in Austria as they are in Germany with regard to the use of footpaths by cyclists. Every machine must be provided with a lamp; coloured glass is not allowed. There is no fixed rule as to the hour for lighting up. It is sufficient to show a light about nightfall.

In some localities there are special laws, for instance with regard to the use of certain streets by cyclists. But these municipal regulations are too numerous and subject to too frequent change to be quoted here. They are moreover not applied very strictly in the case of foreign riders. The prudent tourist might perhaps enquire locally, especially in the larger towns, as to whether there are any such municipal regulations in force.

Cyclists entering the Austrian Empire have to deposit a duty of 50 K. (about 2*l.* 10*s.*), which is refunded when they leave the country, provided the rather intricate conditions stated on the customs receipt are complied with. The tourist would do well to join the Cyclists' Touring Club (chief offices, 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.), whose members are, on presentation of the special ticket supplied gratis by the Club, exempted from making this deposit.

Bicycles accompanied by their owners are carried in all trains as passenger's luggage. There is no free allowance of luggage on the state-railways. Superfluous luggage should be sent on, preferably a few days ahead, by parcels post; the service is rather slow.

Before starting on one's journey one should procure the necessary maps and carefully study the proposed route, endeavouring as far as possible to so arrange it as to ride *down* the river valleys and to avoid long toilsome grinds uphill. Suitable maps are supplied by the Cyclists' Touring Club, and the Touring Bureau of the club will always assist members in planning their tours. The C. T. C. issues a Road Book, in which the principal Austrian roads are described. It has concluded a great number of contracts with hotel-keepers whereby its members are granted special terms and discounts, and there is a reciprocal agreement between that body and the Austrian Touring Club, in virtue of which C. T. C. members are entitled to the special terms arranged by the Austrian Club for its own members with a great many hotel-keepers and others. The Consuls or local representatives of both clubs are always pleased to give advice and assistance to C. T. C. members.

The following cycle-tours will be found interesting. The distances are given from place to place.

Vienna to Gratz (123½ M.; good road): Vienna (607 ft.)-26¾ M. Wiener-Neustadt (919 ft.)-10½ M. Neunkirchen (1207 ft.)-8 M. Gloggnitz (1427 ft.)-10 M. Semmering Pass (3215 ft.)-8½ M. Mürzzuschlag (2205 ft.)-27¾ M. Bruck on the Mur (1598 ft.)-32 M. Gratz (119½ ft.).

Tour through Styria (437 M.): Salzburg (1352 ft.)-17½ M. Golling (1562 ft.)-10½ M. Werfen (1722 ft.)-17 M. Radstadt (2808 ft.)-13½ M. Hohentauern (5702 ft.)-12 M. Mauterndorf (3714 ft.)-7 M. Tamsweg (3350 ft.)-21½ M. Murau (2612 ft.)-10½ M. Teufenbach (2490 ft.)-8 M. Unzmarkt (2460 ft.)-11½ M. Judenburg (2408 ft.)-4 M. Weisskirchen (2192 ft.)-11 M. Obdacher Sattel (3120 ft.)-18 M. Wolfsberg (1512 ft.)-5½ M. St. Andrä (1421 ft.)-6 M. St. Paul (1312 ft.)-6 M. Lavamünd (1129 ft.; caution)-5½ M. Unterdrauburg (1194 ft.)-12 M. Mahrenberg (1217 ft.)-26½ M. Marburg on the Drave (903 ft.)-41½ M. Gratz (1198 ft.)-33½ M. Bruck on the Mur (1598 ft.)-9½ M. Leoben (1745 ft.)-5½ M. St. Michael (1890 ft.)-21 M. Wald (2785 ft.)-17 M. Rottenmann (2215 ft.)-7½ M. Lietzen (2162 ft.)-7 M. Stainach (2406 ft.)-19 M. Aussee (2155 ft.)-17½ M. Ischl (1535 ft.)-15 M. St. Gilgen (1805 ft.)-4½ M. Fuschl (2495 ft.)-15 M. Salzburg (1352 ft.).

Gratz to Trieste (191 M.): Gratz (1198 ft.)-79¾ M. Cilli (791 ft.)-46¼ M. Laibach (942 ft.)-33½ M. Adelsberg (1793 ft.)-8 M. Präwald (1903 ft.)-23½ M. Trieste (20 ft.).

Kufstein to Verona (215 M.): Kufstein (1598 ft.)-47 M. Innsbruck (1880 ft.)-24 M. Brenner (4469 ft.)-8½ M. Sterzing (3110 ft.)-18½ M. Brixen (1831 ft.)-25½ M. Botzen (853 ft.)-37½ M. Trent (640 ft.)-26 M. Ala (482 ft.)-28 M. Verona (213 ft.).

Villach to Franzensfeste (134 M.): Villach (1667 ft.)-23 M. Spittal on the Drave (1818 ft.)-32 M. Oberdrauburg (2000 ft.)-12½ M. Lienz (2218 ft.)-30½ M. Toblach (3996 ft.)-16½ M. Bruneck (2680 ft.)-19½ M. Franzensfeste (2362 ft.).

Tarvis to Trieste (91½ M.): Tarvis (2464 ft.)-7½ M. Predil Pass (3812 ft.)-22 M. Karfreit (771 ft.)-19 M. Canale (354 ft.)-13½ M. Gorizia (282 ft.)-29½ M. Trieste (20 ft.).

V. Hotels. Restaurants. Cafés.

Hotels. The first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Austria and Hungary are generally good; and though the charge for rooms is comparatively high (5-10 *K.* or more), the guest enjoys freedom from other demands. Table d'hôte meals are not usual, and are moreover dearer than meals served à la carte in the restaurants usually connected with the hotel. Pedestrians and travellers of moderate requirements will find the Austrian country-inns very reasonable, 5-6s. a day being generally sufficient to include every item.

Where the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for his account every two or three days, in order that errors may be at once detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable. A waiter's arithmetic is faulty, and his mistakes are seldom in favour of the traveller. It is also objectionable to delay paying one's bill till the last moment, when errors or wilful impositions must be submitted to for want of time to investigate them. Those who intend starting early in the morning will do well to ask for their bills on the previous evening.

Hotel-keepers who wish to commend their houses to British and American travellers are reminded of the desirability of providing the bedrooms with large basins, foot-baths, plenty of water, and an adequate supply of towels. Great care should be taken to ensure that the sanitary arrangements are in proper order, including a strong flush of water and proper toilette-paper; and no house that is deficient in this respect can rank as first-class or receive a star of commendation, whatever may be its excellencies in other departments.

The word *Pension* is used in the Handbook as including board, lodging, and attendance.

English travellers often give trouble by ordering things almost unknown in Austrian usage; and they are apt to become involved in disputes owing to their ignorance of the language. They should therefore endeavour to acquire enough of the German language to render themselves intelligible to the servants, and should try to conform as far as possible to the habits of the country. For this purpose *Baedeker's 'Conversation Dictionary'* and '*Traveller's Manual of Conversation*' will be found useful.

Restaurants are frequented between 12 and 2 for luncheon and after 7 p.m. for dinner, or in the large towns after the theatre. Meals are usually served à la carte, seldom à prix fixe (3-8 K.). A feature of many of the Austrian restaurants (and hotels) is the '*Gastzimmer*' or '*Schweemme*' for the humbler classes on the ground-floor, while the '*Salle à Manger*' or '*Speise-Saal*' is on the first floor. The refreshments supplied in these different apartments are generally the same, while the charges differ considerably. — The table-waiter ('*Speiseträger*') and the headwaiter or '*Zahlkellner*' to whom payment is made each expect a gratuity of 10-20 h. (or about 5 per cent of the bill) while 5-10 h. may be given to the '*piccolo*' or waiter who attends to the liquors.

Some of the Austrian dishes have curious names; e.g. '*Garniertes Rindfleisch*' or '*Feines Rindfleisch*', boiled beef with various vegetables, usually very good; '*Gulyás*', Hungarian baked meat, peppered; '*Paprikahuhn*', fowl prepared in a similar way; '*Jungfernbraten*', roast pork with juniper-berries; '*Matrosen-Braten*', '*Gedampfter Spitz*', '*Ofener Braten*', '*Husaren-Braten*', varieties of stewed beef; '*Ungarisches Rebhuhn*', pickled veal; '*Pisolen*', beans; '*Heurige Erdäpfel*', new potatoes; '*Carfiol*', cauliflower; '*Kren*', horse-radish; '*Aspic*', jelly; '*Risibisi*', rice and peas; '*Beuschel*', calves' lungs in vinegar; '*Junges Wild*', ragout or entrails of game, etc.; '*Kaiserfleisch*', smoked sucking-pig; '*Krenfleisch*', stewed pork with horse-radish; '*Frankfurter*', small boiled sausages. — Cold dishes and whets are grouped under the heading '*Hors d'œuvres*' or '*Assietten*'. — Among favourite sweet dishes are: '*Strudel mit Roster*', thin pastry with steamed plums; '*Schmarrn*', a kind of pastry; '*Böhmische Dalken*', pastry with stewed plums (pówedel); '*Topfenhaluska*', dumplings with curds; '*Koch*', soufflé.

Table-wine is served in open bottles ($\frac{1}{4}$ litre) or in glasses, and is usually drunk mixed with soda-water (syphon) or other mineral water. '*Ein achtel gespritzt*' means $\frac{1}{8}$ litre of wine with $\frac{1}{8}$ litre of soda-water; '*doppelt*' or '*voll gespritzt*' means with twice the quantity of soda-water.

Cafés are frequented for breakfast between 8 and 10 a.m., while in the large towns they seldom close before 2 or 3 a.m. Beer is rarely to be obtained and only cold viands are provided. The table-waiter and the '*Zahlmarqueur*' each expect 4-6 h. from a single visitor.

Small cup of black coffee, '*Nusschwarzer*'; with milk, '*Capuziner*'; larger cup or glass of coffee with cream, '*Melange*'; cream, '*Obers*' or '*Schmetten*'. '*Grosser Kaffée*' means coffee and milk served separately (with more milk than *caffée*, '*verkehrt weiss*'). — Ices (see below) are to be had at most of the *cafés*.

CONFECTIONERS offer a large choice of pastry and ices ('*Ribisel*'),

currant, 'Weinscharl', barberry, 'Dindl', cherry, 'Marillen', apricot, 'Schmankerl', vanilla-ice).

VI. Post and Telegraph Offices.

POSTAL RATES. Austria, Hungary, and Bosnia each have postage-stamps of their own. *Ordinary Letters* within Austria-Hungary, Bosnia, and Germany, 10 h. per 20 grammes ($\frac{2}{3}$ oz.); for foreign countries, 25 h. per 15 grammes ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz.). *Registered Letters* 25 h. more. — *Post Cards* 5 h., for abroad 10 h.; reply post-cards 10 and 20 h. — *Letter Cards* 6 h. (for correspondence within any one town), 10 h., and 20 h. — Stamps may be purchased at most tobacco-shops. Foreigners should be careful not to put Austrian stamps on letters mailed in Hungary, or vice versâ.

TELEGRAMS. The charge for a telegram within Austria-Hungary, Bosnia, and Germany is 6 h. per word (minimum 60 h.). For each foreign telegram a charge of 60 h. is made plus the following rates per word: Great Britain and Ireland 26 h.; Belgium or Denmark 21 h.; France or Bulgaria 16 h.; Italy 8-16 h.; Montenegro, Roumania, Servia, or Switzerland 9 h.; Netherlands 19 h.; Norway 32 h.; Russia or Sweden 24 h.; Turkey 28 h.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room; also Route.	N. = North, northern, etc.
B. = Breakfast.	S. = South, etc.
D. = Dinner.	E. = East, etc.
A. = Attendance.	W. = West, etc.
L. = Light.	K. = Krone (crown).
pens. = pension.	h. = heller.
rfmts. = refreshments.	M. = mark.
M. = English mile.	pf. = pfennig.
R., r., L., l. = right, left.	hr. = hour.
omn. = omnibus.	min. = minute.
ft. = English foot.	ca. = circa, about.

The number prefixed to the name of a place on a railway or highroad indicates its distance in English miles from the starting-point of the route or sub-route. The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above the sea-level. The letter *d*, with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

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1. Vienna.

Arrival. Vienna local time is 5 min. in advance of Central Europe time, which is observed by the railways. — Vienna possesses seven RAILWAY STATIONS. 1. *Northern* ('*Nordbahnhof*'; Pl. I, F, G, 3), II. Leopoldstadt, Nordbahn-Strasse, near the Praterstern. 2. *North-Western* ('*Nordwestbahnhof*'; Pl. I, F, 2), also II. Leopoldstadt, Tabor-Str. 3. *Southern* ('*Südbahnhof*'; Pl. I, F, 6) and 4. '*Staatsbahnhof*' (Pl. I, F, 6), both in X. Favoriten. 5. *Western* ('*Westbahnhof*'; Pl. I, C, 5), in XV. Fünfhaus (p. 70). 6. *Franz-Josef-Bahnhof* (Pl. I; E, 2), IX. Alsergrund, Althan-Platz. 7. *Aspang-Bahnhof* (Pl. I; F, G, 5), III. Landstrasse, Rennweg. — For stations on the *Suburban Lines* connecting these, see p. 6. A slight octroi examination takes place at the stations. — Travellers arriving by railway should at once secure a CAB (p. 4): one-horse cab from stations 1-5 to the inner town, 2 K. 20 h. (at night 3 K.); luggage 60 h., two-horse 3 K. 20 h. (at night 4 K. 40 h.), luggage 80 h.; from stations 6 & 7, 1 K. 80 h., or 2 K. 60 h., (at night 2 K. 40, 3 K. 50 h.), luggage 60 or 80 h. Small articles of luggage inside the cab are free. — HOTEL OMNIBUSES are seldom to be found at the station. — Tickets, etc., may be obtained at the tourist-offices mentioned on p. 9. — For the stations of the *Electric Tramways* and *Suburban Lines*, see pp. 4-6; *Steamboats*, see p. 6.

Plans of the Town. In the text-references to the plans of Vienna the large general plan (p. 2) is referred to as Pl. I, that of the inner city (p. 14) as Pl. II.

Hotels (comp. Pl. II, p. 14). *Interior of the City:* *HÔTEL BRISTOL (Pl. s; C, 4), Kärntner-Ring 5, R. 3-50, B. 2, luncheon 5, D. 7, pens. from 12 K.; *FROHNER'S HÔTEL IMPÉRIAL (Pl. a; C, 5), Kärntner-Ring 16, R. 7-14, B. 1 K. 80 h., D. 4 K.; *GRAND HÔTEL (Pl. b; C, 4, 5), Kärntner-Ring 9, R. 4½-12½, B. 1 K. 60 h., D. 6 K.; these three of the first class, with corresponding charges; *HÔTEL SACHER (Pl. x; C, 4), Augustiner-Str. 4, behind the opera-house, with restaurant (p. 2); *HÔT. KRANTZ (Pl. e; C, 4), Neuer Markt 6, R. 6-11, B. 1 K. 20 h., D. 6, pens. from 11 K.; *HÔTEL MEISSL & SCHADN (Pl. g; C, 4), Neuer Markt 2, R. 5-16, B. 1 K. 40-1 K. 70 h.; *ERZHERZOG CARL (Pl. f; C, 4), Kärntner-Str. 31, R. 4-8, B. 1 K. 20 h., pens. from 15 K.; *KAISERIN ELISABETH (Pl. k; C, 3), Weihburggasse 3, R. 4-10, L. 3, D. 5, pens. from 14 K.; *RESIDENZ HOTEL (Pl. u; B, 2), I. Teinfalt-Str. 6, near the Franzens-Ring, R. 4-8, B. 1 K. 10 h., D. 4, pens. 11-15 K.; *HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE (Pl. c; C, D, 2), Franz-Josef-Quai 19, R. 3-7, B. 1 K. 40 h., D. 5, pens. 13½-16 K.; *HÔTEL DE FRANCE (Pl. d; B, 2), Schotten-Ring 3; MATSCHAKERHOF (Pl. i; C, 3), Seilergasse 6, R. 3 K. 60 h.-11 K., B. 1 K. 10 h., D. 5, pens. from 12½ K.; HÔTEL ROYAL (Pl. y; C, 3), Singer Str. 3, R. 3-10,

B. 1, D. 4, pens. 7-14 K.; *HÔTEL MÜLLER* (Pl. l; C, 3), Graben 19, well spoken of; **OESTERREICHISCHER HOF* (Pl. m; D, 2, 3), Fleischmarkt 2, corner of the Rotenturm-Str. R. 4-9 K.; *KÖNIG VON UNGARN* (Pl. w; D, 3), Schuler-Str. 10, by the Stephans-Platz R. 4½-9 K.; **UNGARISCHE KRONE* (Pl. q; C, 4), I. Seilerstätte 20. — Second-class: *HÔTEL WANDL* (Pl. n; C, 3), Peters-Platz 9; *HÔTEL KLOMSE* (Pl. p; B, 2), Herrengasse 19; *HÔTEL DUNGL*, Glückgasse 1; *GOLDNE ENTE* (Pl. t; D, 3), Riemergasse 4; *HÔT. RONACHER* (Pl. D, 4; p. 7), Himmelpfortgasse 25; *HÔT. POST* (Pl. o; D, 3), Fleischmarkt 16, R. 2½-6 K.; *HÔT. WEISSER WOLF* (Pl. r; D, 3), Wolfengasse 3; *HÔT. GERMANIA* (Pl. q; D, 2), Kaiser-Ferdinands-Platz 4, R. 3-5 K. — *Hôtels Garnis*. **HÔTEL TEGETHOFF* (Pl. v; D, 4), Johannesgasse 23, with café, quiet, R. 3½-14, B. 1 K.; **HÔTEL HABSBURG* (Pl. z; D, 2), Adlegasse 2; *HÔT. KOLBE*, Pestalozzigasse 4 (Pl. D, 5); *HÔT. MODERN*, Kruger-Str. 11 (Pl. II; C, 4).

Suburbs. II. *Leopoldstadt* (to the N. E., beyond the Danube Canal): *HÔTEL CONTINENTAL* (Pl. a; D, 2), Prater-Str. 7, R. 3 K. 6½ h.-6, B. 1 K. 40 h., déj. 3, D. 6 K.; *HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE* (Pl. c), Kronprinz (Pl. b), Asperngasse (Pl. E, 2; Nos. 2 and 4); *SACHER'S HÔT. CENTRAL* (Pl. r; D, 2), with garden, Tabor-Str. 8. — Second-class: *GRAND HÔTEL NATIONAL* (Pl. s), *HÔTEL STEFANIE* (Pl. e), *BAYERISCHER HOF*, *DONAU HOTEL*, all in the Tabor-Str. (Pl. D, 1, 2; Nos. 18, 12, 39, and 49); *HÔTEL D'ATHÈNES*, Prater-Str. 36; *HÔTEL NORDBAHN* (Pl. d; F, 1), Prater-Str. 72; *HÔTEL DU NORD*, Kaiser-Josef-Str. 15 (Pl. I, F, 3); *HÔTEL DE RUSSIE*, Grosse Spelgasse 7; *KAISERKRONE* (Pl. g; E, 2), Circusgasse 3 (both frequented by Jews). — III. *Landstrasse* (to the S. E.): *HÔTEL HUNGARIA* (Pl. l; F, 2), Prager-Str. 13; *GOLDNE BIRN* (Pl. n) and *ROTER HAHN* (Pl. h), Haupt-Str. (Pl. F, 4; Nos. 31, 40); *GOLDNER ADLER* (Pl. o; F, 2), Radetzky-Str. 5; *HÔT. BEATRIX*, Beatrixgasse 1 (Pl. II, E, 4), R. 2½-5 K., very fair; *HÔT. BELVEDERE*, Landstrasser Gürtel 27, near the Arsenal. — IV. *Wieden* (S. side): *HÔTEL VICTORIA*, Favoriten-Str. 11 (Pl. I; E, 5), with garden; *GOLDNES LAMM* (Pl. i), *STADT OEDENBURG* (Pl. k), *STADT TRIEST*, all in the Wiedener Haupt-Str. (Pl. C, 5; Nos. 7, 9, 14); *KAISERHOF*, Frankenberggasse 10, R. 3-4 K.; *KIRCHMAYR'S HÔT. SÜDBAHN*, Favoriten-Str. 58, R. 2½-5½, B. 1 K. — VI. *Mariahilf* (S. W. side): *HÔTEL KUMMER*, with frequented restaurant, *PALACE HOTEL* (with garden), *SAVOY HOTEL*, all in the Mariahilfer Haupt-Str. (Nos. 71a, 99, 81). — VII. *Neubau* (W. side): **HÔTEL HÖLLER* (Pl. q; A, 4), Burggasse 2, R. 2½-5½ K. — VIII. *Josefstadt* (W. side): *HÔTEL HAMMERAND*, Florianigasse 8, near the Ring-Strasse, R. 2½-6 K. — IX. *Alsergrund* (N. W. side): *HÔT. BELLEVUE*, Althangasse 7, *HÔT. FRANZ-JOSEPH-BAHN*, both by the Franz-Josef Station; *UNION*, Nussdorfer-Str. 23. — XIII. *Hietzing*: *HIEZINGER HOF* (p. 7). — XV. *Fünfhaus*: *HOLZWARTH*, Mariahilfer-Str. 156; *WIMBERGER*, Neubaugürtel 34. — XIX. *Döbling*: *HÔT. KAHLENBERG* (p. 76), on the Kahlenberg.

Pensions. Interior of the City: *Pens. Exquisite*, Graben, in the Palais Equitable (9-16 K.); *Pens. City*, Singer-Str. 2; *Pens. Centrale*, Kärntner-Str. 10; *Frau Tatlock*, Ebendorfer-Str. 4 (7-8 K.); *Pens. Washington*, Ebendorfer-Str. 8 (8 K.); *Pens. Pohl* (*Frau Röhrich*), Rathaus-Str. 20. In the Outer City: *Pens. Danubia*, VIII. Alser-Str. 37; *Frau Banfort*, IX. Universitäts-Str. 6 (9-10 K.); *Monopol* (*Miss Mary Spiess*), IX. Garelligasse 3 (7-10 K.); *Austria*, IX. Höfergasse 5 (5-10 K.); *Pens. Fischer*, IX. Garnisonsgasse 3 (8-12 K.); *Frau Számwald*, IX. Hörlgasse 4 (4-6 K.); *Reitter*, IX. Ferstelgasse 5 (8-10 K.); *Pens. Internationale*, IX. Währinger-Str. 33 (from 6 K.); *Pens. Anglo-Américaine*, IX. Ferstelgasse 6; *Pens. St. Veit*, XIII. Hietzinger Haupt-Str. 53 (8-12 K.); *Pens. Schönbrunn*, XIII. Auhof-Str. 1; *Pens. Meixner*, XVIII. Haizingergasse 28; *Pens. Cottage*, Hasenauer-Str. 12.

Private Apartments to be had in every part of the town, from 40 K. per month upwards, or less in the suburbs, preferable to a hotel for a prolonged stay. The 'Hausmeister', who opens the door after 10 p.m., receives a fee of 20 h. (40-60 h. for a party, or when the hour is very late).

Restaurants (dinner-hour 12-3, supper after 7). Besides most of the hotels, the railway-restaurants, and the concert-centres noted at p. 7, the following are the chief restaurants. In the Interior of the City: **E. Sacher*, Augustiner-Str. 4, first-class; **Hopfner*, Kärntner-Str. 61; **Hurtmann*, Kärntner-Ring 10; *Krischke*, Kolowrat-Ring 1; *St. Annahof*, Anna-

gasse 3; *Triestiner Restaurant*, Annagasse 14 (Italian cuisine); **Spatenbräu*, at the Hôtel Krantz (p. 1); *Lehninger*, Johannesgasse 2; *Gause's Successor*, Johannesgasse 12; **Deutsches Haus*, Stephans-Platz 4; **Zur Grossen Tabakspfeife*, Goldschmiedgasse 7, by the Graben; **Lehner (Zur Linde)*, with garden, Rotenturm-Str. 12; *Roter Apfel*, Kaiser Ferdinands-Platz, at the Hôt. Germania (p. 2); *Goldne Kugel*, Am Hof 11; *Mitzko*, Schottengasse 7 (Munich beer); *Alt-Pilsener Bierhalle*, Wollzeile 38; *Löwenbräu*, Franzens-Ring, behind the Burg Theatre; *Reichshallen*, Felder-Str. 2; *Tucherbräu*, Reichsrat-Str. 16; **Bellaria*, Bellaria-Str. 12; *Leber*, Babenberger-Str. 5, both near the Imperial Museum; *Dreher*, Operngasse 8; *Guschelbauer (Zum Alten Komödien-Bierhaus)*, Albrechts-Platz, Grüner Anker, Grünanger-Str. 10; Italian cuisine, **Michaeler Bierhaus*, Michaeler-Platz 6, *Högelsberger*, Schottengasse 4, these four moderate; *Hernfeld*, I. Marc-Aurel-Str. (Jewish)-Restaurant in the Volksgarten (see below), etc.

In the Outer City: *Hauswirt*, II. Prater-Str. 62; *Kugel*, II. Prater-Str. 47; *Dreher's Bierhalle*, III. Haupt-Str. 97; *Rotes Rössl*, IV. Haupt-Str. 31; *Zum Weingarten*, VI. Getreide-Markt 5, near the Theater an der Wien; *Zur Goldenen Birn*, VII. Mariahilfer-Str. 30; *Riedhof*, VIII. Wickenburggasse 15; *Weisser Hahn*, VIII. Josefstädter-Str. 24; *Zum Silbernen Brunnen*, IX. Berg-Str.; *Jubiläums-Restaurant*, IX. Währinger-Str. 67.

BEER GARDENS in the suburbs: *Tivoli*, XII. Meidling; *Pilsener Bierquelle*, XIX. Nussdorfer-Str. 37; *Zur Schönen Aussicht*, Nussdorfer-Str. 1; *Restaurant in the Türkenschanz Park* (p. 75), XVIII. See also the *Concert Gardens*, etc., mentioned on p. 7.

Wine (comp. p. xvii). **Rathaus-Keller* (p. 28); *Niederoesterreichisches Winzerhaus*, I. Rotenturm-Str. 17, VI. Mariahilfer-Str. 8, and in the Prater (p. 64); *Habsburger Keller*, Adlegasse 2, at the Hôt. Habsburg (p. 2); *Alteutsche Weinstube* (Bertha Kunz), I. Führichgasse; *Jos. Braun*, I. Juden-Platz 8; *Zum Rüdeshaimer*, I. Rathaus-Str. 9; *Stiebitz & Co.* (Zum Schwarzen Kamel), I. Bognergasse 5; *Tommasoni* (Dalmatian and Tyrolean wines), I. Peters-Platz 11 and Wollzeile 12, for luncheons only; *Zur Schnecke* (old-German room), I. Am Peter 3; *Degrassi*, I. Schuler-Str.; *Zett*, I. Am Hof 15. — Hungarian wine at the *Esterhazy-Keller*, I., in the Haarhof, near the Naglergasse (Pl. B, C, 3), open 11-1 and 5-7 o'clock, frequented by all classes, although dark and uninviting. Spanish wines at the *Bodegas*, I. Kärntner-Ring 23, Goldschmiedgasse 6, and Kolowrat-Ring 11. Pure natural wines at the *Gottweiger Stiftskeller*, I. Spiegelgasse 9; *Heiligenkreuzer Kellerei*, I. Schönlaterngasse 5; *Schotten-Stiftskeller*, I. Freiong 6; *Berger*, at Grinzing (p. 76).

Cafés (comp. p. xvii; generally with seats in the open air in summer). Very numerous; all open till 2 or 3 a.m.; a few only are given here. In the Interior of the City: **Café de l'Europe*, Stephans-Platz 8; **Schrangl*, Graben 29, with a summer-kiosque; *Scheidl*, Kärntner-Str. 49; *Lebmann*, Kärntner-Str. 18; **Habsburg* (p. 2), Adlegasse 2 and Rotenturm-Str. 24; **Pucher*, Kohlmarkt 10; **Central*, corner of Herrngasse and Strauchgasse; *Schüsselwald*, Michaeler-Platz; *Rebhuhn*, Goldschmiedgasse 8; *Nimpher*, Neuer Markt 8; *Café de l'Opéra*, Operngasse 8; *Bristol*, Imperial, *Kremser*, *Schwarzenberg*, all in the Kärntner-Ring (Nos. 2, 8, 16, 17); *Knie*, Kolowrat-Ring 2; *Ronacher*, *Landmann*, *Kimsler-Café*, Franzens-Ring (Nos. 24, 14, 18); *Gartenbau*, Park-Ring 10; *Ring-Café*, Stuben-Ring 18, near the Austrian Museum; *Arcaden-Café*, Universitäts-Str. 3; *Richter*, *Wögerer*, Schotten-Ring (10, 13); *Edison*, *Residenz*, Franz-Josef-Quai (1, 17); *Métropole*, Morzin-Platz 2. — Cafés in the Volksgarten (pp. 7, 30) and *Stadt-Park* (the **Kursalon*, much frequented on summer-evenings). — In the Outer City: II. Leopoldstadt: *Reinisch*, *Lowre*, in the Prater-Str.; *Niebauer*, Tabor-Str. 37 (and in the Augarten, p. 64). — III. Landstrasse: *Ratz*, Haupt-Str. 17. — IV. Wieden: *Eichinger*, Haupt-Str. 11. — V. Margareten: *Terrassen-Café*, Margareten-Platz 4. — VI. Mariahilf: *Casa Piccola*, *Silberhuber*, *Payr*, *Ritter*, Nos. 1a, 22, 71, 73 Mariahilfer-Str. — VIII. Josefstadt: *Eiles*, *Greilinger*, 2 & 13 Josefstädter-Str. — IX. Alsergrund: *Grand Café*, Alser-Str. 16. — Also many *Coffee and Milk Rooms*, which ladies also may visit: *Guntramsdorfer*, I. corner of Weihburg- and Schelling-Gasse; *Fürst Schwarzenberg*, I. Seilerstätte 13; *Wiener Molkerei*, I. Wollzeile 26; *Tirolerhof*, I. Führichgasse 8.

Confectioners (comp. p. xvii). * *Demel*, I. Kohlmarkt 18; * *Gerstner*, I. Kärntner-Str. 6 (bonbons, etc.); * *Schelle*, I. Kärntner-Ring 62 and III. Rennweg 1a; *Sollinger*, I. Wollzeile 28; *Gfrorner*, I. Kolowrat-Ring 14 and Tuchlauben 23.

Cabs (to and from the railway-stations, see p. 1). Ordinary fares from 6 a.m. (Oct. to April 30th, from 7 a.m.) to 11 p.m. (at night one-half more). One-horse cab ('Comfortable') holds 1-3 pers.; two-horse ('Fiaker') 1-4 persons. Driver expects small fee extra.

	One-h. K. h.	Two-h. K. h.
In the interior of the city	— 80	1 20
From the inner city to districts II-IV and VI-IX (including Aspeng and the Franz-Josef Station)	1 20	1 80
From the inner city to district V, the Communal Baths on the Danube, Brigittenau, Ober-Döbling, Fünfhaus, Hernals, N. and N.W. Station. Staats-Bahnhof, S. or W. Station, Ottakring, Rudolfsheim, Sechshaus, Arsenal, Cattle Market, Währing, Weinhaus	1 60	2 40
To Unter-Döbling, Favoriten, W. Prater, Rotunda, Steamboat Quay in the Prater, Simmering	2 —	3 —
To Dornbach, Floridsdorf, Kaisermühlen, Ober- and Unter-Meidling, E. Prater to Krieau, Ottakring beyond the Wattgasse	2 40	3 60
To Grinzing, Hietzing, Penzing, Pötzleinsdorf, Schönbrunn To Baumgarten, Central Cemetery, Freudenau, Hacking, Hetzendorf, Kahlenbergerdorf, Lusthaus in the Prater, Neuwaldegg, Nussdorf, Unter-Sievering	2 80	4 20
	3 20	4 80

Each cab is bound to contain a detailed *Distance Tariff*, with alphabetical list of starting-points; and all ordinary fares (including 10 min. waiting) are calculated on this basis. Waiting for more than 10 min. and return-drives are paid for by time (one-horse cab 40, two-horse 60 h. each $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). An extra fee (one-horse cab 60, two-horse 80 h.) is payable when the cab is ordered in advance and for all drives from railway-stations, steamboat-quays, theatres, or pleasure-resorts. Luggage carried outside, 60 or 80 h. — Complaints should be lodged at the police-office or with the nearest policeman; forms for the purpose are to be found in the pocket containing the tariff or may be obtained from the driver. A definite arrangement beforehand for a drive of any length is recommended.

Taximeter Cabs. One-horse for the first 600 mètres (at night 400 m.) or for 8 min. waiting 60 h., for every 300 mètres (at night 200 m.) or 4 min. waiting more 10 h.; two-horse for the first 500 mètres (at night 300 m.) or 6 min. waiting 1 K., for every 250 mètres (at night 150 m.) or 3 min. waiting more 10 h. By time: first hour 2 K. 80 h., each following hour 2 K. Extra fees as for the ordinary cabs.

Omnibuses (English company) run from the Südbahnhof (p. 1) to the Westbahnhof, viâ the Favoriten Strasse (Pl. I; F, 5, 6) to the Stephans-Platz, to the Exchange and the Schlik-Platz (Pl. I; E, 3), to the Nordbahnhof and the Nordwestbahnhof; from the Staatsbahnhof and Südbahnhof viâ the Allee-gasse (Pl. I; E, 5) to the Stephans-Platz and the Wallenstein-Strasse (Pl. I; E, 2); from the Gumpendorfer Linie (Pl. I, C, 5; Stadtbahn) to the Stephans-Platz and the Wallenstein-Strasse; from the Stephans-Platz to the Arsenal (Pl. I; F, 6) and to Hietzing; from the Franz-Joseph-Bahnhof to the Humberger-Strasse (Pl. I; E, F, 6, 7) and to Siemering (Pl. I; G, H, 7); from the Nordwestbahnhof to the März-Strasse (Pl. I; B, C, 5); from the Prater to Meidling (Pl. I; B, C, 6, 7) and to Neu-Penzing. Fares 8-24, at night (from 12 p.m.) 20-40 h.

Electric Tramways. The more important lines only can be mentioned here. A. LINES OF THE BAU- UND BETRIEBS-GESELLSCHAFT FÜR STÄDTISCHE STRASSENBAHNEN (fare for 1-2 zones 10 h., more than 2 zones 20 h., on Sun. always 20 h.; correspondance, for a single change of cars, 20 h.). 1 (Colour, blue). Hernals Station (Pl. I; B, 2)-Jörger-Str. (Pl. I; C, 3)-Alser-Str.-Schotten-Ring-Franz Josef-Quai-Praterstern (Pl. I; F, 3)-Ausstellungs-Str.-

Lucia-Platz (Pl. I; H, 3; in summer branch to the Rotunda). — 2 (Blue). *Schottengasse* (Pl. I; E, 3)-*Alser-Str.*-*Jörger-Str.*-*Hernals*. — 3 (Blue). *Neuwaldegg* (p. 77)-*Dornbach* (Pl. I; A, 2)-*Jörger-Str.*-*Schottengasse*-*Alser-Str.*-*Ottakringer-Str.* (Pl. I; B, C, 3)-*Dornbach*-*Neuwaldegg*. — 4 (Yellow). *Hernals*-*Ottakringer-Str.*-*Schottengasse*-*Opern-Ring*-*Favoriten-Str.* (Pl. I; F, 5)-*Hinberger Strasse* (Pl. I; F, 7). — 5 (Red). *Hernals*-*Thalia-Str.* (Pl. I; B, C, 4)-*Lecherfelder-Str.* (Pl. I; C, D, 4)-*Opern-Ring*-*Matzleinsdorfer-Str.* (Pl. I; E, 6)-*Triester Strasse* (Pl. I; D, 7). — 6 (Red). *Thalia-Str.*-*Burg-Ring*-*Stuben-Ring*-*Praterstern* (Pl. I; F, 3). — 7 (Red). *Thalia-Str.*-*Bellaria-Str.*-*Franzens-Ring*-*Währinger Str.* (Pl. I; E, C, 3, 2)-*Gersthof* (Pl. I; B, 1). — 8 (Green). *Neuer Markt* (Pl. I; E, 4)-*Mariahilfer-Str.* (Pl. I; D-B, 4, 5)-*Hietzing* (Pl. I; A, 6). — 9 (Green). *Bellaria-Strasse* (*Burg-Ring*)-*Westbahn-Str.* (Pl. I; C, D, 4)-*Felber-Strasse* (Pl. I; B, 5). — 10 (Yellow). *Eschenbachgasse* (*Opern-Ring*)-*Gumpendorfer Str.* (Pl. I; C, D, 5)-*Hadikgasse* (Pl. I; A, 5, 6). — 11 (Green). *Babenberger Strasse* (Pl. I; E, 4)-*Mariahilfer Str.*-*Rudolfsheim*. — 12 (Green). *Rudolfsheim*-*Winkelmann-Str.* (Pl. I; B, 5, 6)-*Schönbrunner Str.* (Pl. I; B-E, 6, 5)-*Kärntner-Str.*-*Babenberger Str.*-*Mariahilfer-Str.*-*Rudolfsheim*. — 13 (Yellow). *Schottengasse* (Pl. I; E, 3)-*Währinger-Str.*-*Döbling* (Pl. I; D, 1). — 14 (Green). *Schottengasse*-*Nussdorfer Str.* (Pl. I; D, 3, 2)-*Billroth-Str.* (Pl. I; D, 1)-*Grinzing* (*Himmelgasse*). — 15 (Green). *Börsen-Platz* (Pl. II; B, C, 2)-*Porzellangasse* (Pl. I; E, 2, 3)-*Billroth-Str.*-*Sievering*. — 16 (Blue). *Schwarzspanier-Str.* (Pl. I; D, 3)-*Landesgerichts-Str.*-*Getreidemarkt* (Pl. I; E, 4)-*Heumarkt*-*Praterstern* (Pl. I; F, 3). — 17 (Blue). *Verlängerte Kärntner Strasse* (Pl. I; E, 4)-*Favoriten-Str.* (Pl. I; E, 5, 6)-*Laxenburger Strasse* (Pl. I; E, 6, 7)-*Trostgasse*. — 18 (Green). *Südbahnhof* (Pl. I; F, 6)-*Fasangasse* (Pl. I; F, 5)-*Ungargasse*-*Stuben-Ring*-*Tabor-Str.* (Pl. I; F, 3)-*Nordwestbahnhof* (Pl. I; F, 2). — 19 (Red). *Verlängerte Kärntner Strasse* (Pl. I; E, 4)-*Favoriten-Str.* (Pl. I; E, 5, 6)-*Südbahnhof*. — 20 (Blue). *Walfischgasse* (*Kärntner-Str.*)-*Schwarzenberg-Platz*-*Heugasse* (Pl. I; E, F, 5)-*Südbahnhof*. — 21 (Red). *Walfischgasse*-*Schwarzenberg-Platz*-*Rennweg* (Pl. I; F, G, 5)-*Simmeringer Hauptstrasse*-*Central Cemetery* (comp. Pl. I; H, 7). — 22 (Red). *Central Cemetery*-*Simmeringer Hauptstrasse*-*Rennweg*-*Ringstrasse*-*Porzellangasse* (Pl. I; E, 2, 3). — 23 (Blue). *St. Marx-Landstrasse Hauptstrasse* (Pl. I; F, G, 4, 5)-*Ringstrasse*-*Währinger Str.* (Pl. I; E-C, 3, 2)-*Gersthof* (Pl. I; B, 1). — 24 (Blue). *Erdberger Strasse* (Pl. I; G, 4, 5)-*Ringstrasse*-*Josefstädter Strasse* (Pl. I; C, D, 4). — 25 (Red). *Praterstern* (Pl. I; F, 3)-*Ringstrasse*-*Franz Josef-Quai* (Pl. I; E, F, 3, 4)-*Praterstrasse*-*Praterstern*. — 26 (Yellow). *Praterstern*-*Kaiser Joseph-Str.* (Pl. I; F, 3)-*Untere Augarten-Str.* (Pl. I; E, 3)-*Schotten-Ring*-*Bellaria-Str.*-*Burggasse* (Pl. I; C, D, 4). — 27 (Yellow). *Schottengasse* (Pl. I; E, 3)-*Währinger-Str.*-*Gersthof*-*Pötzleinsdorf* (Pl. I; A, 1). — 28 (Red). *St. Marx-Landstrasse Hauptstrasse* (Pl. I; F, G, 4, 5)-*Ringstrasse*-*Währinger-Str.*-*Gersthof* (Pl. I; B, 1). — 29 (Red). *Praterstern* (Pl. I; F, 3)-*Prater-Str.*-*Franz Josef Quai* (Pl. I; E, F, 3, 4)-*Währinger-Str.*-*Kreuzgasse* (Pl. I; C, 2, 3)-*Währing*. — 30 (Red). *Schottengasse* (Pl. I; E, 3)-*Währinger-Str.*-*Kreuzgasse*-*Währing*. — 31 (Red). *Südbahnhof* (Pl. I; F, 6)-*Favoriten-Str.*-*Ringstrasse*-*Währinger-Str.*-*Kreuzgasse*-*Währing*.

B. LINES OF THE NEUE WIENER TRAMWAY-GESELLSCHAFT (fares 10-30 h., correspondance 20 h.). 32 (Blue). *Schotten-Ring* (Pl. I, E, 3; corner of *Lichtenstein-Str.*)-*Heiligenstädter Strasse* (Pl. I, D, 2; every 22 min. through-carr. to Nussdorf). — 33. *Sternwarten Strasse* (Pl. I; C, D, 2)-*Heiligenstädter-Str.*-*Nussdorf* (Pl. I; E, 1). — 34 (Blue and yellow). *Schotten-Ring* (Pl. I; E, 3)-*Lichtenstein-Str.*-*Schimmelgasse* (Pl. I; D, 2)-*Döbling* (*Gymnasium-Str.*; Pl. I, C, D, 2). — 35 (Blue and yellow). *Neuer Markt* (Pl. I; E, 4)-*Magdalenen-Str.* (Pl. I; D, E, 5)-*Bacher-Platz* (Pl. I; D, 6)-*Meidling Staatsbahnhof* (Pl. I; C, 7). — 36 (Blue and red). *Meidling Staatsbahnhof*-*Mariahilfer Gürtel* (Pl. I; C, 5)-*Währinger Gürtel* (Pl. I; D, 2; *Sternwarten-Strasse*).

No time should be lost in taking seats, as even on week-days the main-line cars are usually crowded. A blue lamp on a car signifies that it is the last for the day on that route.

Stadtbahn or Suburban Railway (stations, see Pl. I), opened in 1902, very convenient for excursions. 1. MAIN LINE (WIENTAL, DANUBE CANAL,

AND GIRDLE LINE): *Hütteldorf-Hacking* (p. 84)-Hietzing (Pl. I; A, 6)-Schönbrunn (Pl. I; B, 6)-Meidling Haupt-Str. (Pl. I; C, 6)-Karls-Platz (Pl. I; E, 4, 5)-Stadtpark (Pl. I; F, 4)-Hauptzollamt (Custom House; Pl. I, F, 4; see below)-Schotten-Ring (Pl. I; E, 3)-Heiligenstadt (Pl. I, E, 1; p. 75)-Währinger-Str. (Pl. I; D, 2)-Westbahnhof (Pl. I; C, 5)-Meidling Haupt-Strasse (see above)-Schönbrunn-Hietzing-*Hütteldorf-Hacking*. Trains every 4-16 min. from 5 a.m. to 11-30 p.m. — Some of the trains going in the direction ('Richtung I, i.e. Direction I) Meidling-Hauptzollamt-Heiligenstadt proceed from Heiligenstadt via Nussdorf (p. 75), Kahlenbergerdorf (p. 93), and Klosterneuburg (p. 77) to Kritzendorf (p. 255), or to St. Andræ-Wödrern (p. 255) and Tulln (p. 93). In the opposite direction ('Richtung II'), from Meidling to Heiligenstadt-Hauptzollamt, some trains go on to Parkersdorf (p. 84), Rekawinkel (p. 84), or Neulengbach (p. 84) via *Hütteldorf-Hacking*. — 2. SUBURBAN LINE: *Hütteldorf-Hacking* (p. 84)-Penzing (Pl. I; A, 5)-Ottakring (Pl. I; B, 3, 4)-Hernals (Pl. I; B, 2)-Gersthof (Pl. I; C, 2)-Ober- and Unter-döbling (Pl. I; D, 4)-*Heiligenstadt* (Pl. I, E, 1; see above).

For time-tables the 'Österreichisches Kursbuch' (p. vi) or the pocket time-table (10 h.) may be consulted. On week-days the fares are up to 3 Kilomètres ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.), 2nd cl. 15, 3rd cl. 10 h., beyond 3 Kil. 30 and 20 h. (Sun. and holidays always 30 and 20 h.). Luggage (in summer on Sun. and holidays only up to 9 a.m.) is forwarded only between the stations *Hütteldorf-Hacking*, *Penzing*, *Ottakring*, *Hernals*, *Gersthof*, and *Heiligenstadt*. Often there are two separate stations for the different directions. A sign points out the waiting-place for the 2nd class. The direction of the train is shown by notice-boards and on the front of the engine.

The Girdle Line traverses the E. and S. quarters of the town. Chief stations: *Praterstern* (Pl. I; F, G, 3)-Hauptzollamt (Pl. I, F, 4; see above)-*Rennweg* (Pl. I; F, 5)-Arsenal (Pl. I; F, 6)-Meidling Staatsbahnhof (Pl. I; C, 7)-Oberhietzing (Pl. I; A, 7)-*Hütteldorf-Hacking* (see above). The trains run from 5 a.m. to midnight. Arrangements and fares resemble those of the 'Stadtbahn'. — *Donau-Uferbahn* (line on the bank of the Danube) from the *Westbahnhof* (p. 1) to *Heiligenstadt* (Pl. I, E, 1; see above) via *Penzing*, *Ober-Hietzing* (see above)-*Inzersdorf-Kleinschwechat-Prater-spitz-Ausstellungs-Str.* (Pl. I; H, 3)-*Kommunalbad-Kronprinz Rudolf-Reichs-Brücke* (Pl. I; G, H, 2).

Light Railways: 1. Steam Tramways from the Augarten-Brücke ('*Maria-Theresien-Brücke*') Pl. I, E, 3) to *Gross-Enzersdorf* via *Floridsdorf* (p. 265; branch to *Auerstul*), *Kagran*, *Aspern*, and *Essling* (battle-field, see p. 327). — 2. Electric Railway from the *Kronprinz Rudolf-Reichs-Brücke* (Pl. I; G, H, 2) to *Kagran* (p. 64). — 3. Steam Tramway from the *Hietzinger Quai* (Pl. I; A, 6) to *Mödling* via *Speising* and *Perchtoldsdorf*. Branch-line from *Hietzing* to *St. Veit*. — 4. Steam Tramway from the *Matzleinsdorfer Viadukt* (Pl. I; D, 6) to *Baden*.

Cyclists are not allowed to pass through the Imperial Hofburg, the chief avenue of the *Prater*, the W. end of the *Prater-Gürtel-Strasse* (as far as the *Laufenberg-Gasse*), nor the drilling grounds.

Steamboats. Office on the Danube Canal, beyond the *Radetzky Bridge*, *Dampfschiff-Str.* 2 (Pl. II; E, F, 2), whence a small steamboat, starting at 7 a.m., conveys passengers to the *Budapest steamer* (comp. R. 58). The steamboats for *Linz* (*Passau*) start from the *Handels-Quai* (Pl. I; H, 3).

Post Office (Pl. II; D, 3), *Postgasse* 10, open 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. (Sun. & holidays 8-12 and 4-6 only). Branch offices in the Inner City: *Seilerstätte* 22, *Hohenstaufengasse* 8, *Maximilian-Str.* 4, *Minoriten-Platz* 9, *Bräuner-Str.* 12, *Nibelungengasse* 6 (*Schiller-Platz*), *Schotten-Ring* 16, *Börsen-Platz* 4, *Lichtenfelsgasse* 2, and in the *Reichsrats-Gebäude*. — There are also several *Pneumatic Post Offices*: in the inner town, *Börsen-Platz* 1, *Fleischmarkt* 19, *Kärntner-Ring* 3, and at the three last-named branch post-offices (letter 40 h., card 20 h., card with prepaid answer 40 h.). The ordinary letter-boxes are painted yellow; those for the pneumatic post (smaller) are painted red.

Telegraph. Central Office (Pl. II; B, 2), *Börsen-Platz* 1. Also many branch-offices. Telegrams are sent from all the branch post-offices.

Telephone. Public stations at the railway-stations, post-offices, etc. Use of wire for 3 min. 20 h.

Police Office (Pl. II; B, 1), Schotten-Ring 11 (night-entrance by the Hohenstaufengasse). District Offices in the outer quarters.

Theatres. Performances usually begin at 7 o'clock. Imperial Theatres (usually closed in June and July or August): **OPERA** (Pl. II, C, 4; p. 35), in the Opern-Ring, for operas and ballet only; front row of boxes 12, second row 8, third row 6 K.; stalls (parquet) 7-12, pit (parterre) 6-7 K., according to row. — **HOF-BURGTHEATER** (Pl. II, B, 3; p. 30), Franzens-Ring, for tragedy and comedy; stalls and front row of boxes 8, other rows of boxes 4-6, parquet 6-10, pit 5-6, third gallery 2-4 K., etc. — **Private Theatres:** **DEUTSCHES VOLKSTHEATER** (Pl. II, A, 4; p. 31), VII. Neustiftgasse 1, for dramas, comedies, popular pieces; boxes 6-7, second row 4, orchestra stalls 6, parquet 3-4 K. — **THEATER AN DER WIEN** (Pl. II, B, 5; p. 70), VI. Magdalenen-Str. 8, for dramas, comedies, operettas, etc.; boxes 10-20, orchestra-stalls or dress-circle 6 K. 20 h., parquet 4 K. 20 h. — **KARL-THEATER**, in the Leopoldstadt, Prater-Str. 31 (Pl. II, E, 1, 2; p. 63), for farces and operettas; best boxes 6-8, parquet 3-4, gallery 1-3 K. — **JOSEFSTADT THEATRE** (Pl. I, D, 4; p. 71), popular plays and farces; boxes 5-8, stalls 4-5, pit 2-3 K. — **KAISER-JUBILÄUMS-THEATER**, IX. Währinger-Str. 78 (Pl. I, D, 2; p. 72), for popular pieces and comedies; orchestra stalls 5, parquet 3 K. 20 h.-4 K. — **RAIMUND-THEATER** (Pl. I, C, 5; p. 70), VI. Wallgasse 18, for popular pieces, comedies, and dramas; stalls 5, parquet 3 K. 20-4 K. 20 h., pit 1 K. 80 h. — **JANTSCH-THEATER**, in the Prater (Pl. I, G, 3; p. 61), for farces; parquet 3 K. — In winter popular performances are given on Sunday afternoons at reduced prices. Tickets for successful pieces are largely bought up by speculators. Tickets for the Imperial Theatres may be bought in advance (small booking fee) at the Box Office, I. Bräuner-Str. 14 (Pl. II, C, 3; open 8.30-1 and 2-5); for the private theatres (except the Deutsche Volkstheater) at the *Bazar*, I. Rotenturm-Str. 16, from 9 to 5. Tickets for all the theatres may be obtained also at the agencies of *Kehlendorfer*, I. Kruger-Str. 5; *Forsell*, I. Bellaria-Str. 4, and *Spitzer*, I. Morzin-Platz 5. — **Summer Theatre:** *Venice in Vienna* (Pl. I, G, 3; p. 64), in the Prater, farces and marionette theatre.

Music Halls (with restaurants). *Ronacher's Etablissement* (Pl. II, D, 4; p. 21), I. Seilerstätte 9, orchestra stalls 3, parquet 2 K. (closed in summer); *Danzcr's Orpheum* (Pl. I; D, 3), IX. Wasagasse 33, orchestra stalls 5, parquet 2-4 K.; *Sommer-Orpheum* in 'Venice in Vienna' (see above); *Apollo Theatre*, VI. Gumpendorfer-Str. 63; *Pfalz Restaurant*, in the Horticultural Society's Building (Pl. II, D, 4; p. 38), open-air in summer, in winter in the hall of the Rotunda (badly ventilated; adm. 1 K.); *Colosseum* (Pl. I; D, 3), IX. Nussdorfer-St. 4, with garden. — *Urania* (scientific theatre), Aspern-Platz (closed in summer).

Concerts (usually good military bands). In summer: at the *Volksgarten* (p. 30), on week-days at 7 p.m. (80 h.), on Sun. and holidays 4 p.m. (1 K.); at the *Rathaus-Park* (p. 28), on Mon. and Thurs. at 5.30 p.m. (popular concerts); at the *Three Cafés* in the Prater (p. 65), every afternoon in summer (free); *Venice in Vienna* (p. 64); *Augarten* (p. 64), on Sun., Tues., Thurs., and Sat.; *Colosseum* (see above); at the *Hôtel Kahlenberg* (p. 76), every Sun. in summer, and also on Thurs. in good weather. Also at *Weigl's Dreherpark*, in the XII. district; *Hopfnr's Casino* at Hietzing (p. 69); the *Türkenschanz Park* (p. 75); *Bockkeller* at Nussdorf (p. 75); etc. — In winter: *Ronacher's Concert Hall* (see above), on Sun. and holidays; *Musikvereins-Saal* (p. 36; Ed. Strauss); *Kursalon*, in the Stadtpark (p. 37; Mon. and Thurs.); *Restaurant* in the *Volksgarten* (see above; Sun. and holidays); *St. Annahof* (p. 3); *Bairischer Hof* (p. 3). — **Concerts of CLASSICAL MUSIC** in winter in the rooms of the Musikverein, or in those of the piano-manufacturers *Bösendorfer*, I. Herrengasse 6, and *Ehrbar*, IV. Mühlgasse 28.

Church Music. At 10 a.m. on Sun. in the *Votive Church* (p. 27), the *Church Am Hof* (p. 23), and *St. Charles' Church* (p. 36); at 11 a.m. in *St. Stephen's Church* (p. 14), the *Burg-Kapelle* (p. 18), the *Augustine Church* (p. 20), and *St. Peter's Church* (p. 16).

Popular Festivals. During the Carnival public *Masked Balls* take place in the *Sophien Saloons*, III. Marxergasse 13, the *Flower Saloons* (p. 38), etc. More select *Assemblies* ('Redouts'; adm. only by invitation-card) are held in the *Rathaus* (p. 28) and in the *Künstlerhaus* (p. 36). — Festivals in the *Prater*, see pp. 64, 65.

Baths (fee 20-30 h.). I. District (inner city): *Centralbad* (Pl. II; C, D, 4), *Weihburggasse* 20, on week-days 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. (7 a.m. to 6 p.m. in winter). — II. District: **Dianabad* (Pl. II; D, 2), *Obere Donau-Str.* 93 (steam-launch from *Franz-Josef-Quai*), swimming-baths in summer for ladies and gentlemen (80 h.). — III. District: *Sophienbad* (Pl. II; F, 3), *Marxergasse* 13, 9 to 12 o'clock ladies only; *Josefsbad*, *Sophienbrücken-Str.* 12 (Pl. I; G, 4); *Beatrix-Bad* (Pl. II; E, 4), *Linke Bahngasse* 5, with swimming-bath (ladies only 9-12). — IV. District: *Florabad*, *Floragasse* 7. — V. District: *Kneipp-Bad* (Pl. I; E, 5), *Wildemanngasse* 5. — VI. District: *Esterhazy-Bad*, *Gumpendorfer-Str.* 59; **Russian Vapour Bath*, *Linien-gasse* 5. — VII. District: *Marienbad*, *Schottenfeldgasse* 94. — **River Baths.** *Communal Bad*, on the right bank of the Danube, above the *Kronprinz-Rudolf-Brücke* (Pl. I, G, 2; p. 61), 9-12 ladies only; *Military Swimming School & Baths* (Pl. I; J, 4), on the right bank, below the *Kronprinz Rudolf Bridge* (10-1 ladies only); *Holzer Baths* (Pl. I; H, 2), on the left bank, below the *Kronprinz Rudolf Bridge*.

Medical Advice gratis at the *Allgemeine Poliklinik*, IX. *Mariannengasse* 10, and at the *Mariahilfer Ambulatorium*, VI. *Esterhazygasse* 31. Surgical cases are well attended to at *Dr. Fürth's Private Establishment*, VIII. *Schmidgasse* 14. — **DENTISTS:** *Fischer-Colbrie*, I. *Kohlmarkt* 11; *Hüllischer*, I. *Stephans-Platz* 11; *Jarisch*, I. *Freiung* 6; *Metnitz*, I. *Am Hof* 11.

Commissionaires (*Dienstmänner*). Charge for an errand within a district (Bezirk) 20 h. (incl. 22 lbs. of luggage); into an adjoining district 40 h.; into each additional district 30 h.; for luggage over 22 and under 55 lbs. these charges are doubled; for carrying luggage under 22 lbs. to a railway-station, in the same district 30, into another district 60 h. Double fees at night (9-7 in summer, 8-8 in winter). The commissionaires are all numbered, and are bound to carry a tariff of charges, which should be consulted in doubtful cases.

Shops. The best shops are in the *Kohlmarkt*, *Graben*, *Kärntner-Str.*, *Ring-Str.*, and *Stephans-Platz*; while the *Mariahilfer-Str.* contains numerous warehouses. Exhibition of Vienna industries at the *Kunstgewerbe-Verein* (p. 12). Leather-wares and fancy-goods sold by *J. Weidmann*, I. *Babenberger-Str.* 7; *Aug. Klein*, I. *Graben* 20; *Pachhofer*, I. *Kärntner-Str.* 39; *Rodek*, I. *Kohlmarkt* 7; *F. Hiess & Sons*, I. *Kärntner-Str.* 25; *G. Hildebrandt*, I. *Kärntner-Str.* 30; *Sirk*, I. *Kärntner-Str.* 55; *Kl. Schittenhelm's Son*, I. *Kärntner-Str.* 30. — Carpets: *Haas & Sons*, I. *Stock-im-Eisen-Platz* 6; *Schein*, I. *Bauernmarkt* 12; *Backhausen*, I. *Opern-Ring* 1. Oriental carpets and embroidery: *Genersich & Orendi*, I. *Lugeck* 2; *Zacchiri*, I. *Bartensteingasse* 3; *Jac. Adutt*, I. *Fleischmarkt* 6. — Jewellery and plate: *Klinkosch*, I. *Kohlmarkt* 22; *Mayer Sons*, I. *Stock-im-Eisen* 7; *Brandeis*, I. *Singer-Str.* 3; *Goldschmidt Sons*, I. *Kärntner-Str.*; *Köchert*, I. *Neuer Markt* 15. — Electro-plate: *Christoffe & Co.*, I. *Opern-Ring* 5; Depot of the *Berndorf Manufactory of Metallic Wares*, I. *Wollzeile* 12. — Meerschaum: *Hiess & Sons*, I. *Kärntner-Str.* 25; *C. Hiess*, I. *Graben* 11. — Crystal wares: *Lobmeyr*, I. *Kärntner-Str.* 32; *Bakalowitz*, I. *Kärntner-Str.* 16-18; *Schreiber*, I. *Tegetthof-Str.* 3; *Count Harrach's Depot*, I. *Freiung* 3; *Wallisch*, I. *Johannissgasse* 3. — Porcelain: *Wahliss*, I. *Kärntner-Str.* 17; *Denk*, I. *Graben* 13; *Haas & Czjzek*, I. *Kärntner-Str.* 5; *Rädler*, VII. *Breitengasse* 26 (portraits on porcelain). — Galvano-plastic works of art: *C. Haas*, VII. *Westbahn-Str.* 21. — Works of Art (ancient and modern pictures): *Artaria & Co.*, I. *Kohlmarkt* 9; *Miethke*, I. *Dorotheergasse* 11 (permanent exhibition, 60 h.); *E. Hirschler & Co.*, I. *Plankengasse* 7; *Gilhofer & Ranschburg*, I. *Bognergasse* 2. — Photographs: *Czihak*, I. *Graben* 22; *Artaria & Co.* (see above); *Heck*, I. *Kärntner-Ring* 12. — Bohemian garnet-wares: *Kersch*, I. *Graben* 16. — Tailors: *C. M. Frank*, I. *Kärntner-Ring* 14 (fashionable, with corresponding prices); *Rothberger*, I. *Stephans-Platz* 9 (ready-made clothing); *Grünbaum*, I. *Gra-*

ben 26. — Outfitters: *Jägermayer*, I. Kärntner-Str. 38; *Malowan & Franz*, I. Tuchlauben 7 and Opern-Ring 23; *Riedel & Beutel*, I. Stephans-Platz 9; *Trettenhahn*, I. Weiburggasse 4; *Schostal & Härtlein*, I. Kärntner-Str. 13; *Weldler & Budie*, I. Tuchlauben 13; *Bollarth* (Bohemian lace), I. Graben 29; *Steinbühler*, I. Freyung 6. — Ladies' Outfitters and Costumiers: *Seepold & Co.*, I. Kärntner-Ring 1; *Zwieback*, I. Kärntner-Str. 11; *Dürr*, I. Kärntner-Str. 16; *Jungmann & Nephew*, Albrechts-Platz 3; *Binder*, I. Jasomirgottgasse 8; *Grünzweig*, I. Wipplinger-Str. 12; *Tomasi*, VII. Kirchengasse 28. — Umbrellas: *Schaller*, I. Bognergasse 15 and Wollzeile 36; *Högendörfer*, I. Brandstätte 1; *B. Huber*, IX. Währinger-Str. 17. — Gloves: *Eichhorn*, I. Graben 29; *Zacharias*, I. Seilergasse 3, Tuchlauben 15, and Kohlmarkt 11; *Littmann*, I. Seilergasse 2; *Kment*, I. Goldschmiedgasse 7. — Hatters. For gentlemen: *Habig*, I. Kärntner-Str. 51; *Pless*, I. Graben 31; *Skrivan*, I. Tegetthoff-Str. 5. For ladies: *Galimberti*, I. Seilergasse 7; *Demelbauer*, I. Singer-Str. 7; *Wopalensky*, I. Kohlmarkt 3.

Tobacco and Cigars. The sale of tobacco is a government-monopoly in Austria, the retail depots being known as 'Tabak-Tradeiken'. Among the favourite kinds of cigars are Virginias (about 11 h.; very strong), Britannicas (14 h.), Trabucos (16 h.), and Regalitas (18 h.). Havana cigars may be obtained at I. Kohlmarkt 6.

Money Changers. *Union Bank*, I. Graben 13; *Escompte-Gesellschaft*, I. Kärntner-Str. 7; *Anglo-Austrian Bank*, I. Strauchgasse 1; *Epstein*, I. Stockim-Eisen-Platz 3; *Verkehrsbank*, I. Wipplinger-Str. 28.

Markets. The markets of Vienna deserve a visit in the forenoon. Excellent fruit in the *Fruit Market* (in the Hof and at the Elisabeth-Brücke, IV. Wieden, p. 67). Many varieties of fish at the *Fish Market* in the Obere Donau-Str. (II., near the Stefanie-Brücke). — *Horse Market* ('Wiener Tattersall'), II. Schüttel-Str. 54 (Pl. I; G, 4).

The **Auskunfts-Bureau**, or Information Office, of the *Verein für Stadtinteressen*, I. Jasomirgott-Str. 2 (open daily 9-12 and 2-4; closed on Sun. and holidays; no fees), gives information and help to strangers. — The *Wiener Wohnungs-Zeitung*, I. Wallfischgasse 8, is of use in finding apartments.

Tourist Offices. *Th. Cook & Son*, I. Stephans-Platz 2; *Russell & Co.*, I. Franz-Josef-Quai 19; *Schenker & Co.*, I. Schotten-Ring 3; *Nagel & Wortmann*, I. Operngasse 6; *Universal-Reisebureau*, I. Rotenturm-Str. 9. — *Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits*, I. Kärntner-Ring 15. — **EXPRESS COMPANY:** *Wiener Allgemeine Transport-Gesellschaft*, I. Kärntner-Ring 15. — The **Excursion Brakes** of *Messrs. Russell & Co.* (see above) offer a convenient mode of seeing the town and environs. They start from Franz-Josef-Quai 19 daily at 9.30 a.m. for the town (circular tour 5 K.); at 9.50 for Neu-Waldegg, Kahlenberg, and Prater (12 K.); at 9 for Klosterneuburg and Greifenstein (12 K.); at 9 for Schwechat and Laxenburg (12 K.); at 8 for Heiligenkreuz, Mayerling, and Baden (12 K.); at 9.30 for the Wiener-Wald (10 K.); and at 10 for the Sofien-Alpe (12 K.).

Public Lectures (gratis; tickets on previous application) are delivered in winter on Wed. in the hall of the Society of Engineers, and at the Society for the Promotion of Scientific Knowledge in the Akademische Gymnasium; on Thurs. in the Museum of Art and Industry; and on Sun. in the Zoological Institute.

Embassies and Consulates. British Ambassador, *Sir Wm. E. Goschen*, III. Metternichgasse 6; Consul General, *Mr. Paul von Schoeller*, I. Landskrongasse 1; Consul, *Mr. Moriz Feldscharek*. — American Ambassador, *Belamy Storer, Esq.*, IV. Theresianumgasse 4; Consul General, *Dr. Carl Bailey-Hurst*, I. Reichsrat-Str. 27 (10-2); Vice-Consul General, *Alvesto S. Hogue, Esq.*

English Church Service at the Chapel of the British Embassy (*Christ Church*) at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.; *Rev. William H. Hechler*, Chaplain to the Embassy, I. Elisabeth-Str. 16. — *Queen Victoria Jubilee Home for British Governesses in Vienna*, I. Graben 29 (Trattnerhof).

Collections. Admission to the Imperial Collections (Nat. Hist. Museum, Art-History Museum, and Army Museum) free. Fees are prohibited.

	Sun. and holidays	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes- day
<i>Academy of Art:</i>				
Casts (p. 32)	—	9-1	9-1	9-1
Picture Gallery (p. 33) . . .	10-1	—	9-1	9-1
Library (p. 33)	—	3-7	3-7	3-7
<i>Albertina</i> (p. 20)	—	9-2	—	—
<i>Archduke Francis Ferdinand,</i> <i>Collections of</i> (p. 65)	—	—	—	9-12, 2-5
<i>Arsenal</i> (Army Museum; p. 67)	10-1	—	10-2	1-5
<i>Ephesus Museum</i> (p. 30)	—	9-1	—	—
<i>Geological Institution</i> (p. 65) . .	9-12	9-12, 2-4	9-12, 2-4	9-12, 2-4
<i>Hofburg</i> (p. 17)	3-5	3-5	3-5	3-5
<i>Imperial Library</i> (p. 19)	—	9-4	9-4	9-4
<i>Imperial Stables</i> (p. 32)	—	1-3	1-3	1-3
<i>Imperial Treasury</i> (p. 17) . . .	—	—	10-1	—
<i>Imperial Vault</i> (p. 21)	—	9-12	9-12	9-12
<i>Modern Gallery</i> (p. 66)	9-4	9-4	9-4	9-4
<i>Municipal Library</i> (p. 28) . . .	—	9-2	9 2, 5-7	9-2
<i>Museum of Art & Industry:</i>				
<i>Collections</i> (p. 33)	9-5	9-4	9-4	9-4
Library (p. 40)	9-1	—	9-2	9-2
<i>Museum of Art-History</i> (p. 44) .	10-4	—	10-4	10-4
<i>Museum of Austrian Ethnography</i> (p. 26)	9-12	9-4	9-4	9-4
<i>Museum of Hist. of Vienna</i> (p. 28)	9-1	—	9-2	—
<i>Museum of Industrial Hygiene</i> (p. 27)	10-2	—	10-4	10-4
<i>Museum of Industrial Technology</i> (p. 72)	9-12	10-4	10-4	10-4
<i>Museum of Natural History</i> (p. 41)	9-1	1-5	—	10-3
<i>Musikverein</i> (p. 36)	—	10-1	10-1	10-1
<i>Picture Gallery, Czernin</i> (p. 70) .	—	10-2	—	—
<i>Picture Gallery, Harrach</i> (p. 23)	—	10-4	—	10-4
<i>Picture Gallery, Imperial</i> (p. 54)	10-4	—	10-4	10-4
<i>Picture Gallery, Liechtenstein</i> (p. 72)	2-4	9-4	9-4	9-4
<i>Picture Gallery, Schönborn</i> (p. 25)	—	9-3	—	9-3
<i>Post Office Museum</i> (p. 65) . . .	—	—	—	9-5
<i>Rathaus</i> (p. 28)	—	2-6	2-6	2-6
<i>Reichsrats-Gebäude</i> (p. 31) . . .	9-12	9-4	9-4	9-4
<i>University Library</i> (p. 27) . . .	—	9-8	9-8	9-8

Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Admission free except when otherwise stated.
9-1	9-1	—	Also Sat. in winter, 5-7.
9-1	9-1	10-1	Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Frid., on application only (ring at door No. 152; fee).
3-7	3-7	9-1	In winter daily, except Sun. & Sat., 3-7.
9-2	—	—	Closed Aug. & Sept.
—	—	—	Other days on application.
10-2	—	9-12, 2-5	Tickets on previous day; 1 K.
—	—	1-5	1 K. on Tues. In winter on Sun. 10-1 and Thurs. 10-2 free; other days 9-1, 1 K.
9-1	—	—	20 h.
9-12, 2-4	9-12, 2-4	9-12, 2-4	In summer.
3-5	3-5	3-5	60 h.; tickets at the Burghauptmannschaft (in archway between Josephs-Platz and Schweizerhof).
9-4	9-4	9-4	MSS. 9-2. Closed Aug. 1st-Sept. 15th.
1-3	1-3	1-3	Adm. as at the Hofburg.
10-1	—	10-1	Except holidays. Tickets on previous written application only, Mon., Wed., Frid. 10-12 in the passage from the Michaeler-Platz, last door to the left.
9-12	9-12	9-12	In winter 10-12. Donation to the monk acting as guide.
9-1	9-4	9-4	Mon. & Wed. 1 K.; other days free.
9-2	9-2, 5-7	9-2	Adm. free.
9-4	9-4	9-4	60 h. on Mon., Tues., & Wed.
9-2	9-2	9-2	In winter 9-1 and on week-days 6-8.30.
—	10-4	10-4	Wed. & Sat. 1 K. In winter 10-3 only.
—	—	—	Closed on Jan. 1st, Holy Thurs.-Easter Sunday, Whitsunday, Nov. 2nd, Corpus Christi, and Christmas Day.
9-4	9-4	9-4	60 h., Sun. & holidays 20 h.
9-2	—	—	In summer. On other days 9-3; tickets 2 K., from the director.
10-4	—	10-4	
10-4	10-4	—	Machinery in motion Sun. 9-12, Tues. & Thurs. 2-4.
10-5	—	10-3	1 K. on Mon., Wed., & Sat. Closed on same days as Museum of Art-History.
10-1	10-1	10-1	Closed Sept. 16th-July 14th.
10-2	—	—	Closed in winter (Nov.-April).
—	—	10-4	In winter on application to the secretary.
—	10-4	10-4	Wed. & Sat. 1 K. Closed on same days as the Museum of Art-History.
9-4	9-4	—	In winter on special application only.
—	9-3	—	Closed Nov. 1st-May 31st.
—	—	9-5	In summer only.
2-6	2-6	2-6	Fee; entrance in the Lichtenfels-Str.
9-4	9-4	9-4	40 h.; 3-5 pers. 1 K.; apply to portier under the approach.
9-8	9-8	9-8	Closed from Aug. 16th to-Sept. 16th.

Articles left in cloak-room 20 h. each (at the Austrian Museum 10 h.). In private collections a fee of 1/2-1 K. to the attendant is customary. Several of the collections mentioned at p. 10, when closed to the public, are shown to strangers on payment of a fee.

DIARY. The accompanying table (pp. 10 & 11) shows the days and hours when the various collections, etc., are open.

Exhibitions. In addition to the collections, etc., mentioned in the preceding table there are a number of exhibitions which are open every day, including Sundays, *viz*:—

Exhibition of Industrial Art (Kunstgewerbe-Verein, p. 8), Schaufelgasse 2, week-days 9-5, Sun. and holidays 9-12 (free).

Exhibition of Exports, Wollzeile 31, week-days 9-4, Sun. 9-12.

Pictures (modern), exhibitions in the *Künstlerhaus* (p. 36), daily 9-6 or 7, in winter 9-5 (6) h.-1 K.; international exhibition every fourth year, and in the building of the *Secession* (p. 36), daily 9-7, in winter 9-5 (adm. 1 K.); *Künstlerbund Hagen*, I. Zedlitzgasse 6 (Pl. II, D, 3; 9-7 o'cl., 1 K.); *Salon Miethke*, I. Dorotheergasse 11, daily, 9-6 (adm. 1 K.); *Salon Pisko*, I. Park-Ring 2 (adm. 40 h.).

PRINCIPAL ATTRACTIONS, when time is limited: St. Stephen's Church (p. 14); Ring-Strasse (p. 26); Imperial Museums (pp. 41, 44); Liechtenstein Picture Gallery (p. 73); Kärntner-Str. (p. 21); Graben and Kohlmarkt (p. 16); Imperial Palace (p. 17); the Prater (p. 64); Schönbrunn (p. 69); Kahlenberg and Leopoldsdorf (p. 76).

Vienna (436 ft.), the capital of the Austria-Hungarian Monarchy and the residence of the emperor, lies in a plain surrounded by distant mountains, on the *Danube Canal*, into which the *Wien* falls within the city. The city is divided into 21 districts ('*Bezirke*'): I. Interior of the city, II. Leopoldstadt, III. Landstrasse, IV. Wieden, V. Margareten, VI. Mariahilf, VII. Neubau, VIII. Josephstadt, IX. Alsergrund, X. Favoriten, XI. Simmering, XII. Meidling, XIII. Hietzing, XIV. Rudolfsheim, XV. Fünfhaus, XVI. Ottakring, XVII. Hernals, XVIII. Währing, XIX. Döbling, XX. Brigittenau, XXI. Floridsdorf. According to the census of 1902 the interior of the city had a population of 58,500, the whole town 1,675,000 inhab., including 147,000 Jews and a garrison of 26,600 soldiers.

Vienna was originally the ancient Celtic settlement of *Vindomna* or *Vindomina* (old Celtic *Vindobona*), which the Romans seized and fortified about A. D. 14. Marcus Aurelius died here in 180. By the end of the third century the settlement had become a *municipium* or town, and the seat of the Roman civil and military government, and it continued to flourish until the invasion of the Avars about 588. From that date the Roman *Vindobona* disappears from history until 791, when Charlemagne conquered the Avars and made the tract between the Enns and the Wiener Wald the boundary of his empire. From the time of Emp. Otto II. (973-983) the title of Austria (the 'Eastern Mark') was held by the *Babenbergers*, who exchanged their title of 'Markgraf', or count of the Mark, for that of duke in the reign of Frederick Barbarossa (12th cent.). The first mention of *Viennis* occurs in a charter of 1030; in 1137 it is spoken of as *Viennensis Locus*; and in 1156 it became the residence of Duke Heinrich Jasomirgott. During the Crusades Vienna increased so rapidly, owing to the traffic which flowed through it, that when the Babenbergers had become extinct, and Ottokar of Bohemia occupied the country (1251-1276), those fortifications were probably marked out which formed the boundary of the inner city down to 1857. Ottokar was defeated by Rudolph of Hapsburg in 1276, and Vienna then became the seat of the *Hapsburg Dynasty*. In 1365 Duke Rudolph IV. founded the University, and in 1450 Vienna became the seat of a bishop (after 1723 an archbishop). In

1515 Emp. Maximilian I. entertained Wladislaw II., King of Hungary and Bohemia, and Sigismund I., King of Poland, at Vienna, and on that occasion concluded the marriages of his children, through which Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary fell to the crown of Austria, giving rise to the saying: —
'Bella gerant alii, tu felix Austria nube;

Nam quæ Mars aliis, dat tibi regna Venus'.

Vienna was twice besieged by the Turks, under Soliman II. from 22nd Sept. to 15th Oct., 1529, and under Mohammed IV., by the grand-vizier Kara Mustapha, from 14th July to 12th Sept., 1683. In the latter case they were defeated by John Sobieski, King of Poland, and Margrave Lewis of Baden with an allied army of Poles, Austrians, Saxons, Bavarians, and Franks. In addition to its inner fortifications, *External Works* were constructed in 1704 as a protection against the incursions of the Hungarians under Francis Rakoczy. These, consisting of a rampart, 12 ft. high, and a fosse, were called the *Linien-Graben* and *Linien-Wall*, or the 'Lines', but the Viennese afterwards generally applied the word to the fourteen exits from the city named after the suburbs adjoining them. Under Charles VI. (1712-40) and Maria Theresa (1740-80) Vienna rapidly developed as the social and political centre of the monarchy, while the not wholly successful reforming energy of Joseph II. (1780-90) accomplished much for the capital at least. The love of the Viennese for music and the drama attracted hither Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, and in 1776 the Burg-Theater was founded. After the disastrous battles of 1805 (Austerlitz) and 1809 (Wagram) Vienna was for a short period occupied by the French. The Congress of Vienna was held from 15th Sept., 1814, to 19th June, 1815. The period of political reaction that followed the overthrow of Napoleon retarded also the material prosperity of the city. An insurrection in 1848 was repressed by the strong hand, but it led to the abdication of Emp. Ferdinand I., and a better condition of things dawned at the accession of Francis Joseph. The *Internal Fortifications*, consisting of rampart, fosse, and glacis, were levelled in pursuance of an imperial decree of 1857, and the space used for the erection of the *Ring-Strasse* (p. 26), a broad street encircling the interior of the city. The famous 'Compromise' or agreement between Austria and Hungary in 1867 made Budapest the capital of the E. or 'Transleithan' half of the empire and an alternative residence of the emperor, thenceforward known also as 'King of Hungary'. This was a severe blow to Vienna, and although its trade and means of communication have made great strides, it still lags behind other great cities in some matters of municipal importance. Among recent events of moment to the city are the regulation of the Danube in 1870-77, the international exhibition of 1873, the destruction of the Linien-Wall and the incorporation of the outer districts with the city after 1890 (p. 12), and the construction of the Stadtbahn (p. 5) in 1893-1902.

The great Religious Houses and Abbeys of Austria formerly possessed and still hold much valuable property in Vienna. They own several of those huge edifices called *Höfe*, which contain inmates enough to people a small town. One of the largest is the *Schottenhof* (p. 21), once belonging to Scottish Benedictines, who were invited hither by Heinrich II. Jasomirgott in 1158, but afterwards gave place to German monks. Opposite to it, and nearly as large, is the *Mölkerhof*, owned by the Abbey of Melk (p. 91). The *Starhenbergische Freihaus* in the suburb of Wieden contains upwards of 200 different dwellings, and the *Rote Haus* in the Alsergrund is scarcely smaller.

Vienna's importance as a seat of Art dates from the 18th century. Its only considerable mediæval buildings are the cathedral of St. Stephen and the church of Maria-Stiegen, while it contains few Renaissance monuments; but under the influence of J. B. Fischer von Erlach (1656-1723) and Lukas von Hildebrand (1636-1715) baroque architecture attained a brilliant development. From this period date Schönbrunn, the Winter Riding School, the Imperial Library and other imperial buildings, as well as the Belvedere and the Winter Palace (both erected for Prince Eugene of Savoy) and many palaces of the nobility. Raphael Donner (1693-1741) was the first Viennese sculptor of eminence; he was succeeded by J. W. Beyer

(1725-1806), *J. B. Hagenauer* (1732-1810), *J. M. Fischer* (1740-1820), and the portrait-sculptor *F. X. Messerschmidt* (1723-83). The architect *Peter von Nobile* (1774-1851) and the sculptor *Franz Zauner* (1746-1822) were the leading artists of the 'Empire' period.

Vienna has possessed an Academy of Art since 1692, but the development of its school of painting has been tardy. At the beginning of the 19th cent. the younger men of talent, such as *Moritz Schwind* and *Ed. Steinle*, were forced to seek refuge in Rome, Munich, or Paris from the prevailing academic rigidity. *Friedrich Amerling* (1803-87) and the miniaturist *Moritz Daffinger* (1790-1849), the darling of the Viennese aristocracy, were content to become shallow imitators of Lawrence and the other British portrait, painters; while *Waldmüller*, *Danhauser*, and *Peter Fendi* enjoyed only a brief prosperity about the middle of the century. The efforts of *J. von Führich* (1800-76) and *Karl Rahl* (1812-65) to introduce the monumental style of mural painting achieved no lasting success, and the severe and elevated style of *A. Feuerbach* (1829-80), who worked at the Academy in 1873-76, remained entirely unappreciated. *Hans Makart* (1840-84) alone, a genuine product of Austrian soil, enjoyed general popularity in virtue of his orgies of colour. The younger Viennese school has disappointed expectations, in spite of the influence of the landscapists *Rud. Alt* (1812-1905), *E. J. Schindler* (1812-92), *Th. von Hörmann* (1840-95), and *Karl Moll* (b. 1861), and the establishment of the 'Secession'.

Various circumstances combined to favour the development of modern architecture in Vienna. About the middle of last century artistic work was much in demand in connection with the building of the Arsenal and the Altlerchensfeld and Votive churches, but the chief impetus came after 1800 with the removal of the old fortifications and the consequent demand for new edifices. The churches of *Maria vom Siege*, *St. Othmar*, and *St. Brigitta*, and the new Rathaus were built by *Fried. Schmidt* (1825-91), who takes his place among the masters of Gothic architecture. *Aug. von Siccardsburg* (1813-68) and *Ed. van der Nüll* (1812-68), adopted the style of the French Renaissance (*Hofopern-Theater*, *Larisch Palace*); while the style of the Italian Renaissance was followed by *H. von Ferstel* (1828-83; Austrian Museum, University), *Gottfried Semper* (1803-79), and *K. von Hase* (1833-94; Imperial Museums, Burg-Theater, new wing of the Hofburg). *Theophil Hansen* (1813-91), who built the Reichsrats-Gebäude in the Greek style, was a Dane. *Otto Wagner* (b. 1841) has acquired a high reputation by his designs for the stations of the Stadtbahn and for large tenement houses.

In the province of sculpture *Zumbusch* and *Fernkorn* were not natives of Vienna, but a healthy and vigorous Austrian school soon sprang up, directing its efforts chiefly to portraiture (*Kundmann*, *Tilgner*, *Weyr*, *Hellmer*).

I. THE INNER CITY AND THE RING-STRASSE.

a. *Church of St. Stephen. Graben. Kohlmarkt.*

The *Church of St. Stephen (Pl. II; C, 3), or Cathedral, the most important edifice in Vienna, occupying the site of an earlier church consecrated in 1147, dates in its present form mainly from three different periods. The W. façade, with the Riesentor (see p. 15), built about 1230, belonged to the new edifice rendered necessary by the conflagration of 1193. After another fire in 1258 the transepts and a polygonal choir were added, while the nave and apse were heightened. The two towers of the last, called the *Heidentürme* (210 ft. high), still retain late-Romanesque features. Albert II. in 1340 replaced the polygonal choir by a Gothic edifice,

with nave and aisles; and under Rudolf IV. (1356-65) was begun the restoration of the nave (vaulted by *Hans von Puchsbaum* in 1446-54) and the construction of the two Gothic chapels beside the façade. The S. tower (448 ft. high), completed by *Hans von Prachatzitz*, dates from 1359-1433; the unfinished N. tower (213 ft.), begun in 1450-1511, received its present Renaissance upper story from *Hans Saphoy* in 1579. The roof is covered with coloured tiles. Since 1852 the cathedral has been thoroughly restored by L. Ernst (d. 1862), Fr. Schmidt (d. 1891), and Hermann; the façade in 1901-2.

Exterior. The Romanesque *Riesentor*, or Giant's Door, which was much injured in the 14th cent. by the insertion of the large Gothic window of the W. façade, is opened only on occasions of great solemnity. It is embellished with a number of sculptures of the Romanesque era. — On the S. side, adjoining the first entrance (*Singertor*), is a tombstone said to be that of the *Meistersänger* Neithart Fuchs (14th cent.). Then follows the bay of the tower with the *Primtor*, in which are memorial tablets, with busts, by *Kundmann* (1894), of L. Ernst and Fr. Schmidt (see above). — The *Choir* is surrounded by tombstones. In a recess is a fresco of Hell by *Danhauser* (1827; restored in 1894). The reliefs in stone, Christ taking leave of the Holy Women, Christ on the Mt. of Olives, and Bearing of the Cross, date from the 15th century. On the N.E. side is the *Pulpit* of the Franciscan monk *Capistranus* (1451); adjacent is the entrance to the catacombs or burial vaults (no admission). The entrance to the bay of the N. tower is named the *Adlertor* (Eagle's Door), the second N. entrance is the *Bischofstor* (Bishop's Door).

Interior. The very gloomy interior is 354 ft. long and 105 ft. broad; the lofty nave (92 ft. high; aisles 72 ft.) has no upper lights. The rich groined vaulting is borne by 18 massive pillars, adorned with upwards of 100 statues. Numerous baroque altars of the 17th cent. enhance the picturesque appearance of the interior. — The choir is closed 1-4, the chapels, which, however, the sacristan opens, 1-7.

The NAVE contains the late-Gothic **Pulpit*, ascribed to the architect *Ant. Pilgram* (ca. 1512); on the front, four Fathers of the Church; under the stairs, the figure of the master, looking through a window. — The large organ, above the W. entrance, is by *Neuhauser* (1720). Adjacent are the Gothic chapels mentioned above. The Chapel of St. *Ægidius*, or Dukes' Chapel, on the S., has ancient stained glass and a 16th cent. painting of the Bearing of the Cross. In the *Tirna* Chapel, or Chapel of the Cross, is the tomb of Prince Eugene of Savoy (p. 65). — In the N. aisle, near the *Adlertor*, is an old organ screen by *Pilgram* (1509), beneath which is the stone figure of the master, holding a rule and pair of compasses in his hand.

CHOIR. The *Frauenchor* (N. side-choir) contains many monuments, including those of Duke Rudolph IV. and Catharine, his duchess. In the *Hauptchor* (centre-choir) is the high-altar of black marble by *Hans Bock*, with an altar-piece of the Stoning of St. Stephen, by *Tobias Rock*; richly-carved choir-stalls of the 15th century. Two of the windows contain old stained glass (14-15th cent.). In front of the steps to the vestry is a stone which closes the entrance to the old burial-vault of the sovereigns of Austria; but for the last 200 years the members of the imperial family have been interred in the church of the Capuchins (p. 21). — The *Thekla Choir* or *Apostelchor* contains the **Sarcophagus* of Emp. Frederick III. (d. 1493), by *Lerch*, completed in 1513, a most elaborate work in red and white marble, surrounded by 32 coats-of-arms; in 8 sections below are scenes from the history of *Wiener-Neustadt* (p. 171), etc.; at the feet of the figure various animals. To the right of the tomb is a fine winged altar, brought in 1885 from the *Neu-Kloster* at *Wiener-Neustadt*. — The Treasury is situated behind the *Apostelchor*.

In the bay of the S. TOWER is a triumphal *Arch (50 ft. high) of red marble in the baroque style, by *Hellmer* (1894), commemorating the relief of Vienna from the Turkish besiegers in 1683; the numerous figures and reliefs in Carrara marble are explained by the inscription. Opposite is the CHAPEL OF ST. CATHARINE (1396), with beautiful groined vaulting, which contains a wooden Crucifix of the 14th cent. and a fine font of 1481.

The *Tower of St. Stephen's (449 ft.), which affords an extensive view and a good survey of the battlefields of Lobau, Wagram, and Essling, was erected in 1860-64 to replace the former tower, which had to be taken down owing to its unsafe condition. In the second stage hangs the huge bell. Tickets for the ascent (533 steps) obtained at the sacristan's office, Stephans-Platz 1 (80h.; on week-days only, 8-5).

On the N. side of the STEPHANS-PLATZ is the *Archiepiscopal Palace*, erected in 1631-41; in the court is a tasteful fountain. — The S. continuation of the Stephans-Platz is called the *Stock-im-Eisen-Platz*.

At the corner of the Graben and Kärntner Str., in front of the Equitable Assurance Office (built in 1890), is the '*Stock im Eisen*', the stump of a larch, full of nails driven into it in accordance with an ancient national custom (not peculiar to Austria), on account of its supposed sanctity. The stump is secured with an iron hoop and a lock bearing the date 1575. It is said once to have marked the end of the Wiener Wald. — At the corner of the Stephans-Platz and the Singer-Str. rises the handsome house '*Zum Goldenen Becher*', adorned with frescoes.

The GRABEN (Pl. II; C, 3), with its attractive shops (p. 8), the principal business-street in Vienna next to the Kärntner-Str. (p. 21), was the moat of the fortifications in the 12th cent., and the houses on the N. side occupy the site of the ancient wall.

On the right, No. 31, is the *Aziendahof*, in the Italian Renaissance style, by Hasenauer (1867); then (No. 29) the *Trattnerhof* (1776) and (to the left, No. 14) the *Grabenhof*, by Wagner & Thienemann (1876). — In the centre of the Graben rises the Trinity Column (Pl. II; C, 3), a confused group of figures among clouds, erected by order of Emp. Leopold I. in 1693, in memory of the cessation of the plague in 1679. The figures of SS. Joseph and Leopold on the two *Fountains* are by J. M. Fischer (1804).

The Jungferngasse leads to the N.E. from the Graben to the Peters-Platz. The Church of St. Peter here (Pl. II; C, 3), with its handsome dome, was founded by Bishop Arno of Salzburg (790-803), and re-erected by *Fischer von Erlach* in 1702-13 (portal, with leaden figures by Kohl, of 1752). Ceiling-paintings by *Rottmayr* and *Bibbiena*, and altar-pieces by *Altomonte*, *Kupelwieser*, and others.

The KOHLMARKT (Pl. II; B, C, 3), another busy street, leads from the end of the Graben to the left to the Burg. To the left, in the *Michaeler Platz*, is the Church of St. Michael, originally erected in the Transition style in 1219-21, with a Gothic choir and tower (1327), but greatly altered in the 17-18th centuries. Over the high-altar, the Fall of the Angels, in stucco. Many tombstones of the 16-18th centuries. Paintings by *Schnorr* and others. — The large *Fountain* in the middle of the square is by *Hellmer* (1895).

b. *The Imperial Hofburg.*

The imperial **Hofburg** (Pl. II; B, 4), usually called the *Burg*, residence of the Austrian princes since the 13th cent., is an extensive, irregular pile, dating from different periods. To the N. is the *Reichskanzlei-Palast*, built in 1728 by *Fischer von Erlach*, with an admirable curved *Façade on the N.E., facing the Michaeler-Platz, erected in 1890-93 by *Ferd. Kirschner* from the old plans of *Fischer von Erlach*. This façade, occupying part of the site of the old Burg-Theater, is adorned with a handsome central dome, flanked by two smaller domes. In niches below the latter are fountain-groups in marble, symbolizing *Naval Power, by *R. Weyer* (1895; to the E. or left), and Military Power, by *Edm. Hellmer* (1896; to the W. or right). In the centre of the vestibule, between the Michaeler-Platz and the *Innere Burghof* or *Franzens-Platz*, is a large rotunda, with the staircases to the Treasury (see below), the Obersthofmeister-Amt, or office of the major-domo, and the apartments of *Emp. Francis Joseph* (first floor).

At the handsome iron gateway on the Michaeler-Platz are four Hercules groups: Fight with the Hydra, by *Hoffmann von Aspernburg*, Rescue of Hesione, by *Joh. Scherpe*, Deliverance of Prometheus, by *Jos. Lax*, and Fight with Cerberus, by *A. P. Wagner*. Over the entrance is an inscription (Franciscus Iosephus I. vetus palatii opus a Carolo VI. inchoatum a Maria Theresia et Iosepho II. continuatum perfecit. A.D. MDCCCXCIII); above which, in the attic story, is a group of Justice, Wisdom, and Strength, by *Joh. Benk*. — In the outer archways to the rotunda are two reliefs designed by *Kenner*: on the right, Departure of the Ruler to War, on the left, Victorious Return. In the niches of the narrow cross-passages are four allegorical figures; beyond the rotunda are the mottoes of the various princes who have taken part in erecting the Burg. — At the entrances from the Franzens-Platz and from the Schausnergasse (on the N.W.) are four Hercules groups by *Matthielli* (Antæus, Busiris; Nemean Lion, Cretan Bull).

The Imperial *Treasury (adm., p. 10), which since the opening of the Imperial Museums (p. 44) contains only the family treasures of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine, occupies five finely panelled and adorned rooms (1747). Catalogue (1902), 60 h. — Room I. Leather cases of the insignia mentioned below. — Room II. Case 1 (in the centre): **Insignia of the Holy Roman Empire*, once preserved at Karlstein (p. 248), afterwards (1424-1796) at Nuremberg: the crown of Charlemagne, the sceptre, orb, dalmatica, alb, stole, girdle, coronation-robe, book of the Gospels; swords of Charlemagne and of St. Mauritius. Wall-Case 2. *Coronation-robcs of the Norman kings in Saracenic work (from Palermo), worn by the German emperors since Henry VI. (1197). Case 3. Relics which were shown during the coronation (fragment of the 'true cross', lance which pierced the Saviour's side, etc.). Case 4. Herald's vestments. Case 6. Jewels of the Order of the Golden Fleece (Toison d'Or), established in 1430. Case 7. Mantle of a knight of the Golden Fleece. — Room III. Wall-Case 8. Staff of the president of the imperial chamber, presented by Maximilian to his privy-councillor and chancellor, Frederick, Count of Hohenzollern, 1495. Case 10. Burgundian and Austrian coronation and other swords. Case 12. *Austrian Regalia*: crown and orb of the time of Rudolph II., sceptre made for *Emp. Matthias* in 1612; jewel of the Golden Fleece composed of 150 brilliants with a pink diamond (26 carats) in the centre. — Room IV. Centre Case 13 contains the imperial *Jewels. Celebrated 'Florentine' diamond, 133½ carats in weight, valued at 57,449*fl.*, once the property of Charles the Bold, said to have been found by a peasant after the Battle of Morat and sold to a Bernese merchant for 1 florin; it was subsequently purchased by the Grand-Duke of

Tuscany, and is now set in a hat-clasp. Crown of Emp. Francis I. with the so-called 'Frankfort solitaire' (44½ carats) in the centre; so-called 'rose-necklace' and emerald ornaments of Maria Theresa; crown of the Empress Elizabeth, set with diamonds. Case 14. Articles used at imperial christenings (golden ewer of 1550). Case 15. Crown of Wladislaw II. (p. 13). Case 16. *Insignia of Napoleon I. as King of Italy.* — Room V. Silver-gilt cradle of the King of Rome (b. 1814). Case 17. Heralds' vestments.

In the centre of the Franzens-Platz rises the **Monument of Emp. Francis I.** (d. 1835), in bronze, by *Pompeo Marchesi*; the inscription is an extract from the Emperor's will: 'Amorem meum populis meis'.

Opposite the Reichskanzlei-Palast, on the S.W. side of the Franzens-Platz, is the *Leopoldinische Trakt* (built by Leopold I. after the fire of 1668), with the old *Residence* (now called the *Zeremoniell-Appartement*; adm., p. 10), containing the superb 'Rittersaal', the apartments once occupied by Maria Theresa and Joseph II., and the *Military Office* of the emperor. In front of it is the *Hauptwache*, or *Guard House* (parade with military music daily, except Sunday, at 1 p.m.). Adjoining the Franzens-Platz on the N.W. is the *Amalienhof*, erected at the end of the 17th cent., with the office of the *Oberst-Stallmeister*.

The passage on the left of the Hauptwache leads to the **OUTER BURG-PLATZ**, or *Helden-Platz* (Pl. II; B, 3, 4), between the Burg and the Ring-Strasse. On the left side of this square rises the *New Wing of the Hofburg*, designed in the Renaissance style by G. Semper and begun in 1887. The original plan contemplated a corresponding wing opposite, skirting the Volksgarten.

The Burg-Platz is embellished with two bronze equestrian statues by Fernkorn (1865 and 1859): to the left, *Prince Eugene of Savoy* ('der edle Ritter'; d. 1736); to the right, *Archduke Charles* (d. 1847), in the act of waving a flag, in allusion to the battle of Aspern (p. 327). — On the S.W., in the Burg-Ring (p. 31) stands the *Outer Burgtor* (Pl. II; B, 4), with five passages, erected by Nobile in 1821-24. On the side next the Platz is the motto of Emp. Francis II., '*Justitia regnorum fundamentum*'.

The *Hofgarten* or *Kaisergarten* (Pl. II, B, 4), on the S.E. side of the new wing, with an equestrian *Statue of Francis I.* (1745-65), husband of Maria Theresa, is closed to the public.

The passage to the left in the S.E. corner of the Franzens-Platz, with the coloured and gilded armorial bearings, leads across an old drawbridge and moat to the *Schweizerhof* (16th cent.), the oldest part of the Burg now left. On the bridge over the fosse are two small lions in stone with armorial bearings, on the left those of Hapsburg, on the right five eagles, the ancient crest of the Archduchy. On the right is the *Burghapelle*; the end of the choir is the only relic of the original Gothic building of 1449 (adm. on weekdays 7.30-9 a.m.; church-music, see p. 7).

From the Schweizerhof another passage leads to the S.E. to the **JOSEPHS-PLATZ** (Pl. II; B, 3, 4), with a bronze equestrian *Statue of Emp. Joseph II.* (d. 1790), by Zauner (1806). On the N.W. side of the square are the *Redoutensäle*, or *Ball Rooms*, and the * *Winter*

Riding School, erected in 1716 by *Fischer von Erlach*, with a gallery borne by 46 columns (adm. 7 a.m. to noon). Beyond the *Reitschulgasse* is the *Stallburg* (built in 1529), connected with the *Hofburg* by an arcade, and containing the offices of the *Oberstkämmerer* and *Obersthofmarschall*. — On the N.E. side of the *Josephs-Platz* is the *Palais Pallavicini* (No. 5; Pl. II, B, C, 3), built in 1784; colossal double *Caryatides* at the entrance by *Zauner*. No. 6, on the right, is the *Italian Embassy*.

The ***Imperial Library** (Pl. II; B, 4), erected by *Fischer von Erlach* in 1722, occupies the S.W. side of the *Josephs-Platz* (entrance in the S.E. corner; adm. see p. 10). In the centre of the richly decorated *Hall (85 by 18 yds.) are statues of *Charles VI.* and other princes of the House of *Hapsburg*. The imposing dome is embellished with frescoes by *Daniel Gran*. The library contains about 800,000 vols. (including 7000 incunabula), 24,000 MSS., 400,000 engravings, and the collection known as the '*Papyrus Rainer*'. — The *Reading Room* (adm. p. 10) is in the adjacent *Augustinian* convent. — Director, *Prof. Jos. Kurabacek*.

Among the chief treasures of the library are the following. — MSS. **Book of Genesis*, Greek MS. of the 5th cent., in gold and silver letters on purple parchment; **Dioskorides on Plants* (2nd cent.), a MS. of the 5th cent.; *Gospels* in Greek (10-11th cent.); *Livy's Roman History*, the only MS. containing the 5th decade; *Psalttery* presented by *Charlemagne* to *Pope Hadrian II.* (d. 795); *Harmony of the Gospels*, composed by *Ottfried* about 885, a fine contemporary MS.; *Tristan and Isolte*, by *Gottfried of Strassburg* (ca. 1210), a MS. of the 14th cent.; **Evangeliarium* of *John of Troppan* (1368); extract from the **Chronicle of Jerusalem*, a MS. of ca. 1450; well-thumbed *Prayer-book of Charles V.*, with the names of several of his relations; *Seb. Brandt's Hortulus Animae*, with 66 illustrations by *Gerard Horenbout* and others; earliest known MS. of *René of Anjou's* romance of the '*Love-Iorn Heart*', with beautiful **Miniatures*; *Tasso's Gerusalemme Conquistata*, written by the poet's own hand. — ORIENTAL MSS. Fragments of the *Koran* in Cufic characters, with Arab miniatures (9th and 10th cent.); Arabic version of *Galen's* treatise on electuaries, with pictures of men and animals (13th cent.); *Prince Shāhi's Divān*, a Persian MS. with fine miniatures (early 16th cent.). — The MS. department includes also about 20,000 *Autographs* of celebrated persons.

Among the INCUNABULA (i.e. books printed before 1500) are the only complete copy of the *Psalter* of *Fust and Schöffer* (1457); *Gutenberg's* 42-line Bible; the 36-line Bible; and books printed by *Caxton* and *Wynkynde de Worde*. — MUSIC. *Autographs* of *Orlando di Lasso*, *Haydn*, *Mozart*, and *Beethoven*; besides early rare MSS. and printed works. — The collection of ENGRAVINGS illustrates the schools of all periods. It includes also collections of portraits (ca. 100,000), representations of historical events, views, and photographs.

The celebrated *PAPYRUS OF THE ARCHDUKE RAINER is a large collection of documents in ten languages, discovered in 1877-78 in the *Fayūm*, the ancient *Arsinoë*, in Central Egypt, and increased by subsequent discoveries at *El-Ashmūnen* and *Akhmīm*. Only a small portion of the collection, which represents the development of civilization through twenty-seven centuries, is on view in three rooms on the third floor (entrance by the central door in the S.E. corner of the Platz).

c. The S.E. Part of the Inner City.

In the Augustinergasse, which leads from the Josefs-Platz (p. 18) to the S.E. to the Albrechts-Platz, is the **Augustiner-Kirche** (Pl. II, B, C, 4; court-church), begun in 1330, a Gothic building with an unusually long choir (nave 61 ft., choir 75 ft. high). The tower dates from 1850.

Opposite the entrance stands the beautiful marble **Monument of the Archduchess Maria Christina* (d. 1793, daughter of Empress Maria Theresa), by *Canova*. — Farther on a passage to the right leads to the *Gothic Chapel of St. George* (closed; seen through a window), in the centre of which is the monument of Emp. Leopold II. (d. 1792), in marble by *Zauner*. By the wall is the monument of Marshal *Dann* (d. 1766), erected by Maria Theresa to this *'patriae liberator'*. *Van Swieten* (d. 1772), the physician of the Empress, also reposes here. — In the adjoining *Loretto Chapel* (to the right), built in 1627, are preserved the hearts of all the emperors and empresses since the founding of the imperial burial-vault (p. 21). — *Abraham a Sancta Clara* (d. 1709) was preacher at this church.

In the Dorotheergasse, to the N.E., are the *Kaiserliche Versatzamt* (No. 17; Imperial pawn-office and auction-rooms, daily 3-5), and the *Lutheran* and the *Reformed Churches* (Nos. 18 and 16). — In the small Lobkowitz-Platz is the *Palais of Prince Lobkowitz* (1685-90), now the French Embassy. The *Grillparzer House* (1902), at No. 21 Spiegelgasse, occupies the site of the house in which *F. Grillparzer* died in 1872.

In the *Albrechts-Platz* (Pl. II; C, 4) is the *Mozart Monument*, by *Tilgner* (1896), with charming putti on the pedestal. Opposite, at the corner of the Augustiner-Bastei, is the *Albrechts-Brunnen*, erected in 1869, and adorned with marble statues, by *Meixner*, of the Danube and its tributaries. Above it rises the *Equestrian Statue of Archduke Albrecht* (d. 1895), in bronze, by *Zumbusch* (1899).

On the Augustiner-Bastei stands the *Palace of Archduke Friedrich* (Pl. II; C, 4), built in 1801-4 and altered in 1865-67, containing the **Albertina*, a famous library and collection of engravings and drawings (adm., see p. 10; entrance in the rear-building, first floor).

This collection, one of the most valuable in Europe, was founded by Duke Albert of Sachsen-Teschen (d. 1822), and enlarged by Archduke Charles (d. 1847) and Archduke Albrecht (d. 1895). It is chiefly remarkable for its *Drawings*, 18,000 in number. Among them are about 50 by Raphael (including the study of the battle with the Saracens at Ostia, presented by Raphael to Dürer in 1515), 150 by Dürer (including the portrait of Emp. Max I., the so-called 'Green Passion', the hare, the flowers, etc.), 52 by Rubens (nearly all genuine), and 147 by Rembrandt (100 authenticated; the largest existing collection of Rembrandt's drawings). Dürer's drawings are exhibited to the public in facsimile only; the originals are accessible to students on application (Tues., Wed., Frid., Sat., 9-12). The number of *Engravings* exceeds 220,000, the older masters being copiously represented (works of *Marcantonio Raimondi* in beautiful specimens, etc.). — The *Library* of 50,000 vols. includes many superb old works, historical, military, and relating to the history of art. Also a collection of 24,000 *Maps* and *Plans*.

The Tegetthoffgasse leads to the N. from the Albrechts-Platz to the NW MARKET (Pl. II; C, 3, 4), enclosed by handsome blocks of

buildings, erected since 1894. The **Fountain* in the centre represents the chief rivers of the Archduchy (Enns, Ybbs, Traun, and March) which fall into the Danube. The original in lead, by Raph. Donner (1739; restored by C. M. Fischer in 1801), was replaced in 1873 by a copy in bronze.

On the W. side of the Platz is the **Capuchin Church** (Pl. II; C, 4), a rococo edifice of 1622-32, containing the *Imperial Vault* (adm., see p. 10), in which there are now 130 coffins. Entrance to the left of the church (door No. 2).

The *Old Vault*, to the right, enlarged in 1701, contains the sarcophagi (many richly decorated) of the Hapsburg emperors (on the right) and their consorts (on the left) from Matthias (d. 1619) and Anna (d. 1618), the foundress of the church. — To the left is the *New Vault*, added in 1748 and enlarged in 1824. In front is the large double sarcophagus of Maria Theresa (d. 1780) and her husband Francis I. (d. 1765); then Joseph II. (d. 1790); Francis II. (d. 1835); Marie Louise, Empress of the French (d. 1847), and her son the Duke of Reichstadt (d. 1832); Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (d. 1867); Ferdinand I. (d. 1875); Crown Prince Rudolph (d. 1889); Empress Elizabeth (d. 1898). In the side-vault on the left Archduke Charles (d. 1847); Leopold II. (d. 1792); Archduke Albert (d. 1875).

The short Schwanengasse leads hence to the busy KÄRTNER-STRASSE (Pl. II; C, 3, 4), widened and embellished since 1894, with some of the most fashionable shops. The *Kärtnerhof* (No. 34; on the right), by Thienemann (1876), and the *Todesco Palace* (No. 51; on the left), a Renaissance edifice by L. Förster (1861), are among the finest private buildings in the street. Nearly opposite the end of the Schwanengasse is the **Maltese Church** (Pl. II; C, 4), or *St. John the Baptist's*, attended by Hungarians. It contains an honorary monument in plaster to the Grand Master Lavalette, representing the fortress of Malta. — In the adjacent Annagasse are the *Annahof* (p. 2), with a frescoed façade, and the **Church of St. Anna** (Pl. II; C, 4), rebuilt in the rococo style after a fire in 1747, formerly a church of the Jesuits, and now used by a French congregation (French sermon on Sun.); the frescoes and picture of the Virgin are by D. Gran. — No. 8 Kruger-Strasse, the next street on the S., contains a small *Jewish Museum* (open Sat. 11-1, except on great festivals). — To the N., Himmelpfortgasse 8, is the *Office of the Minister of Finance*, in a rich rococo style, with a handsome vestibule and staircase, erected by Hildebrand and Fischer von Erlach in 1703; it was originally the palace of Prince Eugene of Savoy, who died here in 1736. The *Mozarthof*, Rauhensteingasse 8 (Pl. II; C, 3, 4), occupies the site of the house in which Mozart died in 1791. — To the E., in the *Seilerstätte* (Pl. II; C, D, 4), are *Ronacher's Establishment* (p. 7), and the *Palace of the Duke of Coburg* (No. 3).

From the N. end of the Seilerstätte we return through the *Singer-Strasse* to the Graben, passing the Franziskauer-Platz, with a colossal leaden *Statue of Moses*, by J. M. Fischer. The *Banco Haus*, on the right side of the Singer-Str. (No. 17), built in 1740, is now the *Office of the National Debt*. No. 16 (on the left) is the **Palace of Count Breuner* (1725), with a handsome baroque façade. The

House of the Teutonic Order, on the right (No. 7), was rebuilt in 1730; the *Gothic Church of St. Elizabeth* (Pl. II; C, 3), richly adorned with coats-of-arms, banners, and monuments, erected in 1316 on the site of the chapel of the Order, was rebuilt in 1730 and restored in 1864.

From the Stephans-Platz the busy *Rotenturm-Strasse* runs to the N.E. to the Leopoldstadt, and is connected with the Stuben-Ring (p. 38), on the E., by the *Wollzeile* (Pl. II; D, 3). In the small *Universitäts-Platz* (Pl. II; D, 3), a little to the N. of the last, rises the **University Church**, erected by the Jesuits in 1625-31 in the baroque style. The frescoes in the dome, executed by Andr. Pozzo in 1705, were restored in 1834. Adjacent (No. 2) is the old building of the University, a handsome rococo building (1753-55) with a splendid vestibule, occupied since 1857 by the *Academy of Sciences* (founded in 1846). — In the Postgasse, to the E., is a *Dominican Convent* (Pl. II; D, 3), founded in 1223, with a church modernized in 1631. In the same street are the *Church of St. Barbara*, restored in 1852, belonging to the 'United Greek' congregation, the *Office of the Minister of Commerce* (No. 8), and the *General Post Office* (Nos. 10 & 12).

In the Fleischmarkt, which leads back to the Rotenturm-Str., stands the **Greek Church** (Pl. II; D, 3, 4), built in 1787. The new Byzantine façade, designed by *Hansen*, was added in 1858; the frescoes on gold ground are by *Rahl*. The vestibule contains paintings by *Bitterlich* and *Eisenmenger*. — The Köllnerhofgasse, the last turning on the left, leads to the Lugeck (Pl. II; D, 3), embellished with a bronze *Statue of Gutenberg*, by H. Bitterlich (1900).

d. *The N.W. Part of the Inner City.*

From the N.W. end of the Graben the Bognergasse (observe memorial tablet on No. 1) leads straight to the Hof and the Freieung, while the *Tuchlauben* to the right leads to the HOHE MARKT (Pl. II; C, 2, 3), said to have been the forum of the Roman *Vindobona* (p. 12). The *Sina Palace* (No. 8), restored by Hansen in 1860, is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Prætorium* (inscription). In the centre of the Platz rises a *Votive Monument* designed by Fischer von Erlach, representing the marriage of the Virgin, erected by Charles VI. in 1732 to commemorate the bravery of Emp. Joseph I. at the siege of Landau, and restored in 1852. The figures are by Corradini.

Between the Hohe Markt and the Danube lay the old *Jewish Quarter* (till 1622; comp. p. 63). — *St. Ruprecht's Church* (Pl. II; D, 2), in the Ruprechts-Stiege, near the Franz-Josef-Quai, was founded in the 11th and restored in the 14th century.

Between the Wipplinger-Str. and the Juden-Platz rises the *Ministry of the Interior* (Pl. II, C, 2; formerly the *Bohemian Hof-*

kanzlei), erected by Fischer von Erlach in 1716. No. 8 Wipplinger Str. is the OLD RATHAUS, or *Magistrats-Gebäude* (Pl. II; C, 2), originally erected in 1455, though the present building, with good sculptures on the façade, dates from 1706. In the court is a *Fountain* with Perseus and Andromeda by Donner.

Adjoining the old Rathaus on the right is the **Salvator- or Rathaus-Kapelle** (open on Sun. 10-12), consisting of two chapels united by an archway, the older dating from 1361, the other from 1452-57, and the fine Renaissance portal from 1515. Tower added in 1867. The chapel is used by an Old-Catholic congregation.

The church of ***Maria-Stiegen** (*Maria am Gestade*; Pl. II, C, 2), in the Salvatorgasse, contains handsome altars and old and modern stained glass. The narrow and lofty nave, without aisles, dates from 1394 (restored 1817-20); it joins the choir (completed about 1350) in a slightly oblique direction. The heptagonal tower (190 ft.), of the close of the 15th century, terminates in an elegant open-work dome.

We now return to the Wipplinger-Str., which goes on, crossing the 'Tiefe Graben', or town-moat, dating from the time of the Babenbergers (p. 12), to the Exchange in the Schotten-Ring (p. 26). We, however, follow the Färbergasse, to the left, to the PLATZ AM HOF (Pl. II; B, C, 2, 3), the largest square in the interior of the city, where stood, as an inscription on the *War Office* (No. 14) records, the old castle of the margraves and dukes of the house of Babenberg (p. 12). In the centre rises a *Column of the Virgin*, erected by Leopold I. in 1667. In front of the War Office is an **Equestrian Statue of Fieldmarshal Radetzky* (1766-1858), by Zumbusch (1892). In the S.E. corner is the *Church am Hof* (Pl. II; C, 2), formerly belonging to the Jesuits, of the 15th cent., with a rococo façade added in 1662. The handsome building opposite (No. 6) is the *Austrian Credit-Anstalt* (Pl. II; B, 2), built in 1858-60. The *Civic Arsenal* (No. 10), on the N. side, built in 1562, has a façade of 1732.

The FREIUNG (Pl. II; B, 2), the adjoining Platz on the W., is adorned with a *Fountain* by Schwanthaler, a column wreathed with oak-leaves, bearing a figure of Austria; below, the Danube, Elbe, Vistula, and Po.

On the left (No. 3) is *Count Harrach's Palace* (Pl. II; B, 2), built in 1689, containing a fine winter-garden and the ***Harrach Picture Gallery** (on the second floor; adm., see p. 10; entrance by the door on the left). The collection (over 400 paintings) is distinguished for its numerous examples of the later Italian and French schools (17-18th cent.), and contains also interesting Netherlandish and Spanish works (17th cent.). Catalogue (1897), 1 K.; director, *Dr. Dernjác*.

I. Room. Netherlandish and German Schools. On the exit-wall: 21. *N. Berchem*, Forest-scene; 17. *Paul Potter* (?), Landscape with cows (signature forged); 1. *Jan Fyt* and *Corn. Schut*, Garland of fruit; 2. *Jan Fyt*, Dead game and poultry; 69. *D. Ryckaert III.*, Marauding soldiers (1656). — 112.

Frans Francken the Younger, Allegory of painting; 349. *Netherlandish School*, Huss preaching (1561); 51. *School of Antwerp* (16th cent.), Large winged altar-piece from Rohrau (freely restored): in the centre, Crucifixion, to the left, the Holy Family, to the right, St. Helena; 32. *H. Bosch*, Christ in Purgatory; *44. *Master of the Female Half-Lengths*, Three girls with musical instruments. — 39. *Jac. Jordaens*, St. Christopher (coloured sketch); 9. *P. Willebeeck*, Garland of fruit with a bust of Christ (1647); 11-15. *D. Valckenburg*, Animal-paintings; 46. *Amberger* (not *Style of Hans Holbein the Younger*), Portrait, said to be Moritz von Ellen; 4. *W. Cl. Heda*, Still-life (1635). — 387. *G. Pencz*, Cimon and Pera (1546); 357. *Ad. Elsheimer*, Allegory (Jupiter hurling thunder-bolts at fleeing Turks, behind him Minerva with the German imperial crown); 22. *Fr. Snyders*, Stag-hunt.

I. CABINET (Corner-room). 285. *Coreggio*, Ecce homo (copy); 430. *Francesco Albani*, Venus and Adonis (freely restored).

II. ROOM. Chiefly French and Italian paintings. On the entrance-wall: 201, 208, 210, 121. *Jos. Vernet*, sea-pieces (the last injured during the bombardment of 1848). — 186. *G. Pencz*, Expulsion from Paradise (copy of Raphael's fresco in the loggia at the Vatican); 187. *Raph. Mengs*, Nativity; 130. *Andrea da Salerno*, Holy Family; 172. *Eust. Lesueur*, Massacre of the Innocents; *188. *Pompeo Batoni*, Susanna at the bath (1751); 176. *Domenichino*, St. Jerome. — 171. *Gasp. Poussin (Dughet)*, Roman landscape with a ruined temple; *118. *Claude Lorrain*, Sunset. — 221. *Guido Reni*, Mary in prayer; 350. *Pietro Perugino*, Madonna with SS. Rosalia and Catharine (original in the Louvre).

III. ROOM. Chiefly Italian, Spanish, and French works. On the entrance-wall: 259. *Caravaggio*, Lucretia; *232. *Ribera*, St. Bartholomew. — 218. *Rembrandt (?)*, Portrait of an old man; 264. *Ribera*, Queen of Heaven (1637); *Pietro da Cortona*, 276. Abraham's offering, 272. Capture of Samson; 243. *Franc. Solimena*, Judith; *Salv. Rosa*, 261. St. Jerome, 208. St. Bartholomew; 161. *Franc. Zurbaran*, A canonized bishop; 260. *Ribera*, St. Jerome; 280. *Luca Giordano*, Isaac blessing Jacob.

II. CABINET (Tribuna) contains the gems of the collection. 289. *Bern. Belotto (Canaletto)*, The Freieung with the Harrach Palace; *292. *Carreño*, Philip IV. of Spain; 294. *M. Hobbema*, Landscape; 313. *A. van Dyck (?)*, Pietà (sketch); 296. *B. van Orley*, Adoration of the Magi; 28. *P. Brueghel the Younger*, The Seven Works of Mercy; 317. *Paolo Veronese*, St. Lawrence; 301. *Bern. Fabritius*, Portrait of an aged man; *303. *Corn. de Vos*, Portrait; *306. *Velazquez*, Spanish Infante as a cardinal; 326. *A. Cuyp*, Landscape with cattle; 308. *B. Fabritius*, Portrait of an aged man; 312. *Bern. Luini*, St. Jerome; 314. *Seb. Mainardi*, Nativity; 142. *Jac. Tintoretto*, Crucifixion (sketch); 315. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Landscape (1649); 316. *Gerard David (?)*, Annunciation and Visitation; 318. *Carreño*, Queen Maria Anna, widow of Philip IV. of Spain; 310. *M. Grünewald (?)*, The German Emperor with the seven Electors; 323. *A. van Everdingen*, Rocky landscape; 270. *Murillo (?)*, Esau selling his birth-right; 324. *Rubens (?)*, Heads of Moors; 325. *A. Dürer (?)*, Portrait; 321. *Nic. Largillière*, Count Alois Raimond Harrach; 330. *Titian*, St. Sebastian; 331. *H. Rigaud*, Count Ferdinand Bonaventura Harrach (1638); 333. *Karl Skreta*, Half-length portrait; 332. *Netherlandish School*, Portrait (1541); 339. *Francesco Albani*, Rape of Ganymede. — To the right of Room II is the —

III. CABINET: 409. *Style of Angelo Bronzino*, Maternal love; 410-412. *Franc. Solimena*, Female half-lengths. — In the adjoining IV. CAB.: to the right, 128. *P. Snayers*, View of Vienna.

To the right of this palace, at Freieung No. 4, at the end of the Herrengasse (p. 25), is the *Palace of Prince Kinsky (Pl. II; B, 2), with a rich façade and a magnificent staircase, built by Hildebrand about 1710-13 for Count Dann. Opposite, between the Freieung, Schottengasse, and Schottensteiggasse, lies the spacious *Schottenhof* (Pl. II, B, 2; p. 13), facing which is the Mülkerhof (p. 13). The *Schottenkirche* (Pl. II; B, 2), consecrated in 1200, rebuilt in

1638-62 and restored in 1892-93, with a superb high-altar, restored by *Ferstel*, and paintings by *Sandrart*, contains the tombs of Count Starhemberg (d. 1701), the brave defender of the city against the Turks in 1683, and of Duke Heinrich Jasomirgott (d. 1177; handsome sarcophagus in the vault). The last-named is also commemorated by a monument on the exterior, by *J. Breitner* (1893).

At the N.E. corner of the Platz, Renngasse 4, is *Count Schönborn's Palace* (Pl. II; B, 2), with the **Schönborn Picture Gallery** (first floor; adm., see p. 10; door to the right in the entrance). Catalogue (1902), 40 h.

I. Room: 2. *Es. van de Velde*, Siege of 'SHertogenbosch; 12. *Caravaggio*, The lute-player; 15. *Jan Wynants*, River-valley (1673); 17. *Rubens*, Faun with a basket of fruit; 18. *F. Bol*, Hagar in the desert; 19. *Van Dyck* (?), Cupid; *23. *Jac. Jordaens*, Sea-gods. This room contains also an elegant rococo sedan-chair, furniture, porcelain, glass, etc. — II. Room: 24. *Bern. Belotto*, Well-house in the fortress of Königstein in Saxony; 25, 28. *Jan Weenix*, Dead game; 27. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Savant; 48. *Carlo Cignani*, Venus and Cupid; 32. *J. van Goyen*, View of Dort; 35, 37. *Jac. Gerritsz Cuyt*, Portraits (1633 and 1634); 47. *Melch. d' Hondcoeter*, Hen and chickens; *41. *Hans Holbein the Younger*, Portrait (1532); 43. *Gabr. Metsu*, The letter-writer. — III. Room: 86. *Rubens*, Study of a head for the Lion Hunt (at Munich); 66. *Corn. van Poelenburgh*, Landscape with a nude female figure; 76. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Château at Bentheim; 90. *Van Dyck*, Madonna and Child; 42. *H. Verschuring*, Lake with morning-tints; 61. *P. Neeffs*, Interior of the Cathedral at Antwerp; 79. *Rembrandt*, Descent from the Cross (copy); 96. *J. van Goyen*, Landscape; 52. *Adr. van Ostade*, Peasants' merry-making; 114. *G. D. de Heem*, Still-life. Fine rococo stove. — IV. Room (adjoining Room II): Collection of porcelain. — The private apartments also contain a number of valuable paintings.

Adjoining the Harrach Palace on the left is the *Bank-Gebäude* (Freiung, No. 2), erected by *Ferstel* in 1856-60 in the early Italian Renaissance style. The passage contains a pretty fountain in bronze with a nymph of the Danube by *Fernkorn*. — In the court of the *Montenuovo Palace* (now the *Anglo-Austrian Bank*), Strauchgasse 1, is a fountain-group of **St. George and the Dragon* by *Fernkorn*.

The HERRENGASSE leads to the left to the Michaeler-Platz (p. 16). No. 13 is the **Niederösterreichische Landhaus** (Pl. II; B, 3), or hall of the Diet of Lower Austria, erected on the Minoriten-Platz about 1518, extended to the Herrengasse in 1571, and partly rebuilt by *Pichl* in 1839.

INTERIOR. To the left, on the first floor, is the *Provincial Library for Lower Austria* (19,000 vols.). The library-hall has a handsome timber roof and a curious door (1572) opening either way. The MSS. Room, behind, has beautiful ceiling-paintings of 1571, restored in 1846 (battles between Roman Catholics and Protestants), and two fine marble portals.

The present rear-building is shown by the porter (50 h.). On the ground-floor is an old Gothic chapel with an altar-piece by *K. Geyling* (designed by *L. von Schnorr*). On the first floor are several rooms dating from 1571, modernized in the 18th and 19th cent.: the Knights' Hall, with the so-called throne of Justice; the Room of the Barons, or assembly-hall, with ceiling-paintings by *Ant. Belucci* (1710); and the Room of the Prelates. The adjoining Gothic vestibule is now a council-room.

On the right (No. 11) is the *Statthaltereie*, with a ceiling-painting in the great hall by *Kupelwieser*. The back of the Landhaus

adjoins the **MINORITEN-PLATZ**. The **Minorite Church** (Pl. II; B, 3), belonging to the Italians, built in the 14th cent., with a handsome E. portal, contains an admirable *Mosaic (30 ft. long, 15 ft. high) of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper, by *Raffaelli*, executed in 1806-14, by order of Napoleon, at a cost of 400,000 florins, and placed here in 1846. On the right is the monument of the poet *Metastasio* (1698-1782), a sitting figure in marble, by Luccardi.

On the S. side of the Minoriten-Platz is the *Archives Office* (Pl. II; B, 3), open on week-days 9.30-2.30, on Sun. 10-1. On the N.W. side rises the *Starhemberg Palace* (No. 7), now accommodating the *Ministry of Public Worship and Education*. — No. 5. Minoriten-Platz (and No. 9 Bankgasse) is the imposing *Palace of Prince Liechtenstein* (Pl. II; B, 3), built in 1699-1711 by Dom. Martinelli (?).

A little to the S., on the N.W. side of the Burg, is the *Ballhaus-Platz* with the *Foreign and Crown Office*. An archway on the E. side of this Platz leads to the *Schauflergasse*, in which are the buildings of the *Agricultural Society* (No. 6) and the *Kunstgewerbe-Verein* (No. 2; adm. see p. 12). At the end of the *Schauflergasse* is the *Michaeler-Platz* (p. 16).

e. *The Ring-Strasse.*

TRAMWAYS (pp. 4, 5). The only line that runs round the entire Ring-Strasse is Line A 25; but parts of it are traversed by Lines A 1, 4-8, 12, 18, 22-26, 28, 29, and 31.

The ***Ring-Strasse**, 62 yds. in breadth, which with the *Franz-Josef-Quai* (see p. 40) encircles the inner city, has been constructed since 1857 mainly on the site of the old ramparts and glacis (comp. p. 13). From the *Aspern Bridge* to the end of the *Schotten-Ring* it is 2 M. in length. Apart from a number of disfiguring buildings erected by speculators, it is architecturally one of the finest streets in Europe.

Beginning at the *Franz-Josef-Quai* (p. 40) is the **SCHOTTEN-RING** (Pl. II; B, C, 1, 2). On the left (No. 16) rises the ***Exchange**, built in 1872-77 in the Renaissance style, by *Hansen and Tietz*, a rectangular edifice (103 by 100 yds.). The vestibule and great hall are worth seeing (adm. 20 h.). On the second floor (entrance, *Wipplinger-Str.* 34) is the **Museum of Austrian Ethnography** (adm., see p. 10; catalogue 20 h.), opened in 1897, a collection of ethnographical specimens, costumes, and curiosities from the different countries of the Austrian empire. — Behind the Exchange, *Börsen-Platz* 1, is the *Central Telegraph Office* (Pl. II; B, 2).

Farther on, to the right (No. 11), is the *Police Office* (Pl. II; B, 1), the headquarters of the Vienna police (new building in the *Elisabeth-Promenade* see p. 72). — No. 7. at the corner of the *Hessgasse*, is the *Stiftungshaus* or *Sühnhaus* (Pl. II; B, 1, 2), a

charitable institution, with an 'expiatory chapel' on the first floor, erected in 1884-85 by Fr. Schmidt, at the cost of the Emperor, on the site of the Ring Theatre, which was burned down in 1881 with the loss of about 400 lives.

In the triangular *Maximilians-Platz*, between the *Währinger-Str.* and the *Universitäts-Str.*, rises the ***Votive Church** (*Heilandskirche*; Pl. II, A, 1), a beautiful Gothic church, erected from designs by *Ferstel* in 1856-79, in memory of the Emperor's escape from assassination in 1853. Fine façade, with two slender open towers, 325 ft. high, and numerous statues. Interior lavishly enriched with gilding and painting, and adorned with 78 stained-glass windows. (Open daily, 6-11 and 4-6.) The *Salmkapelle*, adjoining the N. transept, contains the monument of Marshal Niklas Salm (d. 1530), the defender of Vienna against Soliman II. in 1529 (p. 13). The monument was brought from Raitz, near-Brünn, in 1878. Opposite is the superb font.

Near the Votive Church, at *Universitäts-Str.* 7, are the *Military Headquarters* (Pl. II; A, 2), a Renaissance structure by Doderer (1874), with *Atlantes* at the portal by V. Pilz. — Close by, at *Ebendorfer-Str.* 6, is the *Museum of Industrial Hygiene*, containing inventions for the protection of workmen engaged in industrial establishments (adm., see p. 10).

The *Schotten-Ring*, here intersected by the *Schotten-Gasse* (p. 24), is continued to the S. by the ***FRANZENS-RING** (Pl. II; A, B, 2, 3), where a number of grand new buildings make this section of the *Ring-Strasse* the finest part of Vienna. On the right rises the ***University** (Pl. II; A, 2), a vast quadrangular structure in the early Tuscan Renaissance style, built by *Ferstel* in 1873-84 at a cost of 8 million florins, containing the university collections, the library, and most of the lecture-rooms. Visitors are admitted at any time; the aula is shown for a fee. A flight of steps ascends to the portico, which is adorned with a pediment group (*Birth of Minerva*) by *Jos. Tautenhayn the Elder*. On the first floor in the right wing is the entrance to the magnificent 'Aula' or festival hall, which rises through two stories. Above the main staircase of the left wing is a marble *Statue of Emp. Francis Joseph I.*, by K. Zumbusch. In the quadrangle is the marble *Castalia Fountain*, by Hellmer, and beneath the arcades are placed the busts of distinguished professors. — The centre of the W. façade is occupied by the *University Library*, containing 500,000 vols. and a fine reading-room, divided according to faculties (adm., see p. 10; librarian, *Dr. F. Grassauer*).

The University, founded in 1365 (p. 12), reorganised from the year 1752 under Maria Theresa by the celebrated physician Van Swieten (p. 21), and now attended by about 5200 students and 1400 occasional students, has a staff of 350 professors and lecturers. — To the University belong among other buildings the *Observatory* (p. 75); the *Physical Institute* (IX. *Türken-Str.* 3); the *Botanical Garden and Museum*; the *Chemical Laboratory* (p. 72); the *Anatomical & Pathological Museum* (p. 72); the *Protestant Theological Faculty* (IX. *Mariannengasse* 25) and the *Anatomical Institute* (see p. 72).

To the E., opposite the University, a monument has been erected

to *Liebenberg*, the valiant burgomaster of Vienna during the Turkish siege of 1683, by Joh. Silbernagel (1890).

From the S. side of the University to the Reichsrats-Gebäude (p. 31) extends the attractive *Rathaus-Park* (Pl. II, A, 2, 3; concerts see p. 7), containing a monument of *Strauss and Lanner*, the musical composers, by Seifert (1905). In the middle of the avenue leading to the Rathaus, opposite the Hofburg Theatre (p. 30), are eight *Marble Statues* of benefactors of Vienna, taken from the former Elisabeth-Brücke. The ****Rathaus**, or *Town Hall* (Pl. II, A, 2, 3; adm., see p. 10), built in 1873-83 by *Schmidt* in the Gothic style, at a cost of nearly 13 million florins, and lavishly enriched with statues. The stately tower, 320 ft. in height, is adorned on three sides with reliefs of Emp. Francis Joseph I., Rudolph of Hapsburg, and Duke Rudolph the 'Founder' (by *Zumbusch, Kundmann, and Gasser*), and crowned with a banner-bearer in copper. The interior includes a large quadrangle, flanked with arcades, and six smaller courts. Observe in particular the Magistrates' Courts; the imposing Council Chamber with frescoes by *Ludw. Mayer*; the 'Volkshalle' under the tower; the two main staircases, with their marble columns and gilded railings; and the lofty Reception Hall. The balconies afford a good view of the Franzens-Ring. Below the Rathaus is the *Rathaus-Keller* (restaurant, see p. 3), handsomely fitted up, with paintings from the history of Vienna, etc. — On the first floor are the *Municipal Library*, founded in 1856 (valuable books relating to Vienna, etc.; adm., see p. 10), and the ***Historical Museum of the City of Vienna** (reached by the Felder-Str. through the first court, and then to the left by the main staircase No. II; adm., see p. 10). The exhibits bear explanatory labels. Catalogue of weapons, 40 h. Director, *Dr. Glossy*.

I. SECTION. Monuments from St. Stephen's: Statues of Austrian dukes and of saints (14th and 15th cent.); sun and moon which crowned a tower of the 15th cent.; stained glass of the 15th cent.; remains of wall-paintings of the 13th century. Old views of the church and a plan of its 'Catacombs'. — II. SECTION. Roman antiquities: coffins, votive stones, relics of a Roman bath, capitals of columns, coins; pre-Christian antiquities from the environs; mediæval and modern stone monuments; medals (16-19th cent.). — Plans of Vienna; studies of Roman Vienna and of mediæval extensions (Nos. 1-3, 4-13); original plan of 1438-55 (No. 14); others of 1547 by *Hirschvogel* and *Bonifaz Wolmuet* (15, 17), by *Suttinger* of 1681 (19), by *Anguissola* and *Marinoni* of 1706 (20), by *Nagel* of 1770 (21; the last three are copies), etc. — Nos. 37-454. Views; 37. Oldest view, of 1483 (copy); 38. View of 1493 (from the Schedel Chronicle); 39, 40. By *Hirschvogel*, 1547; 41. By *Lautensack*, 1558; 43. By *J. N. Vischer* and *Hufnagel*, 1610; 44-46. By *M. Vischer*, 1675; 47, 48. By *Suttinger*, 1676; 49. By *Folbert van Allen*, 1680-82; 54-57. By *Delsenbach*, 1719; 69. Large bird's-eye view by *J. D. von Huber*, 1774; views of the 18th and 19th cent. in oils and water-colours, the most interesting of which are those by *F. Matsch* and *G. Klint* (Interior of the old Burg-Theater), *Jacob, Franz, and Rudolf Alt* (The Old Rathaus, 331. Makart's studio), *Varonne*, etc. Views of the fortifications from the 16th cent. down to their demolition in 1857. — Nos. 455-623. Historical events: 610. Panorama by *Meldemann*, showing the position of the Turks in 1529; 463-474. Turkish officers and soldiers of 1529;

485-529. Scenes from the Turkish siege of 1683, including a large oil-painting by *Wyck*; entries of emperors, doing of homage, weddings, memorials of Maria Theresa and Joseph II., French invasions of 1805 and 1809, Revolution of 1848. — Nos. 624-788. Costumes and fashions of the 18th and 19th centuries. Nos. 789-841. Festivals, balls, concerts. Nos. 842-1085. Eminent persons of the 16th cent. downwards. Model of a theatre of German strolling-players. III. SECTION. In the corridor: To the left, Emblems of ancient jurisdiction, instruments of torture and execution; objects relating to the guilds; representations of the Municipal Guards of Vienna from the 16th cent. to 1848; Viennese weights and measures; to the right, coins and medals. — Room I. In the centre, Mozart's spinet; Beethoven's face-mask, death-masks of Beethoven, Haydn, Lenau, Napoleon I. and Archduke Charles; relics of Beethoven; autographs of Beethoven, Liszt, Bismarck, etc. On the walls are portraits of poets, musicians, and actors; *Bust of Charlotte Wolter, by *V. Tilgner*; bust of Beethoven, by *A. Dietrich* (1821); relics of Ferd. Raimund and Joh. Strauss; Hebbel's death-mask. — To the left is the GRILLPARZER ROOM. The ante-room contains portraits of the poet, his parents, and the Fröhlich family (*M. Daffinger*, Miniature portraits of Grillparzer and of Kathi Fröhlich); in the main room and in the cabinet are Grillparzer's furniture and library and small memorials of the poet. — Room II. contains portraits of distinguished Viennese and scenes from their lives: *Fr. Lenbach*, Gottfried Semper; *H. Kaulbach*, Death of Mozart; *Fr. Amerling*, Portrait of himself; *A. Jebens*, Pauline Lucca; *Amerling*, Grillparzer. In the middle is a large model of the inner city. — Room III. (PRINCE JOHANN LIECHTENSTEIN ROOM). Paintings of the older Viennese school: *Danhauser*, *Waldmüller*, *Gauermann*, etc. — Room IV. (SCHWIND ROOM): Drawings (illustrations of Grillparzer's plays etc.) and "Cartoons (Story of the Fair Melusina, Magic Flute) by *Moritz von Schwind*; in the middle, small paintings and coloured sketches. — Room V. (SCHUBERT ROOM): Memorials of Franz Schubert; bust of the composer, by *K. Kundmann*; picture by *Jul. Schmid*, 'A Schubert-evening' in a Viennese citizen's house.

IV. SECTION (*MUSEUM OF WEAPONS AND ETHNOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM), on the second floor.

I. ANTE-ROOM. Escutcheons used at the obsequies of Duke Albert VI. in 1463 and of Emp. Frederick IV. in 1493; two-handed and other swords (15th and 16th cent.); hand-arquebuse (15th cent.); Gothic equestrian accoutrements (15th cent.); artistically painted targets or cavalry-shields (15th cent.). In the centre, the flag of Vienna (15th cent.) used during both the Turkish sieges. — II. Room. Ethnographical collections of the African traveller *Oskar Baumann* (d. 1899) from Africa and the East Indies. — III. Room. Spears, pikes, lances; armour, some of it finely chased. In glass-cases: cross-bows, wheel-lock muskets and revolvers, rifles, catapults (15-17th cent.). By the walls: groups of the rare 'Ahlspiesse', or pikes of the 15th cent. (a specialty of the collection), armour, shields, pikes, etc. — IV. Room. Iron-gray and black suits of armour; equestrian suits; numerous trophies from the second Turkish siege (1683); portraits and busts of Charles of Lorraine and Starhemberg; the skull of the Grand Vizier Kara Mustapha (?), with the silken cord with which he was strangled at Belgrade in 1683 after his unsuccessful siege of Vienna; his grave-clothes with Arabic inscriptions (the body was exhumed after the taking of Belgrade, and the head cut off and brought to Vienna); the 'Banner of Blood', captured from the Turks in 1684; other Turkish flags, horse-tails, arms, implements, etc. On the walls: lint-stocks, wheel-lock muskets, banner of the bakers' guild. From the ceiling hangs the fine standard of Count Herberstein, a knight of St. John (1686). — V. Room. Turkish weapons from the wars of Prince Eugene and Marshal Laudon; French weapons of 1805-9, grouped round a bust of Emp. Francis II. Weapons and banners of the Municipal Guards of Vienna; blunderbusses. In the cases and on the walls are ornamented swords, daggers, and Turkish 'hanjars'. In the centre is a large model of the inner city with its bastions and glacis (c. 1852-54). — VI. Room (Corridor). Hofer's alpenstock; muskets of the Vienna National Guard of 1848; weapons and banners of the Municipal Guards;

Francis II's uniform. — VII. Room. Weapons of the Vienna National Guard; banners of the Students' Corps of 1848 and the Tyrolese riflemen of 1848 and 1859; models of the Vienna Volunteers (1859 and 1866).

The gardens in the rear of the Rathaus, opposite the Czernin Palace (p. 70), are embellished by a statue of *Fr. Schmidt*, the architect (p. 15), by *Ed. von Hofmann* (1896).

Opposite the Rathaus, on the E. side of the Ring-Str., is the ***Hofburg-Theater** (Pl. II, B, 3; p. 7), in the later Renaissance style, built by *Semper* and *Hasenauer* in 1876-89 (1530 seats).

The EXTERIOR is adorned with sculptures by *Kundmann* (Apollo and the Muses of Comedy and Tragedy, above the attic of the central part), *Weyr* (Triumph of Bacchus), *Tilgner* (Busts of Calderon, Shakespeare, Molière, Lessing, Goethe, Schiller, Hebbel, Grillparzer, Halm), and *Joh. Benk* (Allegories). — The ceiling-paintings of the two ***STAIRCASES**, by *Fr. Matsch* and the brothers *Klimt*, portray the development of the drama. Each staircase is embellished with two allegorical figures by *Benk* and statues of famous actors. Ceiling-paintings in the vestibules by *K. Karger*, in the foyer by *Ed. Charlemont*. The rooms adjoining the latter contain the ***Collection** of portraits of actors of the Burg-Theater, founded in 1786 by Joseph II.; in the lunettes and domes of the main room are paintings by *R. Russ* and *Charlemont*. — The ***INTERIOR** of the theatre itself (daily visible, on application to the inspector) is enriched with sculptures by *Weyr* and *Tilgner*, and with paintings by *Ad. Hynais*. (Observe in the sumptuous rooms leading to the imperial boxes the frieze (figures of children and animals) by *Aug. Eisenmenger* and a ***Statue** of Clytie by *Benk*).

Between the Hofburg-Theater and the Burg-Ring on the S. extends the ***Volksgarten** (Pl. II; A, B, 3), on the N.W. side of the Burg-Platz, laid out by Emp. Francis II. in 1823 and much frequented in summer (chair 4h.). The so-called *Temple of Theseus*, near the centre of the park, built by Nobile in 1823, contains the **Ephesus Museum** (adm., see p. 10).

Excavations carried on at *Ephesus* in Asia Minor by Benndorf and Humann in 1895-97, and since 1898 by the Austrian Archaeological Institute at Athens, have brought to light various buildings (partly of the Roman period) and also a number of sculptures, which seem to have been purposely mutilated in early Christian times, probably in obedience to an edict of Emp. Theodosius (374-395 A.D.). A few marble columns and some of the sculptures have been brought to Vienna. Among the latter the following may be mentioned.

*1. Bronze statue of an athlete, an original Attic work (middle of the 4th cent. B.C.), put together from 234 fragments and partly restored; *2. Upper part of a lychnuchos, or lamp-holder, of the Hellenistic period (above a double bust of Hercules and Omphale is an Ionic capital supporting a figure of Hercules reposing, with Cupids); *3. Hercules fighting with a Centaur (head of the latter restored), perhaps belonging to the above-mentioned lamp-holder). — 11. Marble head of Apollo; 9. Head and torso of a seated marble statue of the Demos of Ephesus, in the style of early representations of Zeus; 14. Marble bust of an archpriest, for the worship of the Roman imperial family (partly restored). — 20-22. Cupids hunting lions and carrying spoils of the chase, fragmentary reliefs from the frieze on the stage of the theatre, with traces of painting (from the time of Domitian, 81-96 A.D.). — 5. Marble head of Hermes, in the style of Polykleitos; *12. Marble head of a goddess, wearing a diadem ornamented with foliage; *6. Boy with a duck, a marble statue in the style of Boëthos, of the Hellenistic period; 4. Female head in marble, perhaps after an original of the Sikyon school (middle of the 5th cent. B.C.).

The following are also from Ephesus, but were exhumed at a different

period: *28. Marble relief of a dying Amazon, copied from a bronze statue by Polykleitos, which stood in the Temple of Artemis, burned down by Herostratos in 356 B.C.; 31. Torso of a marble statue of Artemis. — The following were not found at Ephesus: 33. Head of Plato, from a marble statue of Attic workmanship (Athens); 34. Half-figure of a girl in a Doric chiton, holding a bird in her right hand and a pomegranate in her left, with traces of painting, from a tomb at Dyrhachium (Durazzo; 4th cent. B.C.); 36. Marble statue of Marcus Aurelius, of uncertain origin.

To the left of the S. entrance to the park, near the café, is the ***Grillparzer Monument** (comp. p. 20), erected in 1889, forming a semicircle, in the central niche of which is the sitting figure of the poet by *K. Kundmann*; the inner walls of the wings are embellished with scenes from his works, in relief, by *R. Weyr*: on the left the Ancestress, Dream a Life, King Ottokar; on the right Sappho, Medea, Hero and Leander. — In the W. part of the park a statue of the Empress Elizabeth (d. 1898) is to be erected.

Next, on the right side of the Ring-Str., facing the Volksgarten, is the imposing ***Reichsrats-Gebäude**, or *Houses of Parliament* (Pl. II, A, 3; adm., see p. 10), built in 1883 in the Greek style, by *Hansen*. The Chamber of Deputies on the right and the Upper House on the left form two independent buildings, adorned with marble statues and bas-reliefs and crowned at the corners with bronze quadrigæ by *V. Pilz*. The lower wings uniting these buildings contain the offices, committee-rooms, etc. The portico, borne by columns, is surmounted by a pediment-group representing the Granting of the Constitution, by *E. Hellmer*. From the adjoining atrium we enter the magnificent peristyle, borne by 24 monolithic marble columns and adorned with a frieze of historical events painted in fresco.

Between the broad approaches leading to the portico is the imposing **Minerva Fountain** (1902; 50 ft. high), crowned by a colossal figure of Minerva with a Nike in the left hand, by *Kundmann*; below are allegorical figures and groups of children, by *H. Härdtl*, *R. Weyr*, and *J. Tautenhayn*.

The approaches are flanked by bronze groups of horse-tamers by *Jos. Lax*, and at the top are statues, by *Kauffungen*, *Seib*, and others, of eight Greek and Roman historians: to the left, Xenophon, Thucydides, Herodotus, and Polybius; to the right, Sallust, Julius Cæsar, Livy, and Tacitus.

Beyond the Houses of Parliament, to the left, is the **Justizpalast** or ***Palace of Justice** (Pl. A, 3, 4), built in the German Renaissance style by *Alex. Wielemans* in 1875-81. In the magnificent hall in the centre rises a marble statue of Justice by *Em. Pendl*. — Beyond the Justizpalast is the ***Deutsche Volkstheater** (Pl. II, A, 4; p. 7), in the late-Italian Renaissance style, designed by *Fellner* and *Hellmer*. Sculptures on the chief façade by *Fr. Vogl*, those in the interior by *Th. Friedl*. Ceiling-paintings by *Ed. Veith*. In front of the theatre is a monument to *Ferd. Raimund*, the Vienna dramatist (1790-1836), by *Vogl* (1898).

In the Maria-Theresien-Platz, with pleasure grounds, in the **BURG-RING** (Pl. II; A, B, 4), opposite the Burgtor, rises the grand ***Maria Theresa Monument** (Pl. A, B, 4), erected by Emp. Francis

Joseph in 1888. The general design is by *Hasenauer*, the bronze sculptures by *K. Zumbusch*.

Enthroned on a marble pedestal, 43 ft. in height, is seated the bronze figure of the Empress (19 ft. high), at the age of thirty-five. In the left hand she grasps the sceptre and the Pragmatic Sanction, emblem of the unity of the empire. Below, by the pedestal, are the equestrian figures of (r.) Laudon and (l.) Daun, and at the back (r.) Traun and (l.) Khevenhüller. Between these stand four statues: in front the Chancellor, Prince Kaunitz, at the back Prince Wenzel Liechtenstein, organiser of the artillery, on the left Haugwitz, the jurist, and on the right Van Swieten, the physician. In niches on the upper part of the pedestal are placed portrait groups of distinguished men of the period: above Kaunitz are Starhemberg, Bartenstein, and Mercy; above Liechtenstein are generals Lacy, Hadik, and Nadasdy; above Haugwitz are placed Brukenthal, Grassalkovits, Rieger, Martini, and Sonnenfels; and above Van Swieten we observe Eckhel, the numismatist, Pray, the historian, then Gluck and Jos. Haydn holding young Mozart by the hand. Still higher are ideal figures of Strength, Wisdom, Justice, and Clemency, which lead up to the crowning statue of the empress.

The Platz is farther adorned by four *Fountains* with marble groups by Schmidgruber, E. von Hofmann, and H. Härdtl, and by two colossal *Groups of Horse Tamers*, by Th. Friedl, at the beginning of the Museum-Strasse. — Flanking the Platz are the *Imperial Museums* (p. 41).

In the Hofstall-Str., beyond the Maria-Theresien-Platz, are the **Imperial Stables** (Pl. II, A, 4; adm., see p. 10), which contain an interesting saddle-room, coach-house, riding-school, etc. — For the *Mariahilfer-Strasse*, in this neighbourhood, see p. 70.

The Burg-Ring is continued to the E. by the OPERN-RING (Pl. II; B, C, 4). To the left, at the beginning of the Albrechtsgasse, which leads to the Albrechts-Platz (p. 20), is a bronze *Statue of Goethe*, by Edm. Hellmer (1900).

Opposite, to the S. of the Ring-Strasse, lies the SCHILLER-PLATZ (Pl. II; B, 4, 5), in which rises a bronze *Statue of Schiller*, by Joh. Schelling (1876), on a pedestal surrounded by allegorical figures. In the gardens to the left and right are marble busts, by K. Schwerzek (1891), of the poets *Nikolaus Lenau* (1802-50) and *Anastasiu Grün* (1806-76). — On the W. side of the square is the *Ministry of Justice* (Pl. B, 4), on the E. side the *Ministry of Railways*. On the S. side is the —

Imperial Academy of Art (Pl. II; B, 5), a Renaissance edifice built by *Hansen* in 1872-76. The upper stories are enriched with terracotta ornamentation (copies of antique statues, etc.). The two bronze *Centaurs* on the steps in front are by E. von Hofmann (1892). The Academy, founded by Leopold I. in 1692 and frequently reorganised, has occupied its present position as a school of art since 1872. Rector: *Prof. Edm. Hellmer*.

The flight of steps in front leads into the Vestibule, borne by columns, whence we enter the *Aula*, the ceiling of which is embellished with *A. Feuerbach's* imposing 'Fall of the Giants' (seen also from the corridor). This is also the chief room of the *Museum of Casts* (adm., see p. 10), a rich

collection of copies (1650 in all) of ancient, mediæval, and modern sculptures, and also containing several good originals. Observe the *Torso of Hera, of the best Greek period, the leaden model of J. M. Fischer's Anatomy, and reliefs, busts, and statues by Raphael Donner, Beyer, Zauner, etc.

The Entresol on the S. side (entrance by the W. corridor) contains the *Library* (catalogue of 1876) and the collection of *Engravings and Drawings* (about 21,300 drawings and water-colours, 62,300 engravings and woodcuts, 8500 photographs; adm., see p. 10). The most interesting drawings are those of Koch (landscapes from Italy, illustrations of Dante, etc.), Führich's scenes from the 'Prodigal Son', those by Genelli, and admirable works by Schnorr, Steinle, Schwind, Wächter, Schwanthaler, and Rottmann. Among the engravings note the Husegn collection of Dürer's works (with a lock of Dürer's hair).

The **PICTURE GALLERY** (adm., see p. 10) is on the first floor, door No. 152, on the right, at the S. end of the W. corridor. The greater part of this collection (1250 works) was presented by Count Anton Lamberg-Sprinzenstein in 1821; the remainder consists of purchases by government and presentations by the Emp. Ferdinand (1838), Prince Liechtenstein, etc. Almost every school of painting is represented, but the chief treasures are the Dutch masters of the 17th cent.: thus, Pieter de Hooch (one of his best works), Jan van Goyen, Jac. van Ruysdael, Willem van de Velde the Younger, and the architectural and flower painters. The *Graces*, the *Rape of Oreithyia*, and ten sketches by Rubens, Cupid sitting on a stone parapet by Titian, and *Boys playing at dice* by Murillo deserve special mention. There are also a number of modern paintings, belonging mostly to the Viennese school of the early 19th century. Catalogue (1900) 2 K.

We first enter Room V, but we turn to the right and go back to —

Room I (beginning at the last window). No. 1095. *Umbrian School* (15th cent.), Madonna with saints and donors; 50. *Style of the Vivarini*, Annunciation; opposite, on the end wall: 24. *Style of Alvise Vivarini*, Martyr; 1133. *Botticelli*, Madonna and Child with two angels. — Side wall: 51. *Lorenzo Veneziano* (14th cent.), Small altar; 1084. *Paduan School* of the 15th cent., Madonna with saints and angels. By the middle window: 1097. *Gentile da Fabriano*, Coronation of Mary. By the last window: 252. *Dom. Puligo*, Madonna; 509. *G. Pedrini*, Christ bearing the cross. — **Room II**. No. 19. *Girolamo Muziano*, Madonna enthroned, with saints; 505. *Francesco Francia*, Madonna enthroned, with SS. Luke and Petronius.

Room III. No. 85. Assumption, a ceiling-painting by *P. Veronese*. — By the 1st window: 4. *Matteo Ingoli* (?), Christ in glory, adored by saints. *Vittore Carpaccio*, 43. Annunciation. 49. Death of Mary (both spoiled). — Side wall, to the left: 90. *Donato Veneziano*, Large painting of the Crucifixion. By the exit: 1. *Paolo Veronese*, SS. Geminianus and Severus.

Room IV. COMPARTMENT i: No. 86. Annunciation, ceiling-painting by *P. Veronese*. — 1098. *G. Bellini* (?), Portrait of a man; 14. *Cima da Conegliano* (?), St. Mark enthroned between SS. Andrew and Lewis. — COMPART. ii: No. 83. St. Francis receiving the stigmata, ceiling-painting by *P. Veronese* (?). *Jac. Tintoretto*, 8. Procurator of St. Mark, 13. Procurator Al. Contarini, 32. Ottavio Grimani (1560), 33. Doge Trevisani. 34. Doge Girol. Priuli; between these: *466. *Titian*, Cupid sitting on a stone parapet (early work, partly spoiled); 508, 510. *Style of Bonifazio I.* Recreation in the open air; opposite, 2, 3. *Jac. Tintoretto*, A brotherhood of Venice. — COMPART. iii: No. 84. Adoration of the Shepherds, ceiling-painting by *P. Veronese*. 168. *Caravaggio*, Death of Cato the Younger; 1126. *Style of Giorgione*, Scene in ancient Venice (fresco); 472. *Padovanino*, Venus reclining. — Long wall: 57. *Paolo Veronese* (?), Transfiguration.

ROOM V, COMPART. i: 26. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna; *Luca Giordano*, 116. Prometheus bound, 291. Judgment of Paris, 310. Mars and Venus caught by Vulcan. — COMPART. ii: 517. *G. B. Tiepolo*, St. Bruno; 527, 528. *Canaletto*, Ponte del Cannaregio, Venice, and the Piazza of St. Mark; opposite, 484. *Tiepolo*, Dawn; 603, 451, 504, 503, 604, 450, 455, 502. *F. Guardi*, Views of Venice. — COMPART. iii: No. 511. *Juan Carreño*, Foundation of the Trinitarian Order; *Murillo*, 516. Ecstasy of St. Francis, *515. Two boys playing at dice; 514. *Flemish School* (17th cent.), Portrait of a lady; 518. *Spanish School* (17th cent.), Vision of St. Anthony.

COMPART. iv: *Rubens*, *626. Boreas carrying off Oreithyia (ca. 1620). Then ten sketches by *Rubens*: 635. St. Cecilia, 634. Ascension, 636. St. Jerome, 625. Bearing of the Cross, 652. Esther and Ahasuerus, 633. Annunciation, 648. Christ in the house of Simon the Pharisee, 638. Adoration of the Shepherds, 645. Peasants dancing, 628. Apotheosis of James I. (original in Whitehall). Opposite, *Rubens*, *646. Three Graces (landscape by *Jan Brueghel*), 606. Tigress with young; 654. *L. van Uden* (?), Evening-landscape with hunters and herd.

COMPART. v: Nos. 569, 566. *Pourbus the Younger*, Portraits of a lady (1564) and a man; 641. *M. J. Mierevelt*, Portrait of a lady; *Jordaens*, 640. Portrait, 663. Paul and Barnabas at Lystra; 617. *J. G. Cuyp*, Portrait of a lady (1647); opposite, 650. *Gonzales Coques*, Young lady at the spinet; *Van Dyck*, 649. Souls in purgatory, 651. Count Feria.

COMPART. vi: Nos. 664, 665. 678. *Rachel Ruysch*, Flowers; 677. *Huysum*, Flowers; 612. *De Heem*, Still-life; 757. *P. Boel*, Still-life; 831, 839. *Jan Fyt*, Wild cats, Fruit and animals; opposite, *Jan Fyt*, Fruit and animals (1653); *632. *Weenix*, Dead fowl (1693); 760. *Beyeren*, Fish-woman (1666). Long wall: 849. *Werner Tamm*, Fruit and flowers.

COMPART. vii: No. 693, 733. *Van Aelst*, Fruit, Still-life; *722. *Jan van der Heyde*, Still-life; *Weenix*, 702, 703. Still-life, *631. Dead poultry and fruit; 819, 758. *Hondecoeter*, Dead game, Poultry; opposite, 781, 620, 783. *Hondecoeter*, Dead game, Poultry.

COMPART. viii: Nos. 913, 919. *Bourguignon*, Battle pieces; *Claude Lorrain*, 846. Forest-path. 847 (opposite), Sheep-pen in the Campagna.

COMPART. ix: 917, 918, 920, 921. *Greuze*, Portraits; *Ducreux*, 206. F. E. Weirotter, 207. Maria Theresa; 878. *Lairesse*, Diana; 911. *Manglard*, Harbour; 935, 860, 858. *Cl. J. Vernet*, Landscapes.

COMPART. x: No. 330. *J. Roos*, Italian mountain scenery (1760); 1154. *D. Gran*, Sketches for a ceiling-painting; opposite, 322. *Schödlberger*, Ideal landscape.

COMPART. xi: *Quadal*, 100. Drawing-room of the old Vienna Academy; 369. Hunting scene, 294. Count Lamberg-Sprinzenstein (p. 33), 336. Portrait of himself.

COMPART. xii: *Maulpertsch*, 95. Allegory of the fate of art, 356. St. Narcissus; opposite, 361. *Tischbein*, Painting and music.

COMPART. xiii: *Heinrich Füger*, 170. Death of Germanicus, 1028-47. Sketches for Klopstock's Messiah, 1020. Portrait of himself, 1021. Countess Bellegarde, 293. *G. B. Lampi the Younger*, Canova; 108. *P. B. Lampi the Elder*, Joseph II.

COMPART. xiv: Nos. 1116, 1117. *L. F. Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Knight's farewell and return; 171. *Th. Ender*, Rio de Janeiro; 1173. *B. Vautier*, Alsatian peasant-girl in a wood (1870); *Gaumann*, 1076. Sheep, 1143. Return from the hunt (1846), 1186, 1187. Cows; 1169. *Ludw. Knauss*, Jewish pedlar (sketch); 973. *Hansch*, Eggen-Alp in Tyrol (1871); 1130. *Jos. von Führich*, Christ's farewell to the Disciples.

COMPART. xv: **Waldmüller*, 1092. *Nicolo* (1851), 1101, 1192, His mother and second wife (1850), 180. The convent meal (1858), 1155, 1156. Portraits (1846), 1144. Priest carrying the Host (1859), 985. Portrait of himself (1848).

COMPART. xvi: 1118. *Canon*, Family portrait (sketch); *Amerling*, 954. Portrait of himself, 1094. Lute-player, 982. *Hoffmann*, Ancient Greek landscape, with the tomb of Anacreon; 964. *Schönn*, Market at Cracow; 1111. *Defregger*, Painters on the Alm; 1202. *Andr. Schelfhout*, Autumn landscape; 1204. *Schindler*, Gosaumühle near Hallstatt.

COMPART. xvii: No. 1162. *Canon*, Votive picture (drawing); 1153. *Canon*, Clio; *Makart*, 1113. Sketch of a ceiling-painting, 1114. Design for the curtain of a theatre, 1173. Cupids; 1129. *Lenbach*, Passini, the water-colour artist; *Karl Rahl*, 1145. Portrait of himself, 1146. Strength (sketch).

ROOM VI. COMPART. i: No. 952. *Schindler*, Wood-fairy's birth; 1071. *L. K. Müller*, Market-place at Cairo; 992. *Tidemand*, Return from the bear-hunt; 963. *Voltz*, Herd returning home; 951. *J. Hoffmann*, Remains of the Temple of Venus at Eleusis; 1150. *Schindler*, Landscape; 182. *Leu*, The Obersee; 174. *Voltz*, Evening on the pasture.

COMPART. ii: No. 991. *Gude*, Fishing at night in Norway; 175. *Schleich*, Moonlight-landscape; 1075. *A. Achenbach*, Inundated mill-dam.

COMPART. iii: 1123. *Russ*, Early spring in the Penzinger Au; 179. *Osw. Achenbach*, Church-festival in Italy; 962. *Gude*, The Chiemsee; 1104. *Schampheler*, The Scheldt at Wetteren; *Alb. Zimmermann*, 183. Sunset among the mountains, 958. Lake of Lugano. — Long wall of Room VI: 181. *Adam*, Horses on the Puszta; 970. *O. van Thoren*, The wolf near; 976. *Brandt*, Episode in the Swedish war of 1658.

ROOM VII. No. 1102. *Ferd. Keller*, Hero and Leander; 1230. *Alfr. von Schrötter*, Returning home from the field (1898); 1246. *Skarbina*, The Redeemer. On the rear-wall, water-colours by *Rudolf Alt*.

CORRIDOR IX is entered from Room V. We turn to the left in order to begin at the W. end. The stands revolve. Nos. 579-581. *Van Acken (Bosch)*, Winged altar-piece: Creation, Fall, Expulsion from Paradise, Last Judgment, Hell; *L. Cranach the Elder*, 557. *Lucretia*, 1148. *Hercules* and *Antæus*; 577, 578. *Hans von Schwarz*, Portraits (1524); 35. *A. Dürer* (?), Entombment; 545. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Repose on the flight into Egypt; 568. *Lucas van Leyden* (?), Tiburtine Sibyl; 572. *Ambr. Holbein* (?), Portrait of a man with a skeleton on the right (1524); 548. *H. met de Bles*, Landscape with scene from the Passion; 582. *Floriss*, Fall of Adam; 558. *D. Bouts*, Coronation of Mary; *715. *P. de Hooch*, Dutch family in a court-yard; 759. *Sir Peter Lely*, Seven children of the Howard family; *611. *Rembrandt*, Young Dutchwoman; 1096. *P. Coöde*, Dancing and musical party; 670. *Nic. Maes*, Boy-archer; *Dirk Hals*, 734. The solo, 684. A select party; *D. Teniers the Younger*, 820-822, 824, 825. The five senses, *865. *Witches' Sabbath*; 726. *Elsheimer*, Venus; 696. *Duck*, Duet; 689. *Netscher*, Young lady; 732. *Adr. van Ostade*, Comic reader; 790. *Molyn*, Cavaliers in front of a tavern; 803. *Lingelbach*, Piazza del Popolo; 698. *C. Dusart*, Peasants; 724. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants; 1127. *Ant. Mor* (More), Portrait; 638. *Pieter Wouwerman*, Cattle pasturing; *Ph. Wouwerman*, 691. Camp-scene, *835. Cavalry fight; 834. *P. van Laer*, Italian landscape; 827. *Berchem*, Landscape; 836, 879, 810, 869. *Asselyn*, Landscapes; 874. *A. van de Velde* (?), Cattle-market at Haarlem; *Jac. van Ruysdael*, *893. Landscape, *881. Landscape with pond; 823. *Everdingen*, Waterfall; *Jac. van Ruysdael*, 889. Landscape with brook, *877. Oak-forest; 828. *Pynacker*, River-scene; *814. *Van Goyen*, Dordrecht; 868. *W. van de Velde the Younger*, Dutch harbour; 876. *S. de Vlieger*, The roads; 761. *Weenix*, Naval harbour (landscape by *J. Asselyn*); 736. *J. van Goyen*, Sea-piece; 716, 717. *Van Vliet*, Interiors of Dutch churches; 719. *P. Neef's the Elder*, Church-interior.

A little to the W. of the Academy, at Eschenbachgasse 9 and 11, is the fine Renaissance building of the *Engineers' and Architects' Union* and of the *Industrial Society* ('Gewerbeverein'), erected by Thienemann in 1870-72.

We return to the Opern-Ring. At the end, on the left, is the ***Imperial Opera House** (Pl. II, C, 4; p. 7), a magnificent Renaissance building, erected in 1861-69 by *Ed. Van der Nüll* and *A. von Siccardsburg*.

The sumptuous decorations of the INTERIOR (visible on week-days 3-5 p.m. on application at the office) were executed by *Mor von Schwind*, *Ed. Engerth*, *Karl Rahl*, and others. On the handsome staircase are medallion-

portraits of the architects by *Jos. Cesar*; the parapet is adorned with marble statues of the seven liberal arts, by *H. Gasser*. Adjoining the foyer, which is richly embellished with operatic scenes by *Schwind* and busts of celebrated composers, is an open 'loggia' or balcony towards the street, also decorated with frescoes by *Schwind* (scenes from the 'Zauberflöte') and bronze figures of Heroism, Tragedy, Fantasy, Comedy, and Love by *E. Hähnel*. The winged horses above the balcony are also by *Hähnel*. The interior, with seats for 2270 spectators, is richly gilded and painted. Ceiling-painting by *Rahl*; curtain for tragedy (legend of Orpheus) designed by *Rahl*, for comedy by *Ferd. Laufberger*. The fronts of the boxes are embellished with medallions of thirty distinguished members of the Viennese opera during the last hundred years.

Opposite the Opera House, to the S., is the *Heinrichshof*, erected by Hansen in 1861-63 and adorned with frescoes by *Rahl*.

The S. continuation of the Kärntner-Strasse (p. 21) leads from the E. end of the Opern-Ring to a district much altered since the covering-in of the Wien and the construction of the Stadtbahn. The Friedrich-Str. leads hence to the W. to the **Exhibition Building of the Secession** (Pl. II, B, 5; adm. p. 12), a remarkable structure in an Assyrian-Egyptian style, by *J. M. Olbrich* (1898). The bronze group of the Triumph of Marcus Antonius, at the N.E. corner, is by *Strasser*. — The *Kärntner-Tor Markt*, or *Nusch-Markt* (Pl. II; B, C, 5), is adjoined on the E. by the spacious but still unfinished **KARLS-PLATZ** (Pl. II; C, 5), in which are two stations of the Stadtbahn. In the gardens on the S. side are the *Tilgner Fountain* (1903), with a pleasant group of children from *Tilgner's* design, and a bronze *Statue of Ressel* (d. 1857), inventor of the screw-propellor, by *Fernkorn* (1863). Behind rises the **Polytechnic Institution** (Pl. II, C, 5; adm. on application to the custodian, in the left corner of the first court on the right), containing rich technical collections and also the *Technological Cabinet* (open on Sun. 10-12).

The **Karlskirche** (Pl. II; C, 5), erected in 1716-36, after the cessation of the plague, from designs by *Fischer von Erlach*, is a lofty structure with a dome, in the Italian baroque style, and is preceded by a Corinthian portico of six columns. The effects of the plague are portrayed in relief in the tympanum. Flanking the portico are two bellfries, resembling Trajan's Column, 108 ft. in height, and 13 ft. in diameter, with reliefs from the life of St. Carlo Borromeo by *Mader*. The church contains frescoes in the dome by *J. F. Rottmayr* and an altar-piece (St. Elizabeth) by *Gran*. To the left is a monument of the poet *Heinrich von Collin* (d. 1811).

On the N. side of the Karls-Platz are the *Handels-Akademie* (entr. Akademie-Str. 12), erected by *Fellner* in 1860-62, and the **Künstlerhaus** (Pl. II; C, 5), built in the Italian Renaissance style by *A. Weber* in 1865-68 (adm., see p. 12). — To the left, between the Dumbagasse and Canovagasse, is the **Musikvereins-Gebäude** (Pl. II; C, 5), in the Renaissance style, erected by *Hansen* in 1867-1870. In the niches of the façade are statues of ten famous musicians by *Vinc. Pilz*. In the interior are the class-rooms of the Conser-

vatory of Music and superb concert-rooms; the chief hall is decorated with ceiling-paintings of Apollo and the Muses by *Aug. Eisenmenger*. The society possesses a library of 20,000 musical works and a valuable collection of old instruments, portraits of composers, MSS., busts, medals, etc. (adm., see p. 10; concerts, see p. 7).

The new *Kaiser Franz Joseph Museum* is to be built on the E. side of the *Karls-Platz*.

The *Opern-Ring* is continued, beyond the *Kärntner-Str.* (p. 21), by the *KÄRNTNER-RING* (Pl. II; C, 4, 5), a fashionable quarter, with a number of handsome dwelling-houses and hotels. At its farther end, in the *Schwarzenberg-Platz* (Pl. II; D, 5), rises the equestrian *Statue of Prince Charles Schwarzenberg* (d. 1820), 'the victorious leader of the Allies in the wars of 1813 and 1814', in bronze, by *Hähnel* (1867). On the left is the *Palace of Archduke Ludwig Victor* (No. 1), and on the right, *Baron Wertheim's Palace* (No. 5), both by *Ferstel*. Farther to the S., beyond the *Wien*, is the *Palace of Prince Schwarzenberg* (Pl. I; F, 5), with a pleasant garden (open to the public in summer). In front of the palace is the *Hochstrahl-Brunnen*, with a jet 100 ft. high.

The *KOLOWRAT-RING* (Pl. II; D, 4, 5) begins at the *Schwarzenberg-Platz*. — To the right in the *Christinengasse* is the *Academic Gymnasium* (Pl. II; D, 5), with a handsome Gothic façade, erected by *Fr. Schmidt* in 1863-66. In front of it is the *Beethoven-Platz*, embellished with a **Monument to Beethoven*, by *Zumbusch* (1880). On a lofty granite pedestal is the seated figure of the great composer in bronze, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. high; on the pedestal are *Prometheus Bound*, *Victory with a wreath of laurels*, and *Youthful genii*. — At the corner of the *Johannesgasse* and the *Lothringer-Strasse* stands the *Palais Larisch*, a fine French Renaissance building by *Van der Nüll*. To the S.E., in the *Heumarkt*, is the *Vienna Skating Club* (Pl. II; D, 5).

The **Stadt-Park* (Pl. II; D, 4) is a favourite resort in summer. The pretty *Kursalon*, in the Italian Renaissance style, was built in 1865-67 from designs by *J. Garben* (concerts, etc., see p. 7). On the N.E. side are a bronze statue of *Hans Canon*, the painter, by *Weyr* (1905), a fountain with a figure of the *Danube* by *Hans Gasser* (1865), and 'The Deliverance of the Source', a marble group by *Jos. Heu* (1904). A little farther on, by the pond (skating in winter), is the **Monument of E. J. Schindler* (p. 14), the landscape-painter, by *Hellmer* (1896). At the N. end of the pond is a bronze bust of *Bruckner*, the composer (1824-96), by *Tilgner* (1900); and on the N.W. side, near the *Ring-Str.*, are a bronze bust of *Burgomaster Zelinka* (d. 1868), by *Pönninger*; a **Monument of Franz Schubert* (d. 1828), by *Kundmann*; a marble bust of *Amerling*, the painter (p. 14), by *J. Benk* (1902); and a statue of *Hans Makart*, the painter (p. 14), by *Tilgner* (1897).

In the *PARK-RING* (Pl. II; D, 4), opposite the *Stadt-Park*, are the *Dumba Palace* (No. 4), with elaborately decorated apartments, and

the building of the *Gartenbau-Gesellschaft*, or *Horticultural Society* (No. 12), containing spacious saloons for exhibitions, concerts, etc. (p. 7). Farther on rises the **Palace of the Teutonic Order* (Pl. II; D, 3, 4), erected by Hansen in the Renaissance style in 1865-67, now occupied by the Grand Master, the Archduke Eugène. Handsome façade with Ionic columns, adorned with statues and trophies above, and a fine staircase.

At the end of the Stadt-Park the *Stuben-Brücke* (Pl. II; E, 3), dating from the 16th cent., leads to the right to the district of Landstrasse (p. 65). To the right, at the end of the bridge, is the *Central Market* (Pl. II; E, 4), to the left the *Haupt-Zollamt Station* of the Stadtbahn (Pl. II; E, 3), named from the *Haupt-Zollamt*, or *Chief Custom House*, which lies immediately to the N. (p. 40).

In the STUBEN-RING, on the right, is the ***Austrian Museum of Art and Industry** (Pl. II; E, 3), an Italian Renaissance edifice in brick, with stone articulation, erected in 1868-71 from designs by *Ferstel*. The exterior is embellished with two friezes in sgraffito by *Ferd. Lauffberger*, and with majolica medallion-portraits of celebrated artists and art-workers. In addition to its important collections of industrial art, founded in 1863 on the plan of the South Kensington Museum, the Museum contains a library and rooms for lectures and meetings. Adm., see p. 10. Catalogue (1901) 1 K. Director, *A. von Scala*.

Ground Floor. The square *PERISTYLE contains sculptures, chiefly casts of ancient and modern works. — Right: Room I. *Specimens of the Goldsmith's Art* and kindred branches. Desk-Case I. Greek, Etruscan and Roman decorative art; ornaments of the period of the barbarian migrations. — Desk-Case II, Cabinets III and IV. Electrotypes copies of antique and Byzantine goldsmith's work. — Cases V and VI. *Church-plate (mostly Romanesque) of the Brunswick-Lüneburg family (so-called 'Guelph Treasure'), including (Case V) large *Reliquary in the form of a domed Byzantine church (Rhenish work; ca. 1200); portable altar-reliquary by Eilbertus, of Cologne (12th cent.); portable altar of Margravine Gertrude (Saxon, after 1100); copper-gilt Cross (12th cent.); so-called Guelph Cross (11th or 12th cent.); monstrance and paten of St. Bernward of Hildesheim (993-1022). — Case VIII. Selected goldsmith's work and enamels, including a *Crucifix by Maso Finiguerra of Florence (d. ca. 1465); *Renaissance ornaments by Hans Mielich, of Munich (d. 1573), formerly attached to the crowns worn by images of the Madonna, at Hall, in Tyrol; silver-gilt chalice from Hall; large silver-gilt goblet from Lüneburg (after 1500); gold snuff-box from Ouzille, with enamel-painting by Degault (1793). — Cases XI-XVI. Electrotypes copies of mediæval and Renaissance works. — Cases XVII & XVIII, Cab. XIX-XXVI. Decorative art, including (Case XVII) ornaments from the above-mentioned crowns of the Madonna, at Hall (Bavarian and Austrian works, 16th or 17th cent.). — Case XXVII. Rings. — Cases XXVIII & XXIX. Cases of instruments. — Case XXX. Snuff-boxes (18th and 19th cent.). — Case XXXII. Japanese bronzes with niello work. — Cases XXXIII-XXXVI. Chinese vases and candelabra from the time of the Ming dynasty (15th and 16th cent.); Oriental goldsmith's work, enamelled dishes and vessels. — Cases XXXVII-XXXIX. Modern enamels and goldsmith's work. — Window-Case. Modern medals and plaquettes. — At the entrance is a cast of the reliquary of San Simeone at Zara.

Room II. *Modern Pottery*. Cab. I-IV. Persian tiles, Turkish fayence. — Cab. VI. Indian and Morocco pottery. — Cab. VII. Turkish pottery. — Cab. VIII & IX. Chinese and Japanese porcelain; Japanese stoneware. — Cab. XI. Hispano-Mauresque majolica (15-18th cent.). — Cab. XII-XVII.

Italian majolica (chiefly 16th cent.). Case XIX, Cab. XX. French fayence (16-18th cent.). — Cab. XXI, Cases XXIII & XXIV. Dutch fayence (Delft; 17th and 18th cent.). — Cab. XXII. German fayence from Hanau, Bayreuth, etc. (18th cent.). — Cab. XXVI-XXVII. German, Austrian, Swiss, and Northern fayence. — Cab. XXVIII. German stoneware (16-18th cent.). — Cab. XXXI-XXXII. Dresden porcelain. — Cab. XXXIII. Berlin porcelain. — Cab. XXXIV and XLII. *Viennese porcelain from the factory founded in 1718 and closed in 1864, including (Cab. XXXIV-XXXV) beautiful biscuit-groups in the Empire style, by Ant. Grassi. — Cab. XLIII. *Porcelain from Ludwigsburg, Höchst, Frankenthal, and Nymphenburg. — Cab. XLIV. Italian porcelain from the Capodimonte factory at Naples; Spanish porcelain from the Buen Retiro factory in Madrid; Sèvres porcelain (cup with the portrait of the Empress Marie Louise in 1810). — Cab. XLV. Wedgwood ware. — Cab. XLVII-LVII. Modern porcelain, stoneware, and fayence.

Room III. *Glass*. Cab. I-III. Egyptian glass and fragments of Roman glass. — Cab. IV. Oriental glass, including an Arabian mosque-lamp (15th cent.); Spanish glass from Barcelona, etc. (16-18th cent.). — Cab. V-VIII, XXIV and XXV. Venetian glass (15-19th cent.), including (Case XXV) a 15th cent. conical goblet, with enamel painting of mermaids. — Cab. IX & X. German and Bohemian glass with fused-painting (16-18th cent.); double glasses with gilding. — Cab. XI. Schaper glasses, with paintings in black colour; German and Bohemian ruby-glass. — Cab. XXIII. Bohemian cut-glass (17-18th cent.); below, mediæval German glass in an antique style; cup with the arms of Archbishop Matthias Lang (d. 1510). — Desk-Case XVII.: Chinese and Japanese glass. — Cab. XII-XVI. and XVIII-XX.: Modern glass. — In frames on the side next the window is stained glass, including a Renaissance pane with a figure of Summer, by Christ. Maurer of Zürich (1597), and two votive-windows with the kneeling figures of Philip the Handsome and Joanna of Castile (c. 1500).

Room IV. 1st Section: *Ancient Pottery*. Cabs. I. and II. Greek vases of the older style. — Cab. IV. Vases from Cære, probably of Ionian origin; two fine hydriæ (217, 218); tripod in the early Attic style. — Cab. V-VII. Black figured Attic vases. — Cab. XI and XVIII. Attic red-figured vases. — Cab. XII. Lecythi (351. Mourning-scene). — Cab. XIII. Etruscan and Lower Italian vases. — Desk-Case XV. Italian lamps. — Cab. XVI. Greek terracotta figures (794, 795. Fine Tanagra figurines). — Cab. IX. Etruscan bucchero vases. — Under glass, Three mummy-masks in the Græco-Roman style, from Upper Egypt.

Section 2. *Metals* (except gold and silver). Cab. I. Antique bronzes. — Desk-Case II. Italian Renaissance bronzes, including a door-knocker in the shape of a griffin. — Cab. III. Italian and German bronzes; above, Door of a tabernacle with a relief of the Entombment (Ital.; 16th cent.); Gilt statuette of St. Sebastian (Ital.; 17th cent.). On the adjacent wall, Cast of the sacristy-door of St. Mark's, Venice; *Bronze-head of a woman (Ital.; 16th cent.); lead-reliefs by R. Donner (Galatea and Pygmalion, Pan and Cupid). — Desk-Cases X-XII. Italian bronze plaquettes. — Cases XIII-XVI. Copies of plaquettes by Peter Flötner of Nuremberg (d. 1546); above, on the wall, modern plaquettes by Roty, etc.; Reliefs by C. van der Stappen ('Silence' and two portraits); in front, C. Meunier, The Sower (bronze). By the rear-wall in the cabinet to the right: Modern bronzes, including a Florentine singer and John the Baptist by P. Dubois. Standing by itself, a Pietà. In the Cab. to the left, Oriental works in tin and brass. — Cab. VI. European tin-work. — Desk-Case V. Six leaden plaquettes by P. Flötner; R. Donner, *Recumbent figure of a woman. Standing by itself, Model of a monument for the Empress Catharine II. of Russia. — Cases XVII-XIX. Medals. — Case VII. & Cab. VIII.: Keys and ornamental locks (15-19th cent.). — Also, fine iron lattice-work. — Passing through the arched court, to the right, we enter —

Room V. *Furniture*. 1st section: Gothic furniture; 2nd-4th sections: German Renaissance furniture; 5th section: Furniture of the French Renaissance. — Room VI. By the side-wall to the left, German Renaissance furniture, including two chests from the law-courts at Hamburg (17th cent.); 1st section (end wall to the right): Italian furniture; intarsia-work

by Ant. Barile, from Siena, with the portrait of the artist (1502); chest with a relief of the battle between the Lapithæ and Centaurs (16th cent.); 2nd section: French baroque and rococo furniture; 3rd and 4th sections: English furniture (18th cent.) and modern works.

Room VII. *Textile Fabrics* (exhibits changed from time to time; students admitted on application to the director, Dr. Dreger): *Articles found in Egyptian graves (ca. 4-7th cent. A.D.); Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Persian, and European textiles; Dutch, German, and French tapestry; Oriental and European embroideries (valuable church-vestments); *Collection of lace.

Room VIII. *Sculptures, Book-Bindings, Leather-Work, etc.* Among the marble sculptures by the exit-wall, to the left, Venetian relief with two portrait-heads (15th cent.): tomb of Bishop Lorenzo Gabriello (d. 1512), by *Lor. Bregno*. On the W.-wall, Relief of the Madonna, by *Mino da Fiesole*. By the same wall, large sculptures in wood: Italian Renaissance altar; statue of the Madonna from the workshop of Tilman Riemen-schneider. Terracotta sculptures (standing by themselves): *A. Strasser*, Statue of an Indian priest (1894); Bust of a Franciscan (Ital.; 15th cent.); *Alessandro Vittoria* (d. 1608), Three busts. On the E.-wall: *Sir E. Boehm*, Seated statue of Carlyle; at the exit, *V. Tilgner*, Bust of Ferstel (1877). The large central cases to the left contain ivory-carvings; those to the right, small wood-carvings and works in wax: wooden figure of a Wise Virgin (German; ca. 1500); Adam and Eve (boxwood; German, 16th cent.); Scourging of Christ (boxwood; German, 17th cent.); wax-figures (Pieta, Madonna and Child, etc.) made by *Ant. Bossi* as models for the Viennese porcelain-factory. — In the remaining cabinets are book-bindings, caskets, panelling, leather and lacquer work, etc. — On the walls, two S. German tapestries, with representations of savages working in the fields and the storming of a 'Minneburg' (14th cent.).

First Floor. — Rooms IX-XII. are used for temporary exhibitions. — The following rooms are reproductions of historical interiors. Room XIII. 'Classic' room from the offices of the minister of public worship at Vienna (early 19th cent.). Room XIV. 'Golden Room' from Hohensalzburg (Gothic) Room XV. Prince's room from the castle of Velthurns near Brixen (Renaissance, 1583). Room XVI. Gothic room from the castle of Reifenstein in Tyrol (1490). Room XVIII. Rococo room of Maria Theresa at Schönbrunn, with embroideries by the empress. — Room C. *Sitzungssaal* or meeting-room, in the style of Louis XV. (copy of a room in the castle at Esterháza). Also, copies of French furniture of the 18th century. — Room D. Oriental room.

The LIBRARY, in addition to 30,000 technical works, contains about 60,000 engravings, etc., including a collection of engraved designs for ornaments (15-18th cent.), valuable books of patterns for embroidery and lace of the period of the Renaissance, etc.

The building erected by Ferstel in 1875-77 on the N. side of the Austrian Museum contains the *School of Arts and Crafts* (Pl. II; E, 3). In the passage connecting the two buildings is a large mosaic figure of Athena, by Ferd. Laufberger.

On the left, farther on, a new residential quarter is being built on the site of the drilling-ground and two barracks that stood here till 1901. — Opposite, beyond the Zollamts-Brücke, is the *Haupt-Zollamt* (p. 38). Farther on, beyond the *Radetzky Bridge* (Pl. II; E, 2), in the III. or Landstrasse district, is the building of the *Vienna Humane Society* for the rescue of the drowning.

The Ring-Strasse ends on the Danube Canal at the *Aspern-Brücke* (Pl. II; E, 2), a chain-bridge erected in 1864. The buttresses are adorned with allegorical statues by Melnitzky. — The *Franz-Josef-Quai* (Pl. II; A, B, 4) leads hence to the left along the canal,

passing the *Ferdinands-Brücke* and the *Stephanie-Brücke*, to the *Schotten-Ring* (p. 26) and the *Maria-Theresien-Brücke* or *Augarten-Brücke*. This suspension-bridge, with buttresses adorned with statues, opposite the large *Rudolph Barracks* (p. 72), leads to the *Leopoldstadt* and the *Augarten* (p. 64).

f. The Imperial Museums.

In the Burg-Ring (p. 32), flanking the Maria-Theresien-Platz, are the ***Imperial Museums** (Pl. II, A, B, 4), two exactly similar buildings in the Italian Renaissance style, erected by *Hasenauer*, partly from designs by *Semper*, in 1872-89. That on the W. side contains the natural history, and that on the E. side the art-history collections belonging to the imperial family. Each museum forms a vast rectangle (175 by 77 yds.), with slightly projecting *avant-corps* adorned with columns. Above the central portion rises a dome, which, including the colossal figure on the top, reaches the height of 210 ft.

***Natural History Museum** (Pl. II, A, 4). The two central stories of the main building contain the chief part of the extensive collections, which originated with the purchase, by Emp. Francis I. in 1748, of the collection of J. von Baillou of Florence. The present intendant is *Dr. Franz Steindachner*. Adm., see p. 10, sticks and umbrellas must be given in charge.

The figures which enrich the EXTERIOR indicate the object of the building. On the dome is a colossal figure of Helios in bronze, by *J. Benk*, while the four canopies flanking the dome contain Hephestus, Poseidon, Gæa, and Urania, by *Joh. Silbernagel*. In the spandrels of the dome and on the attic of the central *avant-corps* are Victories by *H. Härdtl* and *K. Kundmann*. On the balustrade are portrait-statues of 34 pioneers of natural science, each 10 ft. in height. Over the windows of the 2nd floor are portrait-heads of 64 naturalists; then in 12 medallions of the 2nd floor, in 44 spandrels of the great windows, and in 12 niches of the *avant-corps* are allegorical figures which the official guide explains (see below). Between the columns of the central projection, on the groundfloor, are sculptures: in front, Europe and America with Australia, by *Kundmann*; at the back, Asia and Africa, by *P. Wagner*.

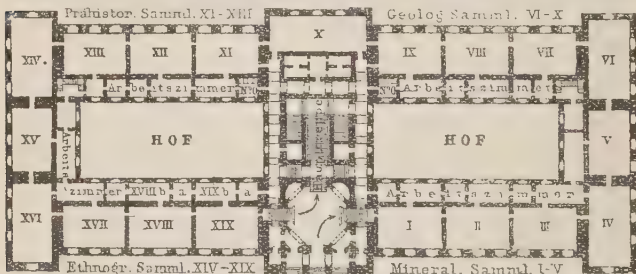
The ENTRANCE is under the dome, in the centre of the façade. The dome of the VESTIBULE is adorned with 8 medallion-portraits of former directors of the museum by *Jos. Lax*. A short flight of steps leads thence to the Hochparterre or groundfloor to the right, while the grand staircase ascends straight to the foyer or corridor of the first floor. The large ceiling-painting of the STAIRCASE (Cycle of Life) and the 12 allegorical figures in the lunettes are by *Hans Canon*; the 8 portrait-statues on the wall-pillars by *Vikt. Tilgner*, etc. The niches of the dome of the foyer are filled with allegorical figures by *Tilgner*; above these runs a pleasing frieze with animals, by *Joh. Benk*. The spandrels of the windows contain reliefs by *Rud. Weyr*.

Visitors with 2-3 hrs. only at command had better confine their attention to the two principal floors. The following description notes the chief objects of interest. For fuller information, see the official 'Allgemeine Führer' (1902; 1 K. 20h.) sold in the cloak-room.

From the Vestibule we ascend the short flight of stairs to the right to the —

GROUND FLOOR. The 19 chief rooms are adorned with 112 **Wall Paintings* by the best Austrian artists, illustrative of the different collections (with inscriptions above them of the subject and the painter).

A. Mineralogical-Petrographical Collection. Room I. Large rock-crystals and other specimens by the 2nd window-pier and on the central table; artificial crystals at the back of the central cases. At the middle window is a group of stalactites from the Adelsberg Grotto (p. 193). — Room II. Large and choice specimens in the cases on the exit-wall (Nos. 101, 102. Diamonds and precious metals). — Room III. In the central case (50) the famous "Jewel-bouquet in a vase of rock-crystal, presented by Empress Maria Theresa to her husband Francis I. (valued at between 5,500 and 6,500*l.*). Adjacent, on the left, "Opal from Czerwenitz in Hungary, perfectly pure (valued at about 200,000*l.*), a diamond weighing 82 carats and a large emerald in calcareous spar. Opposite, in the table cases by the central window (118-120), jewels, rough, polished, and set, particularly diamonds of various colours. — Room IV. Building materials from Vienna, the German Empire, Italy, ancient Rome, etc. — Room V. In the central cases, collection of Meteorites, the finest in Europe, from about 430 different



places. Thus, in the 1st case (47), a meteorite from Knyahinya in Hungary, 660 lbs. in weight (the finding of which is the subject of the central wall-painting). In the other cases, smaller meteorites. In the last central case (116-121), large fragments of meteoric iron (including a specimen from Mazapil in Mexico) and a piece of telluric iron from Ovikak in Greenland.

B. Geological-Palæontological Collection. Room VI. To the right, by the door, Emp. Francis I. with the directors of his collections, an oil-painting by *F. Mesmer*. Fossil flora (Cases 1-19. Palæozoic; 21-36. Mesozoic; 37-85. Kainozoic) and hieroglyphs (Cases 86-92). — Room VII. By the window-wall, near the entrance, limestone slabs with marks of erosion, from Divača and Nabresina; fauna of the palæozoic age (Cases 19-60; also, 104, on the rear-wall. Limestone slab with impressions of saurian foot-marks; 108. Sandstone slab from Dura Den in Fifeshire, with numerous fishes). — Room VIII. In frames on the walls, water-lilies (observe No. 103); ichthyosauri (Nos. 106-109, 111, 112, 114) and steneosaurus (No. 125) from the Swabian lias; pterodactyli and ramphorhynchi from the slate-beds at Solnhofen (Nos. 131, 132, 136, 137); also cast of an archæopterix (No. 133). — Room IX. Minerals and fauna of the Kainozoic age. On the entrance-wall, 101. Fossil fish from Monte Bolca near Verona (tertiary formation); in frame 102, by the door of exit, diluvial skeleton of mountain-goat. — Room X. *Skeletons of bears, lions, and a huge stag found in caverns; in the large central cabinet, Skeletons of moas, the extinct giant-bird of New Zealand; in the smaller central cabinets, remains of large diluvial bones; in the middle of the wall-case at the back (Nos. 11-18), remains of pleiocene *Mammalia from Maragha in Persia.

C. Pre-Historic Collection. Room XI. Cases 1-40. Palæolithic or earliest flint period (in 8, human skull from a cavern at Lautsch in Moravia). Cases 11-31, 65-76. Neolithic or later stoneage (17-18. from Danish kitchen-middens; 20-31. from lake-dwellings). Cases 32-62, 64. Bronze age (32-34. from lake-dwellings). — Room XII. Cases 1-18. Collection of typical specimens from the bronze age to the earliest historical use of metals. Cases 19-78. 'Hallstatt' or first iron period (19-54. Relics from tombs and mines at Hallstatt in Upper Austria; 56-60. Rich yield of the Byčiskala Cavern in Moravia). — Room XIII. Cases 1-31, 61-72. Objects of the first iron period (1-11. Relics from Waatsch in Carniola). Cases 35-48. Implements of the 'La Tène' or second iron period, illustrating Celtic culture from the 5th cent. B.C. Cases 55-57, 73-78. Roman period. Cases 58-60. Post-Roman period (period of the Migrations and Merovingian period; early Slavish relics, note Nos. 35-39).

D. Ethnographical Collection. Room XIV. Northern and Eastern Asia. China, Japan. — Room XV. India and the Malay Archipelago. — Room XVI. Malay Archipelago. New Guinea, and Melanesia. — Room XVII. New Caledonia, Australia, New Zealand, Polynesia, and Micronesia. — Room XVIII. America. — The door on the left admits to a series of five rooms, containing American antiquities. Room XVIIa. 7, 8, 10, 11. Implements of the Mound Builders of the United States. Room XVIIIb. Mexican antiquities; beside No. 10 is a reduced replica of the great Aztec stone calendar in Mexico. — Room XVIIIa. *7. Shield with feather-ornaments and gold stripes; *10. Feather-ornaments of the Emp. Montezuma of Mexico. — Room XIXb. Central and South America. — Room XIXa. Peru and Bolivia. — To the right is Room XIX. with objects from Africa.

The exit leads back to the vestibule. The main staircase to the left ascends thence to the —

FIRST FLOOR. Zoological Collections. To the left, Room XXI. Sponges, echinodermata; worms. *219-223. Corals; 333-708. Reef-building coral. — Room XXII. Insects. Cases 1-52. Interesting biological collection: 24-26. Ants' nests; 55, 56. Curious grasshoppers, including the 'Walking Leaf' or leaf-grasshopper (*Phyllium crurifolium*); 63. *Scarabæus (Ateuchus sacer)*; 65. *Rhinoceros-beetle* and cognate tropical beetles; 66, 69. Beautiful proboscis and coloured beetles; 71, 72. Huge stag-beetles (*Macropus longimanus*, etc.); 74-84. Butterflies. — Side Room XXII. Cases 1-8. Large crabs; in No. 6, the enormous *Macrocheira Kämpferi* from Japan. — Room XXIII. Molluscs, etc. Cases 27-83. Snails' shells. — Rooms XXIV-XXVI. *Fishes, one of the most extensive and best-arranged collections in the world. — Room XXVII. Batrachia and reptiles; by the middle window, huge Indian serpent (*Python molurus*; note also skeleton by the wall, right of the entrance). Cases 75-114. Large exotic lizards. — Room XXVIII. Cases 1-5. Large tortoises and turtles; 21, 23. Crocodiles, alligators, etc. — Room XXIX. *Austrian birds, with their nests, eggs, etc.; by the middle window, a complete sea-eagle's nest. — Room XXX (where, as in the following rooms, the chief treasures of the collection are placed in the front part of the cases). Swimming birds (Cases 1-8. Pelicans; 27. Flamingoes); 35, 42. S. American screamers (*palamedea*) with spurred wings. Cases 50-58. Running birds, including 51. Kiwis (*Apterygidae*), 51-58. American and African ostriches. — Room XXXI. Cases 14-19. Pheasants; 48-51. Pepper-peckers; 52-59. Parrots. — Room XXXII. Cases 13-15. Weaver-birds; 23. Humming-birds; 32, 33. Birds of paradise; 56. Lyre-bird. — Room XXXIII. Cases 27-49. Falcons; 50-57. Vultures; in No. 53, below, a condor. Window-Cases 21-25. Osteological preparations of the skulls, tongues, and aural organs of birds. — Room XXXIV. *Skeletons of mammals. Cases 2, 3. Apes; side next the windows, to the right of the skeletons of whales, huge bars (whalebone) of whales. — Room XXXV. Case 4. Sea-cow; 5. Sloths, armadilloes, ant-eaters. 7, 8. Marsupials. — Room XXXVI. Cases 2, 3. Antelopes. — Room XXXVII. Cases 1 & 2, Rodentia; 3-6. Antelopes. 7. Stags and musk-deer. — Room XXXVIII. Beasts of prey and seals. Case 5. Walrus, sea-lions. — The door to the left leads into *Side

Room XXXVIIIc, which contains the spoils of the gun of the late Crown Prince Rudolph, tastefully arranged. — Room XXXIX. Small beasts of prey. Case I. Martens and polecats; ichneumon or Indian rat. Lemurs and apes.

The SECOND FLOOR is reached by a double staircase near Room XXX.

Botanic Collections. Rooms L-LIII. contain the famous Vienna Herbarium, but are not shown to the public. The botanical collection in Room LIV. chiefly contains woods, fruits, and seeds, dried or preserved in spirit.

The ****Imperial Art-History Museum** (Pl. II; B, 4) contains the extensive art-collections of the Austrian imperial house, which were formerly distributed in the Belvedere, the Imperial Hofburg, and other places. (Adm., see p. 10, sticks and umbrellas must be given up.) The rooms are well lighted.

The EXTERIOR of this building, like that of the Natural History Museum, is lavishly adorned with sculpture. The dome is surmounted by a colossal bronze statue of Athena by *Joh. Benk*, while the four flanking canopies contain allegorical figures by *Fr. Gastell*. In the spandrels of the dome and on the attic of the central building are Victories by *H. Härdtl* and *Benk*. On the balustrade are portrait-statues of artists and patrons of art. Over the windows of the 2nd floor are portrait-heads of artists, and in the medallions of the 2nd floor, the spandrels of the great windows, and the niches of the *avant-corps* are allegorical figures, explained in the official guide (see p. 41). Between the columns of the central projection on the ground-floor are figures of Painting by *Edm. Hellmer* and Sculpture by *Benk*, in front, and figures of Architecture and Industrial Art by *K. Kundmann*, at the back.

The ENTRANCE is under the dome, in the centre of the main façade, opposite the Maria Theresa monument. To the right of the VESTIBULE is the side-staircase leading to the collections in the basement and the ground-floor, while straight in front is the MAIN STAIRCASE, decorated with coloured marble and stucco. On the middle landing of the staircase is *Canova's* marble group of the Victory of Theseus over the Centaur, originally intended by Napoleon I. for Milan. The large ceiling-painting of the staircase (Apotheosis of Art) is by *Munkacsy*; in the lunettes below are personifications of the great masters by *Makart*; and the spandrels and intercolumniations below the cornice are adorned by *Fr. Matsch* and the brothers *Klimt* with paintings representing the development of art and art-industry from antiquity to the present time. The beautiful domed room is richly embellished with sculptures by *Benk*, *Kundmann*, *Tilgner*, and *Weyr*, commemorating the house of Hapsburg as a patron of art; below, opposite the staircase, is a relief, by *Weyr*, of the Emp. Francis Joseph I. intimating the resolution for the extension and embellishment of Vienna.

The collections are arranged as follows: —

A. Basement. The Lycian discoveries and other large sculptures; the Lapidarium, or collection of ancient inscriptions; Roman provincial antiquities; a storehouse for pictures; and the Museum Library.

B. Ground Floor. Rooms I-VI. Egyptian Antiquities. RR. VII-XIV. Classical Antiquities. RR. XV, XVI. Coins and Medals. RR. XVII-XXIVa. Collection of Industrial Art. RR. XXV-XXXVI. Collection of Weapons.

C. First Floor. Picture Gallery. Main Rooms I-IV. and Cabinets I-VI. Italian, Spanish, and French schools. Rooms V-VII, and Cabinets VII-X. Modern pictures. Rooms VIII-X. German schools. Rooms XI-XV, and Cabinets XI-XVIII. Netherlands schools.

D. Second Floor. RR. XXXV-XLVI. Water-colours and drawings. On this floor also are the copying and restoring rooms.

Visitors whose time is limited should confine themselves to the ground-floor and first floor, and will find the following description sufficient. For fuller information, see the official 'Uebersicht der kunsthistorischen Sammlungen' (1 K. 20h.), the 'Führer durch die Gemälde-Galerie' (p. 54),

and various special catalogues, all sold in the vestibule. Photographs on sale in the domed room on the first floor.

The staircase to the right in the vestibule leads down to the basement (Tiefparterre); closed; key in the Oberaufseher's (chief custodian's) room, beside Room XIV. on the groundfloor.

The **Heroon** of Gjöl bashi, the tomb of a Lycian prince, found near the ancient Trysa in Asia Minor, has been placed in the large S.W. court and the central room on the S.W. side of the museum. This tomb, dating from about the middle of the 5th cent. B.C., was originally discovered in 1842 by the Prussian scholar *Schönborn*, and was re-discovered in 1881 by *Prof. Benndorf* of Vienna and brought to Austria in 1882-83. The tomb-enclosure round the sarcophagus of the deceased formed a kind of miniature cemetery, 78 ft. long and 65 ft. broad, and the entire inner surface of the walls as well as the exterior of the S. wall, beside the door, was embellished with a double limestone frieze, most of which has been preserved. The subjects of the frieze (much weather-worn) are taken from the *Iliad*, the *Odyssey*, and other epic works (now lost) dealing with the Greek heroic myths, and appear to have been executed by Ionian sculptors under the influence of the paintings by Polygnotos and his school. — A *Reconstruction* by P. Kohl, in the centre of the room, gives an excellent idea of the original arrangement of the tomb, which is not seen to advantage in its present position. In the court, facing the entrance, is the *Door* of the Heroon, with portions of four winged bulls and other carvings on its exterior, and on its interior, relief of two dancing youths and seven dwarfish figures resembling the Cabiri of the Phœnicians. Among the *Reliefs from the Frieze*, in the interior of the hall, may be mentioned the following. In the anteroom to the right: to the right, I, 1 (above). The Seven against Thebes; I, 2 (below). Greeks landing near Troy; II, 3 (above). Contest of Amazons and Greeks; II, 4 (below). Strife of the Lapithæ and Centaurs at the marriage of Peirithous. In the anteroom to the left: to the right, V, 9 (above). Ulysses slaying the wooers of Penelope; V, 10 (below). Calydonian boar-hunt; to the left, VI, A. Battle of Greeks and Trojans. At the entrance to the centre room: VI, B. Storm of Troy (to the left); VI, C. Battle of Amazons (to the right). In the centre room: VII, 12. Rape of the Leucippidæ (to the right); IV, 8. Feasting and Dancing (to the left).

In the court, in front of the door of the Heroon, is the *Sarcophagus of Dereimis and Æschylus*, also from Gjöl bashi. In the hall to the left of the Heroon-room: *Architectural Fragments from the Greek Temples in Samothracia*; in the hall to the right: *Sacred Images and Votive Stones of Mithras*.

LAPIDARIUM, to the right of the archway. Pillar I. 6. Stele from Erythræ in Asia Minor, with the copy of a national decree of the Mytilenians (2nd cent. B.C.); 10. Fragment of a commercial treaty between King Amyntas of Macedonia (390-374 B.C.) and the cities of Chalcis and Olynthus. Pillar II. 28. Inscription from a basilica in honour of the Emp. Antoninus Pius (138-161 A.D.). from Assuân (Syene) in Egypt; 35. Votive tablet in honour of Marmogius, the Celtic war-god, from Perwart in Lower Austria. Pillar III. 53-55. Small tablets from Roman columbaria (tombs), with the names of the deceased. — The *Larger Tombstones* are placed by the right end-wall (Nos. 91-96) and the back-wall (Nos. 97-107, 109, 110-116). — By the left end-wall (181-185) are *Early Christian Inscriptions* and by the window-wall *Roman Milestones*. — By the right end-wall (144-164, 166-168, 178): *Inscriptions from Carthage*. — Table-case I: *Handles of Amphoræ*, showing the maker's mark. Show-case II: *Fragments of Vessels* in so called *terra sigillata*. Show-case III: *Leadén Missiles*, etc.

In the doorway on the N.E. side of the Museum are a few unimportant *Roman Provincial Antiquities*.

We return to the vestibule and thence proceed to the right.

The **Collection of Egyptian Antiquities**, founded in 1821, and largely increased in 1878 by the incorporation of the Egyptian collec-

tion from Miramar (p. 207), contains chiefly small plastic works and specimens of industrial art from the earliest times to the Roman period. Director, *Dr. A. Dedekind*.

Room I. In the centre, two ancient clustered columns of red granite, from Syene (basis and capital modern). The upper part of the walls is covered with coloured copies (by Weidenbach) of mural paintings in a rock-tomb at Benihasan (ca. 2400 B.C.); beneath are steles and inscriptions ranging from the period of the primæval monarchy to the new empire. The most noteworthy of the sarcophagi and sculptures are: No. V. Granite sarcophagus (26th Dyn.); XIII. Kneeling statue of a high-priest (limestone; 19th Dyn.); XIV. Altar (quartzite, 19th Dyn.); XIX. Granite sarcophagus of the Ptolemaic period, with its lid beside it; XXI. Portrait-statue in granite (13th Dyn.); XXXIX. Colossal bust of the youthful Horus (granite; Græco-Roman period). — To the left is R. II. On the upper part of the walls, copies of tomb-paintings as in R. I; below, steles and inscriptions from the new empire to the Roman period. By the windows: No. XVIII, small pyramid; fragmentary sculptures, mainly of the Saïte period (7-4th cent. B. C.); 172. Tombstone of Ta-Thot (Ptolemaic period). In the middle of the room, mummies of cats and crocodiles, crocodiles' eggs, skulls of bulls, etc. — R. III. On the walls are coffin-lids and boards dating from the new empire and later periods. The wall-cases contain statuettes of the dead and of gods and animals, etc. (from the new empire). In the middle of the room, wooden coffin in the shape of a mummy (26th Dyn.). — R. IV. In the cases are coffins, mummies, and canopi. *Cabinet VII.* Statuettes of the dead (Saïte period). *Case VI.* Fragments of painted and gilded pasteboard; 16. Painted mask from a mummy-covering. *Case IV.* Dye-earth, fruit, scarabæi, and amulets from ancient Egyptian tombs. — R. V. to the right. In the middle of the room, beside a large red granite column from a temple (16th cent. B. C.), I, III. Colossal heads of kings (probably Saïte period); II, IV, VI. Andro-sphinxes. By the first window, VII. Painted limestone portrait-statue (period of the new empire). *Cab. I.* Portrait-heads, busts, and statuettes of kings and private persons. *Cab. II-IV* and *Cases V, VI.* Statuettes of gods. *Cases III, IV.* Scarabæi. *Cases Vb, VIb.* Amulets. *Cab. VII.* Bronze vessels, etc. *Cab. VIII, IX.* Statuettes of sacred animals. *Cab. X.* Wood-carvings and wooden tomb-steles. — We now pass through R. VII. and enter R. VI. *Cab. I.* Articles of the toilet. *Case II.* Ornaments, etc. *Pedestal VII.* Vessels and canopi. *Case X.* Fragments of reliefs with figures. *Cab. XI.* Vessels. *Cab. XII.* Implements and utensils. In the centre are six painted mummy-cases of persons of rank (21st Dyn.). On the side-wall are papyri.

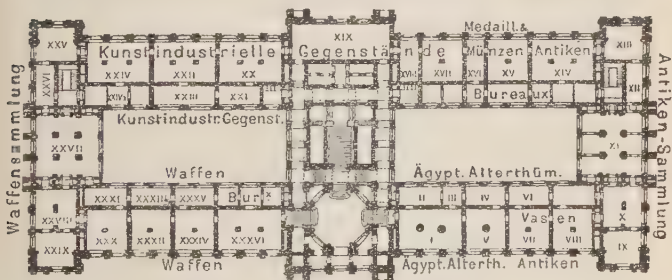
The *Collection of Antiquities consists of the Greek, Etruscan, and Roman collections formerly preserved in the Cabinet of Coins and Antiques, founded in 1765, in the Burg and partly in the Lower Belvedere. Director, *Prof. Rob. von Schneider*.

Room VII. Vases. *Cab. I.* Vases from Cyprus. *Cab. II.* Greek vases of the earliest period (Rhodian and Dipylon, Proto-Corinthian and Corinthian vases). *Cab. III.* 'Vasi di Bucchero', or black vases from Etruscan tombs. *Cab. IV, V.* Vases with black figures, from Attic potteries. *Cab. VI.* Attic vases with red figures. — *Cab. VII.* Mixing vessels (celebes). At the entrance, a figure of Minerva from Aspromonte in S. Italy; at the windows, two Etruscan cinerary urns with recumbent figures of the deceased; in the middle, terracotta sarcophagus from Klazomenæ in Asia Minor, with hunting scenes in the style of the Rhodian vessels. — R. VIII. Vases. At the windows, four Pythoi, or wine-holders. *Cab. VIII.* Kratera, or mixing vessels in the shape of bells. *Cab. X.* Lecythi, or flasks for anointing-oil. *Cab. XI-XV.* Vases from S. Italy. *Cab. XVI* (to the left of the exit). Vases of the Roman imperial period, chiefly imitations of the red 'terra sigillata' vases of Arezzo. — We now pass through R. X. and enter —

R. IX. Terracottas and smaller Stone-carvings. *Cab. I.* Most primitive examples of Greek plastic art, chiefly from Idalium in Cyprus. *Cab. II.*

Small terracotta figures from Tanagra in Boeotia, of the Hellenistic period (best, Nos. 142-145). *Cab. III.* Terracotta figures from Myrina and other places in Asia Minor. *Cab. IV.* Terracotta figures from Sicily, S. Italy, and Rome. *Cab. V.* Greek and Roman lamps; on the wall above, Roman reliefs in terracotta. *Cab. VI.* Lamps, etc., of the late-antique and early-Christian periods. No. 213. Mural painting of a landscape with figures; on the wall above, Terracotta reliefs of Bacchic scenes. *Cab. VII.* Stone-carvings: 1. Relief of a head from Khorsabad (Assyria); 2. Similar relief from Persepolis; 40. Lady of rank in her chariot with charioteer and attendant, from Amathus (Cyprus); 44. Apollo; 45, 46. Aphrodite; 47. Youthful Pan, in the style of Polykleitos; 48, 49. Heads of satyrs; 58. Bearded Dionysus; 68. So-called Genius of Sleep. *Cab. VIII.* Stone-carvings: *88. Bust of a boy; 89. Antinous; 92. Gladiator; 122. Zeus Serapis; 130. Telephorus, god of healing; 136. Marble hanging-lamp. On the entrance-wall, 9, 10, 11. Roman sarcophagus of the 2nd cent. A. D.; 13. Ideal head from Palmyra; on the opposite wall, 16. Roman portrait-bust (described as Antoninus Pius).

R. X. Stone-sculptures: 20. Statue of Bacchus from Carthage; *29. Colossal head of Athene, from Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli, in the style of the Parthenos of Phidias; 27. Guardian genius of the Emp. Caracalla, from Carnuntum; 34. Roman portrait-bust; 23. Bust of Emp. Geta; 39. Sacrifice



to Mithras, from Aquileia (2nd cent. A.D.); 40. So-called Germanicus; 41. Vitellius (antiquity doubtful); 47. Julia Mamaea; 45. Julia Domna (?), with removable hair: above, *43. Face of Jupiter Ammon; in the middle, 62, 63. Marcus Aurelius; 64. Julia Domna, consort of Septimius Severus (with removable hair); 65. Boy with the club of Hercules (tomb-figure); 51, 52. Augustus; 53. Statue of Isis; 55. Hadrian; 57. Trajan.

R. XI. 73-81. Limestone sculptures from Cyprus (73. Priests; 80, 81. Astarte); *82. Dying Amazon, fragment of a group (Penthesileia and Achilles), a good copy of an archaic Greek work of the beginning of the 5th cent.; 83. Discobolos, after Myron; 92. Doryphoros (torso), after Polykleitos; *97. Hera; 98. Aphrodite, probably a work of the later Attic school (4th cent. B.C.); 107, 110. Youthful satyr; 118. Poseidon from Chios, much damaged (3rd cent. B.C.); **108. (revolving pedestal) Hekataion, from Athens, with dancing Charites (4th cent. B.C.); *121. Sarcophagus of Laconian marble, with reliefs of the battle of the Amazons, known as the 'Fugger Sarcophagus' (about 300 B.C.); 141. Hygieia, fragment of a votive relief. In the centre is a Roman mosaic pavement, with scenes from the myth of Theseus and Ariadne, found near Salzburg in 1815. Farther on, on the side next the street: 146. Large cratera, with Bacchic scenes; *150, *151. Marble reliefs of animals in landscapes (Roman period, end of 1st cent. B.C.); 152 (revolving stand), Artemis a statuette of the Attic school (replica of an early work of Praxiteles?); *153. Tombstone of a youth, an Attic work of the 4th cent. B.C.; 159-167. Pediment-figures, architectural fragments, etc., from Samothrace; 168. Lower part of a

statue of Aphrodite, found in the gulf of Smyrna; 172. Torso of a centaur tormented by Eros (original in the Louvre). — Near the exit-wall: 175. Vitellius, in porphyry; 176. Portrait-head, in dark granite, of the Ptolemaic period; *179. Portrait of a Greek philosopher (Aristotle?); 180, 184, 188. Female portrait-busts; *193. Portrait of a barbarian (Roman period); 200. Statue of Kora, restored as Euterpe.

R. XII. Bronzes. In the *Frame* by the entrance, masks, heads, and half-figures (metal attachments): *1. Mask of a Bacchic *dæmon*, found in 1883 near Cilli; 2, 4, 5, 7. Masks of actors; 10. Mask of a *Mænad*; 11. Socrates; *12. Two rams' heads from Dodona; *14. Sleeping negro (5th cent. B.C.); 30. Apollo as god of the sun. — *Cab. I.* Etruscan implements and vases, and prehistoric articles from Hallstatt (p. 111) and Transylvania (No. 43. Iron sword from Hallstatt, with a bronze sheath bearing delicately engraved figures of warriors). *Table II.* Candelabra and tripods; in the middle, *50. Small bronze table, with half-figures of captive barbarians; on the window-wall, behind, mosaic with the head of Oceanus. *Case III.* Roman vases and implements, including *105. Flask with cloisonné enamel, from Istria. *Case IV* (at the entrance). Spoons, handles, needles, etc.; above, mosaic of a sea-fight (after Homer's *Iliad*). *Case V* (at the exit). Keys and locks; above it, Head of Zeus, in bronze. *Cab. VI.* Swords; helmets, including 281, 282. Greek helmets in the Corinthian shape; 283. Samnite morion; 284-295. Morions from Radkersburg in Styria; 360. Roman helmet; also, lamps, bells, etc.

R. XIII. Bronzes. At the entrance, to the left, *Statuette of a general (so-called Menelaus). *Case VII.* Handles of vessels; upon it a seated panther. *Case VIII.* 515-664. Fibulæ or buckles; 665-701. Finger-rings; 702. Earrings; 705-707. Belt-buckles. *Case IX.* 710-729. Etruscan mirrors and mirror-cases; 750, 753-755. Bronze plates with chased reliefs; 767. Roman traveller's clock; 771-789. Tesseræ or admission-tickets to games and the theatre. By the 2nd (E.) window: *Figure of a griffin, from a statue of Apollo, found in Carinthia. In the window-recess to the left is a bronze tablet bearing the *Senatusconsultum de Bacchanalibus* (186 B.C.), the most ancient Roman public document in existence. — The other cases contain bronze figures, for the most part of Greek origin. *Cab. X.* 816. Zeus enthroned; 817, 818. Athena; *819. Dodonian Zeus; *838. Hercules (copy of an Attic work, 4th cent. B.C.); 839. Hypnos, god of sleep; *841. Apollo, after a celebrated Attic original (5th cent. B.C.); 849-851. Hermes resting. *Cab. XI.* Etruscan figures. *Cab. XII.* 934, 936. Aphrodite; *935. Youthful Bacchus; 942. Silenus; 944. Laughing satyr; 968. Dionysos. *Cab. XIII* and *XIV.* Figures from Roman domestic altars (*lararia*). *Cab. XV.* Roman portrait-heads, figures of gods and animals. In the middle of the room, on a revolving stand, *Bronze statue of a youth, probably a victor in the Greek games, an original of the school of Polykleitos (5th cent. B.C.), found at Virunum in Carinthia in 1502.

R. XIV. In the middle, upon a column from Ephesus (p. 30): *Head of Artemis, from Tralles, an original work of the later school of Praxiteles. *Cab. I-IV.* Gold and silver articles. *Case I.* Rings, with gems in antique settings. *Case II.* Silver articles (1. Votive plate from Aquileia, with relief of a Roman emperor as Triptolemus sacrificing to Ceres), golden ornaments, mostly from Greece and Lower Italy, etc. *Cab. III.* Gold and silver objects (4. Front part of a centaur). *Cab. IV.* *Treasure of twenty-three golden vessels, probably dating from the period of the barbarian migrations, discovered in 1799 at Nagy Szent Miklos in Hungary (on the neck of pitcher No. 2 are water-plants and storks with frogs in their beaks). *Cab. V-XIX.* contain a valuable *COLLECTION OF CUT GEMS, both ancient and modern. *Cab. V-X.* Cameos. In *Cab. V*, in front (towards the middle of the room): *24. Ptolemy II. and his consort Arsinoë (onyx); 31. Greek portrait-head; behind, Cameos, chiefly of the later imperial epoch; at the end to the right, 44, 53. Chains from Herculaneum. *Cab. VI.* contains the finest specimens in the collection. In front, 1. Tiberius; 3. Augustus (or Tiberius?); 5. Eagle; 9. Livia; 10. Augustus and the Goddess of Rome enthroned; *14. Apotheosis of Augustus (more probably a representation of the Pannonian triumph of Tiberius), cut in onyx; Augustus enthroned

with the goddess Roma, then Germanicus, Tiberius, and allegorical figures; below, Roman soldiers erecting a trophy; 18. Claudius; 22. Claudius and Agrippina, Livia and Tiberius. Behind are fine Renaissance cameos. *Cab. VII.* In front, portraits of the Austrian imperial house, including 1. Charles V., in alabaster (ca. 1530); 22. Shell-cameos of Hapsburg princes; 23. Collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, with portrait-cameos, probably made for Leopold I. (d. 1705). Behind, Renaissance cameos. *Cab. VIII.* Renaissance cameos: 24. Leda and the swan, by Benvenuto Cellini (1524), a hat-ornament (the torso of Leda is antique). *Cab. X.* 3. Golden beaker set with rubies and 127 cameos; 6. Dish adorned with 350 gems, with Cleopatra in the centre (these two from the end of the 16th cent.). *Cases XI-XVII.* Intaglios. *Case XII.* 35. Bust of Athena, of the Augustan age, a copy by Aspasio of the Parthenos of Phidias. *Case XIX.* Divisions 1 & 7: Gems carved by L. Sirtès (d. ca. 1760); divisions 2-6. Timoni Collection. *Cab. XX.* Antique glass. *Cab. XXI.* Works in ivory, amber, agate, etc.

Next follows the **Collection of Coins and Medals.** Directors, *Dr. Domanig* and *Prof. Kubitzschek.*

Room XV. *Table I.* Coins of the East and of Greek cities. *Table II.* Coins of the Hellenistic period. *Table III.* Early Italian coins (including the 'aes grave', or cast bronze coin of the 5-4th cent. B.C.); Roman coins and medals. *Table IV.* Modern coins and medals. *Table V.* Italian, French, and Spanish medals from the 15th cent. to the present day. *Table VI.* Models for medals, mounted medals, dies, bullæ, etc. *Table IX.* German medals of the 16-18th centuries and medals of the remaining European countries. *Table X.* Coins of the Holy Roman Empire. — **Room XVI.** Coins and medals of the Austrian imperial house and the Austro-Hungarian empire; modern Viennese medals and plaquettes.

On the walls of these two rooms are portraits of Hapsburg princes, and a *Collection of Portraits*, formed by Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol in 1580-90; also small portraits of distinguished personages since the 11th century.

The ****Collection of Industrial Art**, one of the most important of its kind, embraces the productions of the industrial art of the middle ages and the Renaissance. In addition to a number of valuable articles from the Burgundian succession, which fell to the Hapsburgs as a consequence of the marriage of Maximilian with Mary of Burgundy (1477), it contains the remains of the celebrated 'Kunst und Wunder Kammer' at Prague (comp. p. 54). Director, *Prof. Julius Schlosser.*

Room XVII. Chiefly mediæval articles. *Detached Exhibits.* *1. Allegory of transitoriness, a group of three nude figures, in carved and painted wood, an Austrian (?) work from St. Florian (ca. 1500); 4 & 10, 6 & 9. Genealogical tree of the Hapsburgs, painted for Maximilian I.; 8. Large and artistically carved late-Gothic tabernacle for the preservation of the Host (beginning of the 16th cent.); *14-16. Burgundian sacerdotal vestments, valuable specimens of embroidery of the early Flemish school (15th cent.); 23. Late-Gothic silver processional cross (Venice; early 16th cent.); the bronze tripod, in the Renaissance style, is an addition of 1567; on the cover is a candle-stick in the form of a woman (16th cent.). — *Cabinet I.* Arabic glass bottle, coloured with fused pigments (14th cent.). *Cab. II.* 33, 44. Jeu d'Armes (knight at a tournament), a toy of the 15th cent.; 63. Goblet of Maximilian I. *Cab. III & Case IV.* Articles in ivory, boxwood, bronze, etc.

R. XVIII. Mechanical and optical works; watch-making; astronomical, military, and other instruments.

R. XIX. Ceiling-painting by Jul. Berger: Rudolph II. as a patron of the arts. This room contains the most valuable articles in the collection, including goldsmith's work and works in rock-crystal, agate, etc. *Detached Exhibits.* A. Medicine-chest of gilded bronze (18th cent.). D. Iron cabinet richly inlaid with gold (Viennese work; 1567). **E. So-called salt-cellar

(saliera) of Benvenuto Cellini, a golden table-ornament executed in 1539-43 for Francis I. of France; at the top, Neptune and Tellus, below recumbent figures mostly after Michael Angelo. *M. Late-Gothic cup of rock-crystal, once belonging to Philip the Good of Burgundy (d. 1467); F. Automatic clock in the shape of a sumptuous ebony cabinet (Augsburg work; 17th cent.). H. Ebony cabinet, with silver reliefs and figures (Augsburg work; end of the 16th cent.). — Exit-wall: I. Silver antependium from St. Blasien (1687). *Cab. I.* Goblet made of an ostrich's egg (Augsburg; 16th cent.); 33. Silver-gilt goblet surmounted by a pelican feeding its young (Nuremberg; 1583); 50. Small golden horn (end of 16th cent.), with dog-leashes; 64. Dish formed of 24 pieces of lapis lazuli, in the centre a sardonyx with a relief of Leda and the swan (16th cent.); 90, 91, 93-96. Caskets, small baskets, bezoar-stones, with silver-gilt filigree (18th cent.); *159. Tankard made from an onyx, set in gold with enamels and gems (French; 16th cent.); 167, *193. Ornamental dish and jug by Christoph Jamnitzer of Nuremberg (d. 1618); 170. Silver-gilt reading-desk, by Elias Lencker of Nuremberg (d. 1591); *175. Ornamental dish, by Chr. Lencker (d. 1613); 185. Goblet with St. Michael on the lid (French?); 183, 187, 191, 195. Gilt-bronze figures of the seasons, by Wenzel Jamnitzer (d. 1585); 178. Goblet made from the horn of a narwhal; 226. Nautilus jug (Dutch, 16th cent.); 286. Silver-gilt table service, made at Vienna for Emp. Francis I. (d. 1765); 273 seq. So-called 'Night-gear' of the Empress Maria Theresa (toilette articles, breakfast service, etc., in the Rococo style), by A. Domanek of Vienna. No. 287. Silk table-cover with gold embroidery, worked by the Empress Elizabeth Christina, belongs to this set. — *Cab. II.* Numerous objects in *Rock-crystal and smoky topaz (16-18th cent.), including 133. Cup with a lid, in the style of Valerio Belli (d. 1546); also, 204. Mosaic of precious stones, etc., representing Christ and the Samaritan woman, in a frame adorned with *Caryatides, festoons of enamel, etc., cast in gold (Italian: 16th cent.). *Case III.* Watches of the 16-18th cent.; jewels; miniatures. *Cab. IV & V.* Vessels and small figure-subjects carved in agate, jasper, etc. Below, in *Cab. V*, *12. Dish formed of plaques of sardonyx, with a cameo of Diana in the centre (16th cent.). *Case VI.* Ornaments made of very large pearls (No. 5. Siren playing the violin). *Cab. VII.* *Objects of rock-crystal (139. Small vessel of the 16th cent., with elaborate goldsmiths' work).

R. XX. L. Large table-service, Ruins of the three Greek temples at Paestum in S. Italy; bronze elephants with nereids, etc. *Cab. I.* Moorish and S. Italian majolica; Oriental pottery; 27. Collection of small ornaments in variegated Venetian enamel (16th cent.). *Cab. II-IV.* Majolica from Central Italy; old Dresden china (Crucifixion and Apostles by Kändler, 1740-41). *Cab. V-VI.* Mosaics, etc. No. 26 (in *Cab. V*), Dish of 'reticulated' Venetian glass. — *Case VII.* Modellings in wax: 4. Relief of Leda and the swan (Italian; 16th cent.); 8. Neptune and other marine deities (17th cent.); 18. Christ and the Samaritan woman, by R. Donner (study for the relief No. 22 in R. XXIV). *Cab. IX.* Italian and German majolica and stone-ware, Oriental pottery (No. 39. Italian majolica platter with the history of Ino and Athamas, by Maestro Giorgio of Gubbio, 1528). — *Cab. X.* Enamels of the 15-19th cent.: No. 1. Fruit-dish by P. Raymond of Limoges (d. 1584), representing Venus rising from the sea, after Raphael; 5. Round dish by P. Raymond, with the triumphal procession of Diana, said to have belonged to Diana of Poitiers (1558); 67. Goblet of rhinoceros horn, beautifully ornamented with gold and enamel (16th cent.). — *Cab. XI.* Venetian glass; goblets in the rococo style, chiefly from Bohemia; moulded glass of the German Renaissance. — We now turn to the left and enter R. XXI, which contains sumptuous furniture of the Italian and German Renaissance and rococo styles, works in pietra dura, Florentine and Roman mosaics, etc.

R. XXII. *D. Boxwood draught-board by Hans Kels (1537). Window-wall: 11. Holy family and angels, relief in Kelheim stone, by Hans Daucher of Augsburg (1518). *Cab. I.* Objects in amber. *Cab. II-III.* Objects in ivory, rhinoceros horn, etc. *Cab. IV.* Wood-carvings and intarsia, including 22. Pearwood statuette of Adam, by Peter Flötner of Nuremberg (d. 1546), and

27, 29, 31. Battle of the Amazons, Rape of the Sabines, Cavalry skirmish, three reliefs in cedar wood probably by Ignaz Elhafen of Vienna (ca. 1686). *Cab. V.* Musical Instruments. *Cab. IV.* Objects in argentite ('samples'), etc. *Case VII.* Ivory reliefs. *Case VIII.* Wood-carvings and small articles in ivory. *Cab. IX.* 32. Judgment of Paris, relief by Hans Daucher (1522); 34. Maternal love, 42. Justice, reliefs by Peter Flötner. *Cab. XI.* Ornamental ivory vessels. *Cab. XII.* Carved ivory figure-subjects: 50-70. Miniature works in the style of Küger of Dresden (18th cent.). *Cab. XIII.* Turned articles in ivory (17-18th cent.). — We now turn to the left and enter —

R. XXIII. Manuscripts of the middle ages and the Renaissance, from the former library of the Château of Ambras; printed works, wood-cuts, engravings and drawings, also articles of dress, etc. *Cab. I.* 4. St. Willehelm of Orange, an epic composed about 1210 by Wolfram von Eschenbach, MS. copied for King Wenceslaus in 1387; 8. Book of hours (14th cent.); 17. Legend of St. Adrian, MS. written for Louis XI. of France (15th cent.); 27. Universal Chronicle of Rudolf von Ems, MS. copy of the 14th cent.; 35. So-called 'Ambraser Heldenbuch' ('book of heroes'), containing the Nibelungenlied, Gudrun, and 21 other Middle High German epic poems, prepared by Hans Ried for Emp. Maximilian I.; 38. Playing-cards (15th cent.); 40. Freidal, tournament-book of Emp. Maximilian I.; 41-43. Arsenal-books of Emp. Maximilian I. (c. 1515-18); 47. Scrap-book with engravings, wood-cuts, and drawings by Albrecht Dürer; 59. Choir-book, written after 1194 for Emp. Maximilian I. — *Cab. II.* 8-10. The large Passion, Triumphal procession, and Life of the Virgin, wood-cuts by Albrecht Dürer. — By the window-wall, 17. Musical glasses of Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol.

R. XXIV. Marble and bronze sculptures. *20. Relief of the Madonna, by Bern. Rossellino of Florence (d. ca. 1478; frame of the 17th cent.); 43. Marble bust of Marie Antoinette as dauphiness, by J. B. Lemoyne (1771); 22. Christ and the Samaritan Woman, marble relief by R. Donner (1739); 7. Bronze bust of Fracastoro (?), the humanist, of Verona (Italian; 16th cent.); *70. Bronze half-length of Emp. Rudolph II., by Adriaen de Vries (1603); *68. Bronze half-length of Charles V., by Leone Leoni; 41. Bust of Emp. Joseph II., by Fr. X. Messerschmidt; 33. Hagar, marble relief by R. Donner (1739); 44. Judgment of Paris, 15. Venus at Vulcan's forge, two bronze reliefs by R. Donner. — In the centre, Bronze statuette of a youth, by Hans Vischer of Nuremberg. — *Cab. I.* Small bronzes: 1. Dog scratching itself, from the studio of Peter Vischer; *27. Statuette of a siren (N. Italian; 16th cent.); 37. Squatting negro (Ital.; ca. 1600); 62. Venus (ca. 1800); 60. Venus (15th cent.); 69. Bacchante, in the style of Bertoldo of Florence (d. 1491). — *Cab. II.* Copies of antique bronzes. — *Cab. III.* 9. St. Susanna, bronze bust by Duquesnoy; 24. Mars and Venus, by Gerhard Hubert (ca. 1590); *30. Nessus and Dejanaira, 44. Astronomy, 43. Venus, 53. Mercury, four bronzes by Giov. da Bologna (16th cent.). — *Cab. IV.* 1. Repentant Magdalen, 2. Pietà, 3. St. Peter, 4. Prometheus Bound, leaden figures by Hagenauer (1759); 12. St. George and the dragon (German; 16th cent.). — *Case VI. 1. Entombment, bronze relief by Donatello; 3. Scourging of Christ, 4. Madonna and saints, two silver reliefs by Moderno (N. Ital.; ca. 1530); 6. Half-figure of Christ blessing (Venetian; after 1503); 11. Medallion-portrait of Fieldmarshal Daun, by R. Donner. — On the adjacent wall, Two Venetian door-knockers (16th cent.). — We turn to the left and enter —

R. XXIV a. Bronze and marble sculptures. *Detached Exhibits.* 10, 14. Ariadne and Bacchus, bronze busts (Florentine; 16th cent.); 32. Dead Christ borne by angels, relief in bronze-gilt (German; 17th cent.). — The *Desk-Case* contains Italian and German plaquettes and other reliefs: 67. Ulysses and the beggar, a bronze relief, perhaps by Antonio Filarete of Florence (d. ca. 1465); 68. Ancient sacrificial scene, by Andrea Riccio of Padua (d. 1532). 74. Head of Medusa (Ital.; 16th cent.); 75-79. Works by Moderno (see above); 86-91. Medallion-portraits of Erasmus, Luther, Melancthon, Albrecht Dürer, and Emp. Maximilian I., perhaps by G. Schweiger of Nuremberg (d. 1690); 97. Justice, 99-110. The twelve first German kings, silver-reliefs by Peter Flötner.

The remaining rooms of the groundfloor are occupied by the:
****Museum of Weapons and Armour.** Catalogue (p. 44) by *Dr. Camillo List.*

This incomparable collection was originated by Emp. Frederick III. and was largely increased by bequests of Maximilian I. and Archduke Sigmund of Tyrol. After the separation of the Spanish line the weapons belonging to the House of Hapsburg were divided between Madrid and Vienna. On the death of Emp. Ferdinand I. (1564) that half of the residue which belonged to Emp. Maximilian II. remained in Vienna, the other, belonging to Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol, was taken to Innsbruck, zealously extended by its owner, and deposited in Schloss Ambras. In 1606 his son sold it to Emp. Rudolph, who allowed it to remain at Ambras. In 1806 this and the other treasures of Ambras were removed to Vienna, and in 1814 were placed in the lower Belvedere. The first-mentioned half, which had remained in Vienna, was afterwards largely enriched, but sustained severe losses in 1805, 1809, and in 1848, when the Arsenal was plundered. In 1856 it was re-arranged in the Arsenal and greatly enriched with additions from imperial châteaux, and in 1889 it was removed to the Imperial Art-History Museum and united with the Ambras collection.

Room XXV (Mediæval weapons, down to the reign of Maximilian I.). 2. Armour of Count Palatine Frederick the Victorious (d. 1476) by Tommaso Missaglia of Milan; 5. Armour of King Ferdinand the Catholic of Aragon (d. 1516); 9. Suit of King Philip I. the Handsome of Castile (d. 1506) when a boy; 43. Equestrian suit of Maximilian I. (d. 1519); *45. Suit of Sigmund of Tyrol (d. 1496), one of the finest works of the period; 52. Heavy equestrian suit of Emp. Maximilian I.; 62. Equestrian suit of Maximilian I.; 69. Suit of King Lewis II. of Hungary (d. 1526); 126. Suit of Emp. Charles V., unfinished. — In the central cases: 12. Norman helmet of about 1100; 17. Sword-blade of the 13th cent.; 24. Two-handed sword, with fine Passau blade, of the early 15th cent.; 47, 56. Ivory saddles, the second was probably in the possession of Emp. Charles IV. (d. 1378); 71. Helmet of George Castriota, Prince of Albania (Skanderbeg; d. 1467); *104. Shield of Emp. Maximilian II., with beautiful raised etching (one of the earliest specimens of this work).

Room XXVI (Maximilian I.). 139. Armour of Duke Christopher of Wurtemberg (d. 1568). 141. Suit of Count Palatine Otto Heinrich (d. 1559); 142. Suit of Count Eitel Friedrich of Zollern (d. 1512); 146. Suit of the Archbishop of Salzburg Matthäus Lang (d. 1540); 175. Gala-suit of Count Andreas von Sonnenberg (d. 1511); 182. Consecrated sword (comp. p. 53), presented in 1510 by Pope Julius II. probably to Wladislaw II. (p. 13).

Room XXVII (Charles V.). On the walls: 196. Finely decorated armour of Elector Palatine John Frederick of Saxony (d. 1554); 198. Suit of Rupert of the Palatinate (d. 1504); 199. Parts of a superb suit of Marshal Aless. Vitelli (d. 1556); 231. Suit of Duke Ulrich of Wurtemberg (d. 1550), very large; *297. Large suit of Emp. Ferdinand I. (d. 1564; 'suit with the rose-leaves', made at Worms); 341. Gala half-suit of General Cornelio Bentivoglio (Ital.; ca. 1540). — On the central pillars: 342. Riding suit of Charles V., etched and gilded, with figure-scenes; 226. Half-suit of Conrad von Bemelberg, the Landsknecht general (d. 1567); 207. Half-suit of George of Frundsberg (d. 1528); 213. Half-suit of the Duke of Alva (ca. 1560); 395. Suit of King Philip II. of Spain (d. 1598), German work (about 1546). — Under glass: *368. Campaign-suit of Charles V., with beautiful arabesques and figure-scenes. — In the cases: 253. Sword of Charles V. (1530); 260. Pistols of Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol (1555); *267. Beautiful dagger with grooves for poison (ca. 1560); 274. Sword of Georg von Frundsberg; 345. Skanderbeg's (Castriota's) sword; *351. Casque of Charles V., in one piece, admirably embossed (scenes from the *Æneid*); *354. Superb shield of Charles V., with masterly scenes from the life of a hero, Roman work; 363. Gala-sword, enriched with reliefs (Rome); 364. Sword with an iron hilt embellished with delicate reliefs from religious history; *379. State-sword of Charles V., by Ant. Piccinino of Milan, one

of the most superb weapons and finest specimens of the goldsmith's art of the 16th cent.; *380. Cutlass, tasteful Italian works (ca. 1565).

Room XXVIII (Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol). *403. Infantry-suit of *Giov. Bona*, the gigantic retainer of Archd. Ferdinand (nearly 9 ft.); 407. Suit of Archd. Ferdinand (Innsbruck, 1547); *417. State half-suit of the archduke, with masterly embossing (the helmet and gala shield by *Lucio Piccinino* of Milan, 1552); 424. 'Bohemian hat' of the archduke; *426. German gala-shield of iron, with beautifully embossed mythological scenes; 473, 474. Complete caparison of man and horse for the archduke, 16th cent. style, imitating the antique (ca. 1580); *475. 'Milanese' armour of the archduke, in the antique style and richly ornamented (1560).

Room XXIX (Maximilian II.). On the walls: 480. Armour of *Joh. Jak. Fugger* of Augsburg (d. 1575); 482. Half-suit of *Andrea Doria* (d. 1560); 490. Set of armour of *Maximilian II.* (d. 1576). — In the cases: 491. Casque and shield of Archd. *Karl of Styria* (d. 1590), with fine arabesques and figure-scenes, Italian (about 1576); 521, 483. 'Ash-gray' and 'Silver Hungarian' suits of Archd. Ferdinand; 529, 530. Swords and hats blessed by the Pope as a reward for services against the Infidels, sent to Archd. Ferdinand by *Pius V.* and *Clement XIII.*

Room XXX (Maximilian II.). 572. Parts of a suit of *Don John* of Austria (d. 1577); *627. General's baton of *Emp. Ferdinand II.* (d. 1637), a fine ivory work, at the top the emperor's head in enamel; 635. State-armour of *Al. Farnese* (1592); 644. Landsknecht suit of Archd. *Karl of Styria* (d. 1590).

Room XXXII (Rudolph II.). 667. Half-suit of *Rudolph II.* (d. 1612); 698, 699. 'Red and black' suit for man and horse of Archd. Ferdinand of Tyrol; 703, 704. 'Yellow and blue' suit of the archduke; *706. State-armour of *Rudolph II.* (an admirable German work, ca. 1590); *712. State half-suit with round shield, a masterpiece of damascening (Ital.); 743. Casque, collar, and breast-plate of *Cristobal Mondragone*, curiously wrought, with figure-scenes scratched on the blue ground; 745. Armour covered with exquisite damascened garlands in gold and silver.

Room XXXIV (Modern Period). 761. Suit of Archd. *Sigmund Franz* of Tyrol when a boy (d. 1665), Italian (ca. 1636); 765. Gala half-suit, with ornamentation, partly repoussé and gilded, and partly damascened in gold (Spanish?) about 1610, *805. State-sword, with admirably executed iron hilt (ca. 1650); *811, *812. Gun and two pistols of masterly workmanship (gift of *Emp. Joseph I.* to *Margrave Ludwig Wilhelm* of Baden, whose portrait adorns the barrels and stocks); 822 (by the window to the left). Sabre, wooden club, and flag of the peasant-chief *Stephan Fadinger* (d. 1626); 835. Pair of pistols of excellent workmanship (Marseilles); 838. Marshal's baton of *Emp. Francis I.* (d. 1765); 846. State-armour of *Emp. Matthias* (d. 1619), very effective. — On the rear-wall: 883. Coat-of-mail and helmet of *Prince Michael Apafi II.* of Transylvania (d. 1713), with beautiful niello work on the crown; 890. Hungarian suit of *Emp. Joseph I.* (d. 1711).

Room XXXVI (Tournament Weapons and Implements). 897. Italian jousting suit of the Milanese ambassador *Gasp. Fracasso* (ca. 1482); *902. German suit of *Emp. Maximilian I.*, with beautifully designed borders in late-Gothic style and admirable embossed work; 910. Bolster of linen stuffed with straw, with which the blindfolded horses were padded. — In Case II, in front of the middle window, are 'favour' or gifts bestowed by ladies as a reward for skill. — On the exit-wall: 996. Tilting-suit of Archd. Ferdinand of Tyrol; 998. Pieces of a suit of armour of *Francis I.* of France (d. 1547), by *Jörg Seusenhofer* of Innsbruck (1542).

We return to the 34th Room and thence enter —

Room XXXV (Oriental Weapons and Armour). 84. Hungarian sword with Turkish blade, and the halberd of *Michael Apafi II.* (see above); these, together with the flag over Case II, formed the insignia of Transylvania under Turkish suzerainty; they were presented to the emperor in 1701. In Central Case III: 94-106. Turkish accoutrements, presented by *Lazarus Schwendi* to Archd. Ferdinand. Above the wall between the windows, a large Turkish flag, captured with the horse-tail (109), quivers (22; wall-case on the left), and other objects (126-130; Case IV) at the siege of Vienna in 1683.

Room XXXIII (Weapons and Gear of the Chase). Central Case: 18. Hunting sword of Maximilian I., superbly wrought (ca. 1490). Wall Case I: 56. Gun with ivory stock, inlaid with bone and fine work in iron; 126. Two guns of Charles VI. (d. 1740), with locks admirably engraved and carved, from Wolfenbüttel. Wall Cabinet II: *155. Large set of hunting implements of exquisite workmanship; *157, 158. Rifle and powder-flask of Emp. Rudolph II., by D. Attemstetter of Augsburg (artistic iron-work, stock encrusted with silver and enriched with fantastic ornamentation in brilliant enamel).

Room XXXI contains cross-bows, hunting implements, and a collection of guns showing the development of fire-arms from the end of the 16th to the beginning of the 19th century.

On the first floor is the **Picture Gallery**, divided into two parts by the domed saloon and the staircase, and occupying 15 large rooms and 18 cabinets. On the S. (left) side are the Italian, Spanish, and French Schools and the modern paintings; on the N. (right) side the Netherlandish and German Schools. Each picture bears the name of its painter. Catalogues, see p. 44. Director, *Herr Aug. Schöffner*.

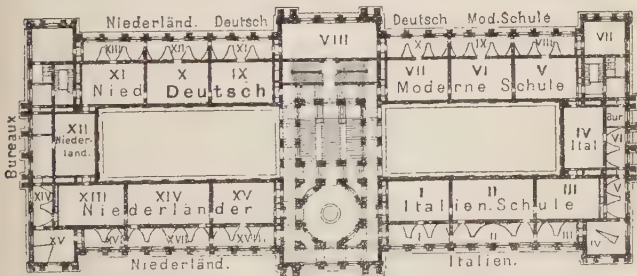
The 1700 ancient paintings in this gallery, which was preserved in the Upper Belvedere (p. 65) from 1776 until 1891, represent several separate collections united in the 18th cent.; hardly any recent additions having been made except to the modern department, which now contains about 350 canvasses. The older collections referred to are: 1. 'Kunst & Wunder Kammer' of Prague, founded by Emp. Rudolph II., which at one time embraced 763 paintings (5 Raphaels, 5 Correggios, 16 Titians, etc.), but was unfortunately diminished by the plundering Swedes in 1648 and by sale. 2. Collection of Archd. Leopold William, son of Ferdinand II. and Stadholder of the Netherlands in 1646-56, which included not only Dutch works but also Venetian paintings of rare excellence. 3. Collection of Archd. Ferdinand of Tyrol, son of Ferdinand I., which yielded some at least of its treasures to this gallery (Raphael's *Madonna al Verde*; Moretto's *St. Justina*).

The Imperial Picture Gallery may justly boast of possessing masterpieces of almost every school in the world, at once deeply interesting to students and delightful to amateurs; but its chief strength lies in its examples of the Venetian School, of Rubens, and of Dürer, in which it is unsurpassed. Most striking among the works by CENTRAL ITALIAN MASTERS are two by *Perugino* (R. I; Nos. 27, 32); *Fra Bartolomeo's* Presentation in the Temple (I; 41), painted in 1506, remarkable for the noble simplicity of the grouping and for its tranquil dignity; *Andrea del Sarto's* *Pieta* (I; 39), characterised by robustness of expression. *Raphael's* *Madonna al Verde* (I; 29), an example of his Florentine period, though inferior in life and expression to the similar Madonnas in the Louvre and at Florence (*La Belle Jardinière* and the *Madonna del Cardellino*), is interesting as indicating the influence of Leonardo da Vinci. Of the MASTERS OF UPPER ITALY, Correggio and Mazzola or Parmigianino, who, though not his pupil, is closely related to him, chiefly claim our attention. *Correggio* reveals himself both as an impressive delineator of Scriptural types (I; 63) and as a fascinating narrator of myths (I; 59, 64). *Parmigianino* is best represented by his Cupid shaping his bow (I; 62) and the portrait of Malatesta Baglioni (perhaps Lorenzo Cibo?; I, 67). Among the many excellent works by VENETIAN MASTERS it is difficult to single out the most attractive. The far-reaching fancy of *Titian*, which enabled him to embody the most diverse themes in appropriate form, is perhaps nowhere studied to such advantage as here. With what a host of different emotions the mind passes from the *Ecce Homo* (II; 178) to the *Callisto* (II; 169) or the *Danaë* (II; 171), from the *Entombment* (II; 179) to the mysterious allegories of love (II; 173, 187), from the sweetness of his Madonnas (II; 166, 176, 180) to the austerity of his portraits of Italian savants, a Varchi, a Strada, or Parma the physician (I; 177, 182, 167). In portraits the Vienna gallery is

particularly rich, and it affords an admirable opportunity of comparing the Venetian works with those of Velazquez, the greatest Spanish portrait-painter, or with those of Van Dyck. Of the works attributed to *Giorgione* the 'Three Magi' (I; 16) alone is satisfactorily authenticated. Among other noteworthy Italian works are the Madonna of *Palma Vecchio* (II, 140), the Madonna of *Lorenzo Lotto* of Bergamo (II; 214), and the St. Justina, the master-piece of *Alessandro Bonvicino* of Brescia, surnamed *Moretto* (II; 218), one of the gems of the collection.

Turning to the NORTHERN SCHOOLS, we find that *Jan van Eyck's* Portrait of an old man (XVIII; 624) is by far the most striking example of early Netherlandish art. The double portrait by *Hugo van der Goes* (XVIII; 629, 631), the Crucifixion and Madonna by *Rogier van der Weyden* (XVIII; 634, 632), the altar-pieces with the Virgin by *Memling*, (XVIII; 635-638), and the peasant-scenes and landscapes by *Pieter Brueghel* (XV) may also be mentioned.

Dürer's masterpiece, the most perfect composition he ever produced, is the Trinity (IX; 1415), painted in 1511. The best of the portraits by *Holbein the Younger* are those of Derick Tybis, a London merchant, and John Chambers, the physician (IX; 1485, 1480). In spite of their unpleasing subjects, the miracles of St. Ignatius and St. Francis Xavier by *Rubens* rivet the attention by their dramatic expression and their skilful



colouring (XIV; 865, 860). Other fine works of the great Flemish painter are (in R. XIV) the Boar Hunt (858), St. Ambrose (850), and the allegory of the four quarters of the globe (857), the Madonna with St. Ildefonso (834) and the Festival of Venus (830). A not unpleasing contrast to the exuberant spirit of Rubens is afforded by the refined, almost frigid, repose of *Van Dyck*, who is admirably represented by his two Madonnas (XII; 1039, 1040), his *Delilah* (XIII; 1043), and the portrait of Francesco de Moncada (XIII; 1046). The portraits by *Rembrandt*, of various dates, illustrate his change of manner: the portrait of a lady and its pendant (Cab. XIII; 1271, 1272), painted luminously and minutely, the portrait of his mother (Cab. XIII; 1273), the portrait of himself (Cab. XIII; 1274) belonging to his middle period, and finally the portrait of himself in a round hat (Cab. XIII; 1268) which shows the deep golden tone of his later years.

To the left of the domed saloon is the —

I. MAIN ROOM: North Italian and Tuscan Schools (ca. 1450-1530). To the left: *1. *Marco Basaiti*, Call of the sons of Zebedee (1515); 4. *Giovanni Bellini*, Baptism of Christ (studio-replica, with alterations, of the painting at Vicenza); 5. *Antonello da Messina*, Dead Christ borne by angels; 7. *Vittore Carpaccio*, Christ worshipped by angels (1496); 12. *Alvise Vivarini*, Madonna and angels with musical instruments (1489); 13. *Bissolo*, Venus arranging

her hair (after Giov. Bellini); *16. *Giorgione*, The Three Magi; 17. *Sebast. del Piombo*, Cardinal Pucci; *19. *Cima da Conegliano*, Virgin under the orange-tree; 21. *Giorgione*, David with the head of Goliath (copy); *22. *Lorenzo Lotto* (not *Jacopo de' Barbari*), Portrait. — *26. *Benozzo Gozzoli*, Madonna and two saints; *Pietro Perugino*, 24. Baptism of Christ, 25. St. Jerome, *27. Madonna and four saints (1493), 32. Madonna and two saints; **29. *Raphael*, 'Madonna al Verde' (1505); 31. *Giulio Romano*, St. Margaret; 34. *Fra Bartolomeo*, Madonna (studio-piece?). — 36. *Giuliano Bugiardini*, Abduction of Dinah; **39. *Andrea del Sarto*, Pietà; *41. *Fra Bartolomeo*, Presentation in the Temple (1516); 46. *Franciabigio*, Holy Family; 47. *Franc. Francia*, Madonna enthroned, with saints; 51. *Sodoma*, Holy Family. — *Parmigianino*, 57. St. Catharine, 58. Portrait of himself, *62. Cupid shaping his bow (below, Cupid and Psyche); 63. *Correggio* (*Giorgione*?), St. Sebastian; *Correggio*, *59. Rape of Ganymede, *64. Jupiter and Io; *67. *Parmigianino*, The Florentine General Malatesta Baglioni (?). — We now turn to the right and enter —

CABINET I: Various Italian Schools (14-16th cent.). 1st Section: 68. *Dosso Dossi*, St. Jerome; 69, 70. *Ambrogio de Predis*, Emp. Maximilian I. (1502) and Bianca Maria Sforza, his second wife; *Andrea Mantegna*, 72-80. Cæsar's Triumph (original at Hampton Court), *81. St. Sebastian; 82. *Andrea Solario*, Bearing of the Cross; *Bern. Luini*, 86. Daughter of Herodias, 87. St. Jerome; 88. *Lod. Mazzolino*, Presentation in the Temple (1526); 89. *Boccaccio Boccaccino*, Madonna enthroned; 90. *Cosimo Tura* (*Marco Zoppo*?), Dead Christ borne by angels; 91. *Cesare da Sesto*, Daughter of Herodias. — 2nd Section: 97, 94. *Bronzino*, Duke Cosimo I. of Tuscany and his wife Eleonora of Toledo. — 3rd Section: *Domenico Feti*, 115. Triumph of Galatea, 119. Flight into Egypt, 120. The dead Leander.

II. MAIN ROOM. Venetian School of the 16th century. Entrance-wall, *Palma Vecchio*, 133. Portrait, *136. Lucretia, *137. Portrait of a young girl known as 'Violante', 139. Visitation (spoiled), *140. Madonna and saints; 145. *Bonifazio I.*, Daughter of Herodias. — *Bonifazio*, 156. Triumph of Chastity over Love, 157. Portrait. *Titian*, 169. Diana and Callisto, 161. Christ with the woman taken in adultery, 162. Portrait (known as St. James), 165. Young ecclesiastic, *163. Isabella d'Este, Margravine of Mantua (1534), 166. Madonna with three saints (original in the Louvre), *167. Portrait of his physician Parma (?), 173. Allegory (studio-piece?), 174. Danaë (studio-piece), *176. 'The Gipsy Madonna' (early work), *177. Benedetto Varchi, the poet and historian, *178. Ecce Homo (1543), 179. Entombment (late work), **180. Holy Family ('Virgin with the cherries'; early work), 181. Tambourine-player, *182. The Antiquary Jacopo de Strada (1566), 186. Nymph and Shepherd (late work, unfinished), 187. Allegory (studio-piece), 191. John

Frederick, Elector of Saxony; 196. Portrait of himself (spoiled), *197. Young Girl in furs (damaged), 198. Lavinia Sarcinelli, daughter of Titian, 199. Pope Paul III. (school-copy). *Bonifazio I.*, 193. Madonna with saints, 201. Triumph of Love (companion-piece to No. 156; see p. 56). — *Style of Giorgione* (not *Cariani*), 206. Warrior, *207. The Bravo; 208. *Girol. Savoldo*, Pietà; **218. *Moretto*, St. Justina; *Giov. Batt. Moroni*, 217. Portrait, 216. Sculptor; 212. *Pellegrino da San Daniele*, A young hero; *Lor. Lotto*, *215. Man with the beast's claw, *214. Madonna crowned by an angel, with SS. Catharine and James the Elder; 219. *Girol. Romanino*, Portrait; 220. *Lor. Lotto* (*Pordenone*?), Portrait (three views). — 224. *Jac. Tintoretto*, The patrician Marcantonio Barbaro; 227. *Doménico Tintoretto*, Portrait of a procurator of St. Mark's; *Paris Bordone*, 231. Portrait, 233. Allegory; *Jac. Tintoretto*, 230. Portrait, 234. Lucretia, 235. Old man and boy, 236. Sebastian Veniero, conqueror at Lepanto, 239. The chaste Susanna, 244, 250. Portraits; *Paris Bordone*, 246. Allegory, 248. Young woman at her toilet-table, 253. Venus and Adonis.

III. MAIN ROOM. Continuation of the Venetian Schools (16-18th cent.). Right wall (in the middle): 395, 397. *Antonio Badile* (teacher of P. Veronese), Portraits; 393. *Battista Zelotti*, The anointing of David; *Paolo Veronese*, 396. Christ at the house of Jairus, 399. Madonna with two saints, 402. Adoration of the Magi; *Studio of Paolo Veronese*, 380. Susanna, 406. Christ and the adulteress, 408. Christ and the Samaritan woman. — 432. *Aless. Varotari* (*Padovanino*), Judith. — 446. *Giov. Batt. Tiepolo*, St. Catharine of Siena. 454-466. *Bernardo Belotto*, Views of Vienna and its environs.

CABINETS II & III, to the right, contain less important Venetian works of the 16th cent., chiefly of the School of Bassano.

CABINET IV. Italian Schools from 1550 to 1700. In the centre: 366. *Cristof. Allori*, Judith with the head of Holofernes (replica of the painting in the Pitti gallery); 369. *Franc. Furini*, Penitent Magdalen; *Carlo Dolci*, 375. Madonna, 376. Archduchess Claudia Felicitas (1670).

IV. MAIN ROOM. School of Bologna; Realists and Italian masters of the 17th and 18th centuries. Entrance-wall: 468. *Lod. Carracci*, Venus and Cupid; 474. *Ant. Carracci*, Lute-player; *Annibale Carracci*, 470. Venus and Adonis, 473. St. Francis of Assisi, 475. Christ and the Samaritan woman, 482. Pietà. — *Caravaggio*, 485. David with the head of Goliath, 486. Madonna and St. Ann, *496. Madonna of the Rosary; *Ribera* (*Lo Spagnoletto*), 501. Bearing of the Cross (ruined), 503. Peter's repentance, 507. Christ among the doctors; 491. *Luca Giordano*, Fall of the angels. — *Salvator Rosa*, 525. St. William, 523. Roman battle (1645); 529. *Franc. Solimena*, Descent from the Cross. — *Carlo Maratta*, 534. Death of St. Joseph, 541. Holy Family; *Guido Reni*, 548. Christ crowned with thorns, 550. Holy Family, 551. Baptism of Christ. — We return to —

CABINET V. 1st Section: Bolognese School of the 17th century. 561. *Marcantonio Franceschini*, Maternal love. — 2nd Section: French Masters of the 16-18th centuries. 571, *572. *François Clouet*, Charles IX. of France (1561 and 1563); 577. *Ant. Watteau*, Guitar-player; 588. *Duplessis*, Portrait of Gluck, the composer (1775); 583. *Nic. Poussin*, Destruction of Jerusalem; *G. Poussin* (*Dughet*), *585. Tomb of Cæcilia Metella, 586. Landscape; 587. *Hyacinthe Rigaud*, Portrait; 594. *Nic. Poussin* (?), Peter and John healing the lame man.

CABINET VI. Spanish School (16-17th cent.). 1st Section: 596. *Domen. Theotokopuli*, Portrait of a youth (1600); 597, 602. *Alonso S. Coello*, Portrait; *Juan Pantoja de la Cruz*, 598. Portrait of a Spanish princess (1604; Infanta Anna, daughter of Philip III.?), 599. The Infante Philip, 601. Portrait of a child; *603. *Juan Bautista del Mazo* (pupil of Velazquez), Family of the artist; 606. *Juan de Curreño*, Charles II. of Spain; *Velazquez*, 605 (?). Queen Maria Anna, 607. Philip IV., *609. Infanta Margareta Theresa (executed according to Justi by Mazo). — 2nd Section: 614. *Murillo*, John the Baptist as a child; *Velazquez*, *611. The Infante Philip Prosper, *612. Philip IV., 613 (?). Laughing boy, *616. Infante Don Balthasar Carlos, *615, 619, 621 (?). Infanta Maria Theresa (studio-pieces?), *617. Queen Maria Anna, 622. Queen Isabella of Spain (studio-piece).

We now return to the entrance, pass through the domed saloon, and enter the NETHERLANDS AND GERMAN ROOMS.

CABINET XVIII. Early Flemish and Dutch masters of the 15-16th centuries. 1st Section: **624. *Jan van Eyck*, Cardinal della Croce; *632. *Rogier van der Weyden*, Madonna and Child; *Hugo van der Goes*, *631. Expulsion from Paradise, 630. St. Geneviève, *629. Pietà; 626. *Gerard David*, St. Michael; 625. *Jan van Eyck*, Portrait of Jan van der Leeuw (1436); *Rogier van der Weyden*, 633. St. Catharine, *634. Crucifixion, with SS. Veronica and Mary Magdalen (triptych); *Hans Memling*, *635. Madonna and Child, 636. SS. John the Baptist and John the Evangelist, 637. Eve, 638. Adam (portions of a winged altar-piece), 639. Bearing of the Cross and Resurrection. On a stand: 627a. *Gerard David*, Adoration of the Child. — 2nd Section: *Geertgen van Haarlem*, *644. Julian the Apostate causing the bones of St. John the Baptist to be burned, 645. Descent from the Cross; 646. *Jacob Cornelissen*, Altar of St. Jerome (1511); *Hieronymus Bosch*, *651. St. Jerome praying, with St. Anthony on the left and St. Ægidius on the right (triptych), *653. Martyrdom of St. Julia (triptych), — 3rd Section: *666. *Joachim Patinir*, Baptism of Christ; *673. *Herri met de Bles*, St. Jerome.

XV. ROOM. Netherlands masters of the 16th century. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, 682. Madonna and Child (monogram of Dürer forged), 683. Madonna enthroned, with donors, 687. Lucretia; *Jan Matsys*, 692. St. Jerome (1537), 693. Lot and his daughters (1563),

694. Merry party (1564); *Pieter Brueghel the Elder*, 709. Landscape in autumn, 711. Early spring, 712. Preparation for the Crucifixion, 713. Landscape in winter, 716. Contest of Carnival and Lent, 717. Rustic wedding, 719. Rustic fête, 720. Shepherd; *722. *Pieter Brueghel the Younger*, Landscape in winter; 738. *Lucas van Valckenborg*, Mountain-scene.

CABINET XVII. Netherlands Schools (1500-1650). 1st Section: 754. *Mabuse*, St. Luke painting the Madonna; 756. *Lambert Lombard*, Holy Family; 763, 764. *Master of the Female Half-figures*, Portraits; *B. van Orley*, 765. Legend of SS. Matthew and Thomas, 766. Repose on the Flight into Egypt; 774. *Frans Floris*, Last Judgment. — 3rd Section: *786, 787, 789. *A. Mor (Sir A. More)*, Portraits; 807, 810, 811, 812. *P. Pourbus*, Portraits; 816. *Fr. Pourbus the Elder*, Empress Maria, wife of Maximilian II. — 4th Section: **829 *Peter Paul Rubens*, Helena Fourment, his second wife.

XIV. Room. Rubens and his School. On the external side-wall: *Rubens*: **830. Festival of Venus; 832. Emp. Maximilian I.; **834. Altar-piece of St. Ildefonso: in the centre, Mary with four holy women and St. Ildefonso, on the left, the Archduke Albert, stadholder of the Netherlands, and on the right, Clara Isabella Eugenia, his wife, with her patron saints; 838, 836. Portraits; 837. Park of a château; *839. Pietà (1614); 840. The infant Christ playing with St. John and two other children; 841. Charles the Bold; 843. Scene from the Decameron of Boccaccio. — 844. Portrait of a Venetian lady (copy of Titian); 846. Head of Medusa (animals by *Frans Snyders*); 853. Man in a fur cloak; 855. Old man; *850. St. Ambrose forbidding the Emp. Theodosius to enter the church. — **857. The four quarters of the globe, typified by the gods of the rivers Amazon, Nile, Danube, and Ganges; 853. The Calydonian boar-hunt; 859. Portrait of himself; *860. St. Francis Xavier preaching and working miracles in India (*863. Sketch for this work); *864. Pietà; 861. Assumption of the Virgin (1620); *865. St. Ignatius Loyola casting out devils (*862. Sketch for this work); *863. Hermit and the sleeping Angelica (after Ariosto); 867. St. Pepin, Duke of Brabant, and his daughter St. Begga; 869. Landscape, with Jupiter and Mercury visiting Philemon and Baucis. — *871. Holy Family under an apple-tree. — 875. Head of an old man; 876. St. Andrew; No number, Holy Family, replica of the picture at Sanssouci (1630; injured).

CABINET XVI. (-XIV.). Flemish School. 1st Section: 913. *Jan Brueghel the Elder*, Temptation of St. Anthony; 899, 900. *Paul Bril*, River-scenes. *Jan Brueghel the Elder*, 911. Mountain scene, with the Temptation in the Wilderness; 904. Flowers; 906. The gifts of the land and water (the figures by *H. de Clerck*). 919. *Jan Brueghel the Younger*, Madonna in a flower-garden. — 2nd Section: *Roelund Savery*, 922. Paradise, 924. Landscape with woodcutters (1610), 925. Flowers, 926. Mountain-scene; 940. 943.

Hendrik van Steenwyck I., 946. *Pieter Neeffs the Elder*, church interiors.

CABINET XV. Less important works. — CABINET XIV. 995. *Lucas Achtschellinck* and *Gonzales Coques*, Landscape with Rudolph of Hapsburg and the priest.

XIII. Room. Contemporaries, pupils, and followers of Rubens. *Sir Antony van Dyck*: 1028. Countess Amalia Solms, Princess of Orange; 1032. Prince Rhodocanakis; 1033. Crucifixion; 1034. Count Henry Vandenburg; 1036. St. Francis Seraphicus; 1037. Portrait; *1038. Prince Charles Lewis of the Palatinate; *1039. St. Hermann Joseph kneeling before the Virgin (1630); 1040. St. Rosalie crowned by the Infant Christ (1629); *1042. Prince Rupert of the Palatinate; *1043. Samson and Delilah; 1045. Archduchess Clara Isabella Eugenia as a widow; *1046. Francesco de Moncada; 1047. Holy Family; *1048. Jean de Montfort; 1049. Carolus Scribani, the Jesuit; 1051 (opposite). Pietà; 1052. Portrait of a woman (1634); 1053. Wildens, the painter. — *Cornelis Schut*, 1063. Hero and Leander, 1064. Procession of Bacchus; 1070. *Frans Leux*, Cardinal-Infante Ferdinand; 1082, 1083. *Frans Snyders*, Fish-market (figures by *Rubens*); 1093, 1094. *Sir Peter Lely*, Portraits; *1087. *Jordaens*, Bean-feast (Twelfth Night).

XII. Room. Flemish masters of the 17th century. To the left of the entrance: *G. Zeghers*, 1101. Diana, 1102. Holy Family. — 1141. *D. Teniers the Elder*, Landscape; 1124. *G. de Crayer*, St. Theresa receiving a necklace from the Virgin; 1127. *D. Ryckaert III.*, Village-fair. — 1135. *A. Brouwer*, Peasants drinking. *D. Teniers the Younger*, 1164. Reading the newspaper; 1165. Tavern-scene; 1162. Village-fair; 1161. Room in the art-collection of Archduke Leopold William (p. 54) at Brussels, painted in 1656, while Teniers was director of this gallery; 1160. Rustic wedding (1648); 1159. Archery; **1158. Bird-shooting in Brussels; 1157. Robbers looting a village; *1155. Abraham's thank-offering; 1153. Old man and cake-seller; 1150. Goat-house. *Joos van Craesbeeck*, 1147. Soldiers and women conversing, 1146. Tavern.

XI. Room. Flemish and Dutch Schools of the 17th century. 1166. *Alexander Adriaenssen*, Dead partridges and small birds; 1167, 1168, 1169. *J. d'Arthois*, Landscapes; 1176. *Corn. Huysmans*, Forest-scene; 1170. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Death of Abel (1656); *Jan Fyt*, 1171. Animals and fruit, 1174. Birds and fruit (1652). — Opposite: 1221. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Poultry; **1337. *J. van Ruysdael*, Large forest-scene. — 1245, 1246. *Leonard Bramer*, Allegories of Vanity and Transitoriness.

CABINET XIII. and XII. Dutch School (17th cent.). 1st Section: 1261. *Aert van der Neer*, Village by moonlight. — 2nd Section: *Rembrandt*, *1269. Boy singing (more probably Rembrandt's son Titus reading; 1658), 1270. St. Paul (ca. 1635), *1268. Portrait of himself (as an old man ca. 1666), 1271, 1272. Portraits (ca. 1633),

*1273. Rembrandt's mother (1639), *1274. Portrait of himself (ca. 1655); 1279. *Govaert Flinck*, Old man. — 3rd Section: *Chr. Paudiss*, 1286. Head of an old soldier, 1285. Peasant in a hut, 1284. St. Jerome; 1282. *S. van Hoogstraeten*, Man at a window; 1297. *Frans Hals*, Portrait; 1302. *Adr. van Ostade*, The dentist.

CABINET XII. 1st Section: 1307. *Dirk van Delen*, Large palace-garden; *Jan Steen*, 1304. Rustic wedding, *1305. Dissipated life, 1306. *Palamedesz*, Cavalry attack (1638); 1313. *J. van Goyen*, Landscape; 1312. *A. van Everdingen*, Saw-mill; no number, *Pieter Codde*, Return from the chase; 1315. *Jan van der Heyde*, Old castle. — 2nd Section: *Nic. Berghem*, 1319. Shepherds and flock (1680), 1322. Cattle; 1324. *Hobbema*, Landscape; 1330. *Adr. van de Velde*, Landscape with animals; 1228. *Herm. Saftleven*, Sunset (1645); *Jac. van Ruysdael*, 1335. Landscape with waterfall, 1336. Woodland-scene. — 3rd Section: *1338. *J. van de Cappelle*, Calm sea; *1339. *S. de Vlieter*, Calm sea; 1342. *L. Bakhuysen*, View of Amsterdam (1674); *Philip Wouverman*, 1348. Riding-school and horse-pond, 1349. Attack by robbers.

CABINET XI. Dutch School (17th cent.). 1st Section: 1352. *Phil. Wouverman*, Landscape; 1362. *Corn. de Heem*, Still-life; 1366. *G. Terburg*, Woman paring apples; 1370. *G. Metsu*, Lace-maker; 1355. *Maria van Oosterwyck*, Still-life. — 2nd Section: 1372. *Jur. van Streek*, Fruit; *G. Dou*, 1376. Old woman at a window, 1377. Physician (1653), 1378. Girl with a lantern; 1387. *J. D. de Heem*, Still-life; *Frans van Mieris*, 1381. Lady and her physician, *1382. Cavalier in a shop (1660). — 3rd Section. German masters (1550-1700): 1628. *Adam Elsheimer*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt (early work).

IX. Room. German Masters of the 14-16th centuries. Exit wall: *1490. *M. Schongauer*, Holy Family. — *Albrecht Altdorfer*, 1421. Nativity, 1422. Holy Family; *Hans Baldung Grien*, 1423. Vanity, *1424. Portrait (1515); *B. Strigel*, *1425. Emp. Maximilian I. with his family, 1429, 1426. Maximilian I. in boyhood and manhood. *Christoph. Amberger*, 1412, 1411. Portraits (1525), 1409. *Christoph Baumgartner*, patrician of Nuremberg (1543), 1406. *Ulrich Sulzer* (1530); 1405. *Hans Burgkmair*, The artist and his wife (1529); 1432. *Barth. Beham*, Ferdinand I.; 1407, 1408. *Amberger*, Portraits. — 1439. *G. Pencz*, Portrait; *Albrecht Dürer*, 1442. Madonna, *1443. Emp. Maximilian I. (1519, after the drawing in the Albertina, p. 20), 1444. Portrait (1501; on the busts is the allegorical figure of Avarice), **1445. Adoration of the Trinity (1511; original frame in the Germanic Museum at Nuremberg), 1446. Martyrdom of 10,000 Christians under Sapor, King of Persia; in the centre, *Dürer* and *Pirkheimer* (1508), *1447. Madonna, 1448. Portrait of *Johann Kleeberger*; 1450. *After Dürer*, Copy of the picture of the Rosary (at Prague, p. 229). — *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, 1455. Portrait, 1462. Paradise; *Hans Holbein the Younger*, 1479. Portrait, *1481. Jane Seymour, third wife

of Henry VIII., 1482, 1483, 1484. Portraits, *1480. John Chambers, physician of Henry VIII. of England, at the age of 88, *1485. Derick Tybis.

X. (and VIII.) Room. German Painters of the 17th and 18th centuries. On the right, 1530. *Joh. Rottenhammer*, Massacre of the Innocents. — Opposite: 1581. *J. G. Auerbach*, Emp. Charles VI.; 1582, 1583. *Balthasar Denner*, Portraits (1726 and 1721); 1579. *Joh. Kupetsky*, Portrait of himself (1709); 1592. *Johann Zoffani*, Grand-duke Leopold of Tuscany and his family (1778); *Ant. Raph. Mengs*, 1600. Infanta Maria Ludovica, 1601. Infanta Maria Theresa of Naples; *Angelica Kaufmann*, 1610. Arminius's return from the battle in the Teutoburgian Forest, 1611. Interment of the youthful hero Pallas (1786).

VIII. Room (on the E. side of the staircase) to the right, at the end: no number, *Ant. von Maron*, Maria Theresa and Joseph II. (1773 and 1775).

CABINETS X-VII and ROOMS VII, VI, & V contain MODERN PAINTINGS, mostly by Austrian artists.

VII. ROOM. *H. Füger*, 3. John the Baptist, 4. Mary Magdalen. — 12. *K. Russ*, Hecuba; 17. *Joh. J. Schindler*, Forest-scene; 30. *Jak. Ph. Hackert*, Waterfalls at Tivoli; 31. *J. A. Koch*, same subject; 39. *Rud. Alt*, St. Stephen's Church at Vienna. — 58, 59. *P. Krafft*, Departure and return of the Landwehr soldier; 61. *L. F. Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Faust and Mephistopheles; *F. Amerling*, 83. St. Paul, 84. Archduke Leopold as a crusader at a tournament; 70. *Steinfeld*, Deserted mill; 87. *Amerling*, Portrait of himself.

X. CABINET. 1st Sect.. 9. *J. David*, Napoleon I. crossing the St. Bernard Pass. 2nd Sect.: No number, *Jak. Alt*, Choir and N. tower of St. Stephen's Cathedral; 100. *J. Rebell*, Ideal landscape. — 3rd Sect., no number, *Steinle*, Holy Family.

VI. ROOM. *Jos. Danhauser*, 134. Debauchee (1836), 136. Reading the will (1839), 135. Meal in a convent. — *G. Waldmüller*, 151. Forest-scene, 148. Portrait of himself (1828); 159. *K. Wurzinger*, Emp. Ferdinand II. repulsing the Protestant citizens; *Jos. von Führich*, 151. Jehovah writing the ten commandments on the tables of stone, *155. Mary crossing the mountain (1841), *156. Jacob and Rachel, 157. Vision of a battle in the clouds seen by the inhabitants of Jerusalem before the capture of that city. — No number, *P. Fendi*, Mass in the Outer Burg-Platz in 1826; *176. *Malejko*, Diet of Warsaw in 1773. — 212. *Daffinger*, Duke of Reichstadt (son of Napoleon I.); 193. *Marko*, Christ and the disciples; 194. *K. Rahl*, Reception of Manfred in Luceria in 1254.

IX. CABINET. 218-262. *C. von Blüas*, Sketches for the frescoes in the Army Museum. — In the entrance to the 3rd Sect., no number, *Moritz von Schwind*, Emp. Maximilian I. on the Martinswand.

VIII. CABINET. 1st Section: no number, *Calame*, Landscape; 273. *Hlavacek*, Scene in the Rhenish Palatinate. — 2nd Section: 270. *J. Mařak*, Birch-grove; 286. *A. Kaulbach*, Lute-player.

VII. CABINET. No number, *G. Max*, Spring-idyl (1872); 326. *H. Canon*, The lodge of St John; 341. *W. Brozik*, 'Tu felix Austria nube' (p. 13).

V. ROOM. *R. Russ*, 291. Court of the Fürstenburg near Burgeis, 292. Castle of Heidelberg; 293. *Defregger*, The last summons (1874); 290. *J. von Payer*, Lost in the ice. — 306. *C. Troyon*, Poultry at a farm; *297. *Emil J. Schindler*, Pax. — 310. *Alb. Zimmermann*, Thunderstorm in the Alps; no number, *K. Moll*, Roman ruins in Schönbrunn; *F. von Uhde*, Christ and the weeping woman; *F. von Lenbach*, Portrait. — *H. Makart*, 320. Romeo and Juliet (spoiled), 321. Flowers, *322. Triumph of Ariadne; 282. *E. Kurz-bauer*, Fugitives overtaken; *294. *Defregger*, Zither-player.

On the Second Floor is the COLLECTION OF WATER-COLOURS AND DRAWINGS (modern works of art predominating). Director, *Aug. Schöffner*.

The large Central Room adjoining the staircase contains twelve large cartoons by *J. C. Vermeyen*, representing scenes from the expedition of Emp. Charles V. to Tunis (1535; patterns for the Brussels tapestry in the palace at Madrid).

ROOM XXXV. to the right of the staircase. 6. *Jos. von Führich*, Head of the Virgin (1865); *Rud. Alt*, S. Court of the Doge's palace, 15. Interior of St. Mark's at Venice, 42. Fountain at Trent: 44. *Jak. Alt*, Town Hall at Cologne. — R. XXXVI contains the 'Crown-Prince's Album', a collection of water-colours and drawings by Austrian artists, presented to the late Crown-Prince Rudolph on his marriage in 1881. The best are: 66. *Matejko*, John Sobieski; 128. *Fr. Defregger*, The Prince and Princess in the peasant's hut. In this room also are marble busts of Radetzky, by *Giov. Emanueli*, and Tegetthoff, by *K. Kundmann*. — R. XXXVII. 143-232. *Selleny*, Studies made during the circumnavigation of the globe by the Austrian war-ship 'Novara' (1857-1859). — R. XXXVIII. 233-244. *Franz Alt*, Ancient and Modern Vienna; 245. *Ed. von Steinle*, Sketch for a stained-glass window in the Votive Church; 246. *Moritz von Schwind*, Diana hunting (cartoon). — Cabinet for the Crown-Prince's Album (see above), with paintings by *Hans Canon*; two volumes with Japanese coloured wood-cuts. Also: *J. Tautenhayn the Elder*, Hercules struggling with the Amazons, bronze-relief; modern fayence from Holitsch. — R. XXXIX. 249-261. *Murák*, Characteristic Austrian trees; no number, *F. Knopff*, An English girl. — R. XL. *264. *Moritz von Schwind*, Legend of the Beautiful Melusina, a series of 11 water-colour drawings; *J. Tautenhayn the Elder*, Circular silver shield, with the contest of the Lapithæ and Centaurs. — We return to the staircase and cross it to R. XLI. 295. *Passini*, Gourd-seller at Chioggia. — R. XLII. 306-340. *Seelos*, Lighthouses and harbours on the coasts of Istria and Dalmatia; 341-355. *K. Göbel*, The former Ambras Collection in the Belvedere. — R. XLIII. 395-408. *Fr. Overbeck*, Passion of Christ; drawings by *Führich* (435. Heart of the Madonna). — R. XLIV. Designs for the interior decoration of the Imperial Museum and the new Burg Theatre, including 409-412. *Makart*, Sketches for the lunettes and for the ceiling-painting (unexecuted) in the Art-History Museum, representing the Victory of Light over Darkness; 427-434. *H. Canon*, Sketches for the lunettes and ceiling of the Imperial Museum. The cabinets contain 'Costumes of the middle of the 18th cent. (fine embroideries). — R. XLV. 460. Profile portrait of Leo X., painted in 1513. — At the window: 1524. *Albr. Dürer*, Life of the Virgin (drawings).

II. THE OUTER DISTRICTS.

g. N.E. Districts: Leopoldstadt and Brigittenau. The Prater.

TRAMWAYS: Nos. A1, 6, 16, 25, and 29 ply to the *Prater-Stern*. No. 48 runs through the *Tabor-Strasse*. — GIRDLE RAILWAY (p. 6) from the Custom House to the *Prater-Stern*.

Of the 19 outer districts of Vienna, **Leopoldstadt**, the second (II. BEZIRK), the Jewish quarter of Vienna since 1622, lies on the N. side of the Danube Canal. Its chief arteries of traffic are the PRATER-STRASSE (Pl. II; E, F, 2, 1), leading from the Aspern-Brücke to the *Prater-Stern* (p. 64), and the TABOR-STRASSE, leading to the N. W. Station (Pl. 1, F, 3). In the Prater-Str. are situated the *Carl Theatre* (p. 7) and the *Church of St. John*, built by *K. Rösner* in 1842-46 and decorated with frescoes by *Jos. von Führich* and others. Near this, Tempelgasse 5, is the *Synagogue*

(Pl. II; E, 2), a brick edifice in the Moorish style by *Ludw. Förster* (1853-58), with an atrium tastefully decorated with mosaics; and in the *Circusgasse* (No. 22) is the *Synagogue of the Turkish Jews* (Sephardist community), by *Wiedenfeld*, with atrium, handsome dome, and sumptuous interior.

In the PRATER-STERN (Pl. II; F, 1), the rondel at the entrance to the Prater (see below), is the *Tegetthoff Monument*, erected in 1886, consisting of a bronze statue of Admiral Tegetthoff, the hero of Lissa and Heligoland (d. 1871), by K. Kundmann, on a granite column (36 ft. high), adorned with ships-prows in bronze, with Battle and Victory below, in chariots drawn by sea-horses.

From the middle of the Tabor-Strasse (Pl. I; F, 3) the Obere Augarten-Str. leads to the left to the **Augarten** (Pl. I, E, F, 2; concerts, see p. 7), a park of 125 acres in the French style, originally laid out in 1665 and opened to the public by Emp. Joseph II. in 1775.

The Augarten is bounded on the N. by the **Brigittenau** (Pl. I; E, 1, 2), the XX. DISTRICT, which contains extensive factories and the handsome early-Gothic Church of *St. Brigitta*, with two towers, built by Schmidt in 1867-73. The richly painted interior is adorned with frescoes by C. and F. Jobst. Altar-sculptures by *Erler*; stained glass by *Geyling*. — The *Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Brücke* (Pl. I; F, 1), constructed in 1872-76, crosses the main arm of the Danube from Brigittenau to Floridsdorf (p. 265).

The KRONPRINZ - RUDOLF - STRASSE (Pl. I; G, 3), which leads from the Prater-Stern to the Danube, traverses the new quarter, called the *Donaustadt*, and ends at the *Erzherzog-Karl-Platz* (Pl. I; G, 2), with the *Emp. Francis Joseph Jubilee Church*, begun in 1903. — A few yards upstream is the *Communal-Bad* (p. 8). — The **Kronprinz-Rudolf-Reichsbrücke* (Pl. I; G, H, 2), built by Fischer in 1872-76, crosses the Danube, which has here been provided with a broad new channel (1870-77), at a cost of 32 million florins. Beyond the bridge we may go on to *Kagran*, passing the new quarter of *Kaisermühlen* and the *Franz-Josef-Land* on the right (Pl. I, H, 2).

The ***Prater** (Pl. I; G, H, I, 3-5), the largest public park of Vienna, became the property of the imperial family in 1570, and was used as a *chasse* till 1776, when Emp. Joseph II. opened it as a public park.

The part of the Prater between the Prater-Stern (see above), the *Ausstellungs-Strasse*, and the *Haupt-Allée* (see below), known as the **VOLKS-PRATER** or **WURSTEL-PRATER**, is the favourite haunt of the humbler classes, especially on Sunday and holiday afternoons, and abounds in suitable attractions ('Wurstel' = buffoon). In the English Garden here is the pleasure-resort known as *Venice in Vienna*, with the Summer Orpheum (p. 7), and a giant wheel (40 h.), etc. *Jantsch-Theater*, see p. 7.

The **HAUPT-ALLÉE**, or principal avenue, with a quadruple row

here

of fine chestnut-trees, traverses the so-called NOBEL PRATER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length. It is a fashionable resort in spring, when many fine horses, elegant toilettes, and handsome faces will be observed. The chief gala-days are Easter Monday and 1st May. The usual drive extends past the three *Cafés* (see below) as far as the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rondeau*, or to the *Lusthaus* (Restaurant), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on. Amongst the numerous restaurants mention may be made of the *Three Cafés* (p. 7; military bands daily in summer; *Hofbauer's Restaurant*; and the *Braune Hirsch*.

To the International Exhibition held in the Prater in 1873 originally belonged the ROTUNDA (Pl. I; II, 3), the W. wing of which is now occupied by the interesting *Postal Museum* (adm., p. 10). Extensive view from the roof (lift, up and down, 60 h.; adm. on week-days 9-5.30). Near this are the *Course for Trotting-Matches* and the dairy of the *Krieau* (Café). — At the end of the Prater is the *Freudenau*, where the chief horse-races take place.

h. S.W. Districts: Landstrasse and Simmering.

TRAMWAYS (p. 5): Nos. A 23, 24, 28; 18; 21, and 22. — GIRDLE RAILWAY (p. 6) from the Prater-Stern to the Custom House and Arsenal.

The III. DISTRICT, **Landstrasse**, lies on the right bank of the Wien and the Danube Canal, and extends W. to the Heugasse (p. 67). From the Stuben-Ring (p. 38), we follow the Radetzkygasse (passing the custom-house) and the Löwengasse to the *WEISSGÄRBERKIRCHE (*St. Othmar's*; Pl. II, F, 3), erected by *Schmidt*, in the early-Gothic style (1866-73), with a tower 250 ft. high.

In the Invalidengasse, a little to the E., beyond the railway-viaduct, is the *Imperial Invalidenhaus* (*Pensioners' Hospital*; Pl. II, E, 3, 4), containing two large paintings by *Krafft* of the battles of Aspern and Leipsic (adm. on application to the Commandant). — Beatrixgasse 25, adjoining the Modena Palace, are the interesting *Collections of Archduke Francis Ferdinand* (adm., see p. 10), containing Roman and mediæval sculptures, ethnographical and natural history objects, etc. — Near by, in the Linke Bahngasse, is the *Veterinary College* (*Tierarznei-Institut*; Pl. II, E, 5), attended by 1000 students. — The **Geological Institution** (Pl. II, F, 4; adm., see p. 10) in the Liechtenstein Palace, Rasumoffsky-Gasse 23, founded in 1849, possesses important collections.

From the Schwarzenberg-Platz (p. 37) the RENNWEG (Pl. I; F, 5) runs to the S.E. On the right (No. 6) is the **Belvedere** (Pl. I; F, 5), an imperial château, erected for Prince Eugene of Savoy (d. 1736) in 1693-1724, and occupied by him till the time of his death. It consists of two buildings, the smaller *Lower Belvedere* and the *Upper Belvedere*, or château proper, restored in 1892, which contained the picture-gallery now in the Imperial Art Museum. Between them extends a terraced garden, laid out in the French style; the flight of steps between the lower part, with its

shady avenues, and the upper part, with its grass-plots, flower-beds, and fountains, is embellished with figures of children, representing the twelve months, by Gasser.

The Lower Belvedere, which contained the Ambras and other collections down to 1889, has accommodated the *Modern Gallery* since 1903. *Adm.*, see p. 10.

Rooms I-V (to the left): mostly Austrian painters since 1830. — R. I: *A. Böcklin*, Portrait of Lenbach (1862); *K. Mediz*, The icemen; *E. Meliz-Pelikan*, Landscape; *Joza Uprka*, Song of Mary; *L. F. Graf*, Portrait of a child; *J. V. Krämer*, Taormina; *Th. von Hörmann*, Zsaim in winter, Harvest. — R. II: *W. List*, 'Theme in white', Peasant scene; *K. Pochowski*, Emp. Francis Joseph I. Drawings by *Aug. Pattenkofen*; water-colours by *Rud. Alt* and *Erger-Lienz*. — R. III: *K. Moll*, The Naschmarkt at Vienna; *L. Alma-Tadema*, Fredegunda; *Jos. Danhauser*, Maternal love, Portrait; *Moritz von Schwind*, Number Nip, Round dance; pictures by *Waldmüller*, *Pettenkofen*, and *J. E. Schindler*. — R. IV: **Hans Makart*, The five senses (1879), Charlotte Wolter in the character of Messalina, Sketch for a ceiling-painting, etc. — R. V: 'Pictures by *F. G. Waldmüller*.

Rooms VI-VIII (to the right of the entrance): Foreign painters. — R. VI: *Kalkreuth*, Portrait of a child; *A. Gallén*, Landscape, In spring; *Cl. Monet*, The cook; **Giov. Segantini*, The bad mothers; *G. Klimt*, Landscapes; **A. Böcklin*, Idyl of the sea; *F. von Uhde*, Fishermen's children; **J. Zuloaga*, Don Miguel de Segovia; *G. Kühn*, Artushof at Dantsie; *Fr. Stuck*, Landscape. On the window-wall, drawings by *Dagnan-Bouveret* and others. — R. VII: *Max Klinger*, Judgment of Paris (1887); *Giov. Segantini*, Cartoon of the triptych 'Being, rising, and passing'; drawings by *Anselm Feuerbach*. — R. VIII: **M. Klinger*, Christ in Olympus (1897).

Farther on the Rennweg passes a *Convent* (No. 10), with a domed church, by Donato Felice d'Allio (1717-30), and the *Palais Metternich* (left; No. 27), built by Romano in 1840. What was once Prince Metternich's park (Pl. I; F, 5) is now covered by a handsome new quarter ('Diplomaten-Viertel'), including the palaces of the *British*, *German*, and *Russian Embassies*. In the garden of the last, in the Richardgasse, is the *Russian Church*, built by Giacomelli in 1899 (key at the corner house Richardgasse 1, door 4). — At No. 14, Rennweg, is the entrance to the *Botanic Garden* (open April-Oct. only), with the well-equipped *Botanic Institute* of the University and the *Botanic Museum*. No. 16 is the *Government Printing-Office* (Staatsdruckerei; Pl. I; F, 5), to which visitors are admitted on Frid. at 10 a.m.

In *Simmering*, the XI. DISTRICT, to the S. of Landstrasse, are the *Central Cattle Market* (Pl. I; G, 6), with room for 37,000 head of cattle, the municipal *Gas Works* (Pl. I; H, 6), and the municipal *Electrical Works* (Pl. I; I, 6).

To the S.E., near Kaiser-Ebersdorf and Schwechat (comp. inset-map on map of the Austrian Empire), lies the large and admirably kept *Central Cemetery*. It contains many fine monuments. Observe, to the left of the arcades, in the middle, the monument to the victims of the fire at the Ring Theatre in 1881 (see p. 27). Among illustrious persons buried here, or whose remains have been brought hither from other cemeteries, are *Mozart*, *Beethoven*, *Schubert*, *Joh. Strauss*, *Brahms*, *Ghega*, *Gen. John*, the two *Littrow's*, *Haymerle*, *Dingelstedt*, *Makart*, *Amerling*, *Laufberger*, *Fernkorn*, *Romano*, *Arlt*, *Maroicic*, *Hauslab*, *Weilen*, *Adam Burg*, *Toni von Arneth* (betrothed to Th. Körner), etc.

i. *S. Districts: Wieden, Favoriten, Hietzing.*

TRAMWAYS (p. 5): to the *S. Station*, A19, 20, 31; to *Favoriten*, A4, 5, 17; to *Hietzing* A8, 10. — GIRDLE RAILWAY and OMNIBUS to the *Arsenal*, see p. 6. — STADTBahn (p. 6) to *Schönbrunn* and *Hietzing*.

Wieden, the IV. DISTRICT, is bounded on the E. by the *Heugasse* (Pl. I; E, F, 4), which contains the palaces of *Miller von Aichholz* (No. 30), *Baron Albert von Rothschild* (No. 26), and others. In the *Alleegasse* (Pl. I; E, 5) is the *Palace of the Grandduke of Tuscany* (No. 29) and in the *Theresianumgasse* (Pl. I; E, F, 5) is the *Palace of Baron Nathaniel von Rothschild* (No. 14). — The *Church of St. Elisabeth*, in the *Karolinen-Platz* (Pl. I; E, 5), is a Gothic edifice in brick, built by Bergmann in 1860-66.

In the *Favoriten-Strasse*, to the W., are the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum* (Pl. I, E, 5; adm., see p. 10), founded by Maria Theresa in 1779, and the *Theresianische Ritter-Akademie*, founded in 1746, with a large garden. The latter building also contains the *Oriental Academy*, founded in 1754, as a training-college for the diplomatic and consular services. — In the *Mozart-Platz*, to the N.W., is the *Mozart Fountain*, by Wollek (1905). Farther to the S., *Rainergasse* 4, is the *Museum Vindobonense* (adm. Wed. 2-5), containing Roman antiquities found in Vienna.

The fourth district is adjoined on the S. by the X. DISTRICT **Favoriten**, in which are the stations of the *Südbahn* (*Restaurant) and *Staatsbahn* (Pl. I; F, 6). Near the latter is the ***Arsenal** (Pl. I, F, 6; adm., p. 10), erected in 1849-55, enclosed within a spacious quadrangle, at the corners and on the sides of which are barracks. Entrance through the *Commandantur-Gebäude*; over the entrance are statues in sandstone by Gasser, representing the different handicrafts connected with war, with Austria in the centre. Within the precincts are various workshops (adm. only by order of the war-office) and the *Army Museum*.

The ***Army Museum** ('Heeresmuseum'; adm., see p. 10) occupies a building in a Roman-Byzantine mixed style, erected by *Förster* and *Hansen*. Catalogue (1899), 1 K. Curator, Dr. W. Erben.

Ground Floor. The superb *Vestibule*, borne by twelve groups of pillars, is adorned with 56 marble statues of Austrian heroes. — On the left is the *Library*, containing a large collection of engravings illustrative of the history of the Austrian army. — To the right are the *Gewehrsaal* (with upwards of 500 guns, mostly of the 19th cent.), and the large *Artillerie-Saal*, with about 200 models of cannon, a collection of shot and ammunition, plastic representations of battles and some early cannon (16-17th cent.).

We return to the vestibule and ascend the Staircase, which is supported by four clustered columns and decorated with allegorical frescoes by *Kahl*, marble statues of *Radetzky*, *Haynau*, *Windischgrätz*, and *Jelačić*, and a group in marble, *Austria* protecting her children, by *Benk*.

First Floor. The ***AUSTRIAN RUHMESHALLE** ('Hall of Fame') consists of a central hall covered with a dome, 75 ft. in height, and two smaller saloons adjoining it. Frescoes by *Blaas*: in the central hall, on the left, the *Battles of Nördlingen 1634*, *St. Gotthard 1664*, *Zenta 1697*, *Turin 1706*. In the dome are scenes from the earlier history of Austria. In the saloon on the left the central picture is the *Foundation of the Maria Theresa Order*; on

the left, Piacenza 1746, Kolin 1756, Hochkirch 1758, Belgrade 1781. In the saloon on the right the central picture represents the Entry of Francis II. into Vienna in 1815; on the left, Caldiero 1805, Aspern 1809, Leipsic 1813, Novara 1849. The marble walls of these three rooms bear tablets recording the names of Austrian generals and commanders who have fallen in battle since 1618.

The Weapon Rooms on the right and left are fitted up as an AUSTRIAN ARMY MUSEUM. In the weapon-room on the left, ranged along the walls in stands, in chronological order, are the weapons and accoutrements of the Austrian army from the Thirty Years' War down to the year 1788. Above, in large groups, are other Austrian weapons with contemporaneous foreign weapons, banners, and other trophies captured in war. The glass-cases in front of the windows and by the walls contain the most interesting objects, *e.g.* the sword of *Tilly*; the collar of *Gustavus Adolphus*, covered with bullet-marks and blood-stains, which the king wore when he fell at Lützen; *Wallenstein's* written orders to *Pappenheim*, general of cavalry, found soaked in blood on his dead body after the battle of Lützen; hat of *Marshal Aldringen*, torn from his head by a bullet at the battle of Rain (1632); swords of *Emp. Ferdinand III.* and *Gen. Spork*; Turkish watch, found after the battle of St. Gotthard in 1664; *Montecuccoli's* general's baton and coat-of-mail; sword worn by *Count Rüdiger of Starhemberg* at the siege of Vienna (1683); hat of *Gen. Heister*, which was pinned to his head by the arrow-head lying by it at the siege of Vienna (1683); hussar's helmet of *Gen. Zrinyi*. Interesting collection of medals relating to the siege of Vienna; two general's batons, a cloth waistcoat with sleeves of mail, a cuirass with bullet-marks, and a lock of hair of *Prince Eugene of Savoy*; sword of *Marshal Daun*; hat, sword, scarf, and lock of hair of *Marshal Laudon*. Adjoining this case is the monument dedicated to *Prince Wenzel Liechtenstein*, general of artillery, by Empress Maria Theresa. — The room on the right contains Austrian weapons and trophies from the year 1789 down to the present time (including Montgolfier's balloon, captured at Würzburg in 1796). In the cases are the crosses of the Order of Maria Theresa of all the deceased knights since 1763; the swords of *Wurmser* and *Clerfayt*; the dragon's sabre of *Emp. Joseph II.*; by the first pillars on the right and left, memorials of the patriotic spirit of the Austrians in the years of war 1792-94; the uniforms, weapons, and works on military science of *Archduke Charles*; adjoining the case are the colours of the *Zach* regiment, which the Archduke seized at the decisive moment at the battle of Aspern and with them led the Austrians to the charge and to victory (comp. Monument in the Outer Burg-Platz, p. 18); hat, sword, stick, and scarf of the marshal *Prince Carl Schwarzenberg*. In the central cases: Weapons, orders, and uniforms of *Emp. Francis I.*, of *Generals Ferraris, Unterberger, Bianchi, Nugent, Windischgrätz, Haynau, and Hentzi*, of *Field-Marshal Count Radetzky* (with numerous insignia of honours conferred on him), of *Col. Kopal*, and of *Admiral Tegetthoff*. By the last pillar on the left, goblet presented by the Austrian army in Italy to *Grillparzer* (1849); opposite, gift of honour presented to *Admiral Tegetthoff* by the city of Trieste after the battle of Lissa (Neptune hurling a man-of-war into the abyss).

In front of the Museum Building is a collection of 320 cannons: on the left Austrian guns from the year 1400 down to modern times, on the right foreign pieces, mostly captured. — At the entrance to the museum is the iron chain, 640 ft. long, used by the Turks to block the Danube between Ofen and Pest in 1543-1602.

The Church of *St. Anthony* (Pl. I; F, 7), near the S. end of the Favoriten-Strasse, was built in 1896 on the model of the church of the same saint in Padua.

In the large MATZLEINSDOF CEMETERY (Pl. I; E, 6), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.W. of the Südbahnhof, reposes *Gluck*, on the right, about the middle of the wall between the old and the new cemetery. Also *Zedlitz, Füger*, and others. — In the PROTESTANT CEMETERY (Matzleinsdorf; Pl. I, D, E, 6) lie *Count Beust, Hebbel, Mohs, H. Laube, Beckmann, Fichner, Löwe, Anschütz, Meizner, Am. Haizinger, Julie Rettich, Josefine Gallmeyer, Saphir, Canon*, etc.

From the Margareten-Gürtel the Triester-Strasse leads to the S., past the *Kaiser Franz Joseph Hospital* (Pl. I; D, 7) to the *Wiener Berg* (770 ft.), with the *Spinnerin am Kreuz*, a Gothic memorial-column, 65 ft. in height, erected in 1382 and restored in 1452 and 1892.

***Schönbrunn** (Pl. I, A, B, 6; excursion of 3-4 hrs.), an imperial château on the *Wien*, 2½ M. to the S.W. of the Ringstrasse, was built in 1619 on the site of the *Gatterburg*, a hunting-lodge of the Emp. Maximilian II. (1570). After the Turkish siege it was re-erected (ca. 1696) by *Fischer von Erlach*, but the building was completely altered by *Pacassi* and *Valmagini* under Maria Theresa in 1744-50. The château, with its 1441 apartments, many of which are handsomely fitted up in the rococo style, is shown to visitors only in the absence of the imperial family. Napoleon I. had his headquarters here in 1805 and 1809, and his son, the Duke of Reichstadt, afterwards died (22nd July, 1832) in the room once occupied by his father. — The extensive GARDEN, in the French style of the 18th cent., is open to the public. On the parterre, with its well-kept flower-beds, are 32 marble statues by Beyer and others; farther on, a large basin with two fountains, and Neptune with sea-horses and Tritons in the centre. On a hill (777 ft.) is the *Gloriette*, a colonnade built by J. F. von Hohenberg, commanding a fine view of Vienna and the Wiener Wald (ascent to the right in the arcade; 10h.). To the left of the main avenue are the Roman Ruin, the Obelisk, and the 'Schöne Brunnen' (beautiful fountain; the Nymph Egeria by Beyer). The *Menagerie*, on the W. side, is an old-fashioned zoological garden. The adjacent *Botanic Garden* is well stocked with palms and exotic plants; the large palm-house is open in summer on week-days (except Frid.), 2-5, Sun. 9-12; adm. 40h., Sun. 1 K., Wed. and Sat. free.

The park is adjoined on the E. (exit to the E. of the Gloriette) by the *Tivoli Restaurant* (Pl. I; B, 6, 7), with a large garden and pretty view.

On the W. side of the gardens of Schönbrunn (exit by the conservatories, past the 'Kaiserstöckl') lies **Hietzing**, the XIII. DISTRICT, consisting almost exclusively of villas and pleasure-resorts (see p. 7). In the principal Platz a bronze *Statue of Emp. Maximilian of Mexico* (Archduke Ferdinand Max, d. 1867) was erected in 1871. The cemetery contains the grave of *Grillparzer* and the monument of a Baroness Pillersdorf by *Canova*.

In **Penzing** (Pl. I; A, B, 5), on the left bank of the *Wien*, opposite Schönbrunn, are the house occupied by *Richard Wagner* in 1863-64 (Radikgasse 72) and the house in which the poet *Ludwig Anzengruber* (1839-89) died (Gyrowetzgasse 10), both indicated by tablets.

At the S. end of Hietzing, near Hetzendorf (p. 78), is the village of *Speising*, to the S. of which, on the *Rosenhügel* (800 ft.), is a reservoir of the Vienna Water Company. — To the W. of Speising is an imperial *Deer Park*, with the shooting-box of *Lainz*, containing sculptures and paintings.

k. W. Districts: Mariahilf, Neubau, Fünfhaus, Josephstadt, Ottakring.

TRAMWAYS (p. 5): Nos. B35; A 10; A8, 11, 12; A9; A5, 6, 7; A24; A26; B36; A3, 4. — STADTBahn, p. 6.

In **Mariahilf**, the VI. DISTRICT, on the left bank of the Wien, Magdalenen-Str. No. 8, is the *Theater an der Wien* (Pl. II, B 5; p. 7), built by Schikaneder in 1798-1801. In the Gumpendorfer-Str., between the Windmühlgasse and Amerlinggasse (Pl. I; D, 5), are the *Esterhazy Park*, the property of the city, and the *Ægidien-Kirche*, founded in 1660 and rebuilt in 1766. — At the E. end of the busy MARIAHILFER-STRASSE (Pl. I; C, D, 5), the N. boundary of the district, stands the *Goose Girl*, a fountain-figure by A. Wagner (1865). The marble *Statue of Joseph Haydn*, by Natter, in front of the *Mariahilf Church* (Pl. I; D, 5), was erected in 1887. In the Haydngasse (Pl. D, 5), to the S.E., is the house where Haydn died in 1809, with the *Haydn Museum*, containing reminiscences of the master, portraits, the original manuscripts of the *Creation*, etc. (adm. daily 9-12 and 2-7; 20h.). — At Wallgasse 18, at the W. end of this district, is the *Raimund Theatre* (Pl. I, C, 5; p. 7).

The church of **Maria vom Siege* (Pl. I; C, 5), in the Mariahilfer Gürtel, in Fünfhaus, the XV. DISTRICT, is an octagonal Gothic edifice with two towers and a lofty dome, built in 1864-74 by *Fr. Schmidt*; fine polychrome painting in the interior. — Near it is the station of the *Westbahn* (Pl. I, C, 5; p. 1), the vestibule of which contains a marble statue of the Empress Elizabeth by Gasser. In the manager's offices is the *Historical Museum of the Austrian Railways* (Sat. 12-4 and on the first Sun. in each month 9-12; closed 15th July-15th Sept.).

In **Neubau**, the VII. DISTRICT, at the back of the Justizpalast, Hofstall-Str. No. 7, is the former **Trautson Palace* (Pl. II; A, 4), by Fischer von Erlach (1720-30), with a rich façade and imposing vestibule (now a barrack; visitors admitted). — In the Kaiser-Str. stands the **Lazaristen-Kirche* (Pl. I; C, 5), built in the Gothic style by *Fr. Schmidt* in 1860-62. — In the Lerchenfelder-Str., on the N. side of the district, is the **Altlerchenfeld Church* (Pl. I; C, 4), a finely proportioned brick structure in the Italian mediæval style, with two towers and an octagonal dome above the cross, built from *Müller's* designs in 1848-61. The interior is tastefully decorated with frescoes by *Binder, Führich, Kupelwieser*, and others.

In the **Josephstadt**, the VIII. DISTRICT, at Auersperg-Str. 1, rises the handsome *Palace of Prince Auersperg* (Pl. II; A, 3), built in 1724 by J. M. Fischer. In the grounds in front of it is the monument of *Anzengruber*, the poet, by Scherpe (1905). — Farther to the N., Landesgerichts-Str. 7, is the *Military Geographical Institute* (Pl. II; A, 3), in which the ordnance and other government maps are executed.

Adjacent, Landesgerichts-Str. 9, is *Count Czernin's Palace* (Pl. II; A, 2), containing the **Czernin Picture Gallery* (adm., p. 10), comprising 343 pictures and a few antique sculptures. Catalogue 40 h.

1st Room (the farthest back). To the left: 1. *Maratta*, Holy Family; 4. *N. Poussin*, Plague at Marseilles; 5. *Sassoferrato*, Holy Family; 9. *Luini* (?), Madonna; 17. *A. Elsheimer*, Adoration of the shepherds; 18. *Corn. Schut*, Holy Family; 19. *Titian* (?), Alphonso of Ferrara; 22. *Early Florentine School*, Altar-piece in 24 sections (1344); 27. *Early Flemish School* (not *J. van Eyck*), Presentation in the Temple; *48. *Murillo*, Christ on the Cross; 50. *Guercino*, St. Sebastian; 54. *Jac. Tintoretto*, Doge; 58. *P. Moia*, Portrait; 59. *Greuze*, Mary Magdalen; 66. *Ribera*, Isaac blessing Jacob; 72. *F. Primaticcio*, The graces. On the easels: 89. *P. Neeffs*, Church-interior; 91. *W. van de Velde the Younger*, Calm. — 2ND ROOM. 94. *J. Weenix*, Departure of the Prodigal Son; 97. *C. de Heem*, Still-life; 96, 95. *Rachel Ruysch*, Fruit and flowers; 93. *Snyders*, Vultures fighting with snakes; 100. *A. van Ostade*, Tavern; 110. *Gasp. Poussin*, 111. *Nic. Berchem*, Landscape; *117. *Jan Vermeer (van Delft)*, His own studio; 118. *Wouwerman*, Return from the chase; 119. *Cuyp* (?), Cattle reposing; 121, 125. *S. Ruysdael*, Sea-pieces; 128. *Van Dyck*, Cupid; 133, 134. *A. van Everdingen*, 144. *Wynants*, 145. *A. Pynacker*, Landscapes; 147. *J. van Ruysdael* (?), Storm at sea; 164. *Dürer* Portrait (1516); 168. *Rubens*, The three women at the Tomb (studio-piece); 162. *Baroccio*, Portrait of himself; 169. *Wynants*, Landscape; 170. *J. van Huysum*, Flowers; *171. *Weenix*, Game; 172. *Hondecoeter*, Poultry; 173. *Snyders*, Fox hunted by dogs. On the easels: *Dou*, *175. *Players*, 176. *Portrait of himself*; 179. *C. Decker*, Landscape (1669); 183. *Van Dyck* (?). *Portrait*; 184. *A. van de Velde*, Cattle; 186. *Teniers the Younger*, Soldiers in a tavern; *187. *Paul Potter*, Cows coming out of a stable; 188. *Van der Neer*, Conflagration at night; 190. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape. — 3RD ROOM. *196. *E. de Witte*, Church-interior (1664); *205, 206. *Van der Helst*, Portraits; 218. *A. Elsheimer*, Donkey-driver; *Ryckaert*, 221. *Musical party*, 220. *Peasants in a tavern*; 222. *Lampi the Elder*, Portrait of the founder of the gallery; 231. *Rubens*, 233. *Van Dyck*, Portraits; 248. *J. Ruysdael*, Landscape. On a stand: *73. *Teniers the Younger*, Bag-piper; 74. *Metsu*, Smoker; *75. *Rembrandt* (?), Portrait of his mother; *A. Brouwer*, 76. *Mier*, 77. *Village barber*; 78. *A. van Ostade*, Tavern; 79. *Pourbus the Younger*, Portrait; 80. *Teniers the Elder*, Fortune-teller. — In the centre, a statue of Archduke Charles. — 4TH ROOM (entrance-room). *Guido Reni*, 254. *Female head*, 255. *Madonna*; 257. *A. Cuyp*, Landscape with cattle; 261. *Van Goyen*, Dutch scene — The private apartments, containing a number of other pictures, are shown only when the family is from home.

This district is intersected by the busy JOSEPHSTÄDTER-STRASSE (Pl. I; C, D, 4), in which, on the right, is the *Josephstadt Theatre* (No. 26a), founded in 1788. — Close by, in the *Piaristengasse*, is the domed *Church of Maria Treu* (Pl. I; D, 4), erected in 1698-1713, with frescoes by *A. F. Maulpertsch*.

In the XVI. DISTRICT. *Ottakring*, adjoining the *Josephstadt* on the W., is the large government *Tobacco Factory* (Pl. I; B, 3, 4), employing about 1500 hands (100% women) and producing annually 33 million cigars and 60 million cigarettes. Visitors are admitted on Mon. and Wed., 9-11 and 2-4 (60h.).

1. N.W. Districts: *Alsergrund, Währing, Döbling*.

TRAMWAYS (p. 5): Nos. A1-4; A7, 13, 14, 23, 27-31; A15, 22; B36; A27; A13-15, B32-34. — STADTBahn (p. 6) viâ the Gürtel and from the *Schotten-Ring* to *Heiligenstadt* (Nussdorf). — RAILWAY (p. 255) viâ *Heiligenstadt* to *Nussdorf*.

The *Alser-Str.* separates the *Josephstadt* from *Alsergrund*, the IX. DISTRICT. In this street No. 4 is the vast PUBLIC HOSPITAL (*Allgemeine Krankenhaus*; Pl. I; D, 3), one of the largest in Europe (3000 patients). At the back is the so-called *Narrenturm*, or

'Fools Tower', built by Joseph II. for insane patients. To the W., No. 14 Lazarettgasse, is the *Lower Austrian Lunatic Asylum*.

In the Währinger-Str. are the *Chemical Laboratory* (Pl. II, A, B, 1; No. 10, to the right), built in 1871 by Ferstel, with sgraffito paintings, and the *Anatomical Institute*, built in 1886, with the *Anatomical Museum* (adm. on application; Nos. 11 and 13, to the left). Farther on, to the right, are the *Palaces of Count Chotek* (No. 28) and *Prince Dietrichstein* (No. 30), the latter with a large garden. — The JOSEPHINUM (Pl. I; D, 3), Währinger-Str. 25, founded in 1783 by Emp. Joseph II. for the education of military physicians, contains an excellent *Pathological Museum* (open on Sat. 10-12). In the court, a Hygieia as a fountain-figure. — The **Museum of Industrial Technology** (Pl. I; D, 2, 3) contains collections of electric apparatus and articles in wood and metal (entr. Eisengasse 7); the large Machinery Hall is entered from Severingasse 9. — At Währinger Strasse 78 is the *Kaiser Jubiläums Stadt-Theater* (Pl. I; D, 2; p. 7), opened in 1898.

In the E. part of Alsergrund, in the Elisabeth-Promenade on the Danube Canal, are the large *Rudolph Barracks* (Pl. E, 3) and beyond them the new *Police Office*, containing the interesting *Police Museum* (adm. Tues. and Frid. 10-12). — Farther to the N.W., $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Schotten-Ring, is PRINCE LIECHTENSTEIN'S PARK (Pl. I; D, E, 2, 3), always open in summer, with the *Garden Palace*, erected in 1701-12 by Dom. Martinelli, and (at the N. end of the park) the handsome Renaissance *New Palace*, built by Ferstel in 1873-75.

The ***Liechtenstein Picture Gallery** (adm., see p. 10; visitors ring), in the Garden Palace, containing about 800 works, is by far the most important private collection at Vienna.

The gallery is rich in important works by *Rubens* and *Van Dyck*. The six pictures illustrating the story of Decius bear witness to Rubens's study of the antique, and, though certainly not entirely the work of his own brush, must yet be numbered among the best examples of the master in existence. The Daughters of Cecrops and the portraits of his sons also deserve special attention. Van Dyck's portrait of Maria Louisa de Tassis is one of the finest female portraits of the 17th century. The early Netherlandish and early German and Italian works will also repay careful inspection. Besides the pictures, the Florentine Renaissance sculptures purchased by the reigning prince and numerous other works of art are exhibited (majolica, porcelain, Italian chests, bronzes, etc.). The rooms are decorated with ceiling-paintings by *Bellucco*, *Franceschini*, and *Pozzo*. The beautiful stucco mouldings should be noticed.

First Floor. Room I. Florentine terracotta-relief from the studio of the *Della Robbia*s; terracotta bust of St. Lawrence, ascribed to *Donatello*; relief figure of a woman by *Benedetto da Maiano*; *Relief of the Madonna by *Rossellino*; *Madonna by *Mino da Fiesole*; majolica vessels; fine Limoges enamels (plates by *P. Courteys* with scenes from the Trojan War; plate by *Jean Courtois* with the worship of the brazen serpent). On the walls four pieces of Brussels tapestry with scenes from the story of Decius by Rubens (two others on the staircase).

Room II (Italians of the 15th and 16th cent.). To the right: *36. *Franc. Francia* (Raphael?), Portrait; no number, *Franciabigio*, Portrait; *Bernardino Luini*, Holy Family; *32. *Leonardo da Vinci*, Ginevra dei Benci (early work, ca. 1472); no numbers, **Botticelli*, Madonna and Child, Portrait;

Bastiano Mainardi, Holy Family. — *Paris Bordone*, Portrait; 172. *Garofalo*, St. Christopher; 13. *Moretto*, Madonna with the Child and St. Anthony; 12. *Andrea del Sarto*, St. John the Baptist; 20. *Perugino*, Virgin and Child (replica of the picture in the Pitti Palace); 8. *Polidoro da Caravaggio*, Holy Family (grisaille, after Raphael); *734. *Antonello da Messina*, Man and woman (miniature portraits); 264. *Piero di Cosimo* (?), Holy Family; no number, *Moretto*, St. Jerome; *G. B. Moroni*, Portrait; 228. *Girolamo Savoldo*, Portrait; 24. *Cotignola* (?), Holy Family; 7. *Titian*, Madonna and Child with St. John the Baptist and St. Catharine; 22. *After Raphael*, St. John in the desert. — No number, *Filippino Lippi*, The story of Esther (two chest-paintings); *Marco Zoppo*, Ecce Homo; *C. Crivelli*, Madonna and Child; *Cosimo Tura* (?), St. Clara, in its old frame.

Room III (Italians of the 16th and 17th cent.). To the right: 45. *Gaudo Reni*, St. John the Evangelist; 23. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna; 2 *Reni*, St. Jerome. — 43. *Domenichino*, Sibyl; 41. *Ribera*, Crucifixion of St. Peter; *40. *Guido Reni*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 229. *Paolo Veronese*, Betrothal of St. Catharine (studio-piece). — *Michelangelo da Caravaggio*, *31. Lute-player (early work), 231. *Lucretia* Cabinet with various objects of art. — We return to R. II and enter —

Room IV. *47-52. *Rubens*, History of Decius, six large pictures with numerous figures, executed in 1618 by *A. van Dyck* from *Rubens's* designs for the Brussels tapestry manufactory: 47. Announcement of the dream; 48. Taking the augury; 49. Sacred procession; 50. Lictors sent back; 51. Battle, with death of Decius; 52. Funeral. — On a fine baroque table a number of excellent bronze works, including a large bronze bust by *Lodovico Lombardi*, an equestrian statuette by *Riccio*, and a figure of Christ by *A. de Vries*.

Room V. To the right: 64. *Rubens*, Entombment (after *Caravaggio*); 62. same subject (ascribed here to *Van Dyck*), 60. Crucifixion, *Van Dyck*, *61. Italian nobleman (wrongly called *Wallenstein*; 1624), *58. *Maria Louisa de Tassis* of Antwerp, 56. St. Jerome, 152. *Frans Snyders*, the painter. — *75. *Frans Hals*, *W. van Heythuysen*, a citizen of Haarlem (ca. 1630); *Van Dyck*, 76. Young lady, 68. Lady in Spanish dress, 67. Virgin and Child, 66. Portrait, 69. *Ryckaert*, the painter, 73. Clergyman, 74. Old man; 70, 71. *Rubens*, Old man and woman.

Room VI (Netherlandish Masters of the 17th cent.). To the right: 109. *Rubens*, Apollo (a sketch); 98. *A. van Dyck*, Archduchess Isabella Clara Eugenia; 107. *Sam. van Hoogstraten*, Young man (1645); 91. *Bockhorst*, The five Foolish Virgins; **Rubens*, 87. Portrait of a nobleman (1616), 95. Old man; *A. van Dyck*, 102. Crucifixion (grisaille), *91. Count John of Nassau; 96. *Th. de Keyser*, Portrait. — 89. *A. van Gelder*, Young man; no numbers, **Rembrandt*, Portrait of his sister *Lysbeth*, The same at her toilet; *80. *Rubens*, Assumption; *Rembrandt*, *84. Portrait of himself, no numbers, Portrait of a man and a *Woman (1636); 83. *G. Flinck* (erroneously ascribed to *Rembrandt*), Diana and Endymion. — 120. *Rubens*, Toilet of Venus (after *Titian*); 118. *Jac. Jordaens*, Man at table; *Rubens*, 117. Jupiter enthroned on clouds, 115. Tiberius and Agrippina (after an antique cameo), *114. *Rubens's* two sons, *111. Daughters of *Cecrops* with the infant *Erichthonius*, 113. *Rombouts*, the painter, 116. St. Anna and Mary and other excellent sketches.

Room VII (Various Schools). To the right: 137. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; 156, 157. *Pourbus the Elder*, Old man and woman. — 159. *Quellinus*, Old man. — 133. *Ferd. Bol*, Girl's head; 127. *Ch. Lebrun*, Portrait of a general; 153. *Van Dyck*, *G. de Crayer*, *Fr. Snyders*, and other painters; *122. *Rubens*, *Ajax* and *Cassandra*.

Upper Floor. Room I. Tapestries. Among the pictures: 236. *Paolo Veronese*, Betrothal of St. Catharine (studio piece); 21. *Nic. Poussin*, Holy Family.

Room II. Porcelain and Delft ware. Pictures: *Bern. Belotto* (*Canalotto*), 215. View of Pirna, 218. The Königstein (on the Elbe); no number. Two views of the Liechtenstein Palace. Then, a series of Views of Venice by *Antonio Canale* (*Canaletto*). — RR. III-V are closed at present.

Room VI (Netherlandish and French Masters of the 17th and 18th cent.). To the right: 380. 381. *Jos. Vernet*, Sea-pieces; 185. *Gasp. Poussin* (*Dughet*), Landscape; *Chardin*, 371. The admonition, 379. *Cook*; 256. *N. Poussin*, Holy Family; *376, 369. *Chardin*, *Cook*; 188. *G. Poussin*, Landscape; 375. 374. *J. Vernet*, Sea-pieces; no number, *Gainsborough*, Portrait. — 415. *G. Honthorst*, Dentist. — 414. *Simon de Vlieger*, Sylvan landscape (1640); 434. *Brekelenham*, Oyster-seller; no number, *M. Hobbema*, On the pond; **Nic. Maes*, Lace-maker; 410. *R. de Vries*, Landscape. — No number, *A. van der Neer*, Landscape; 313. *J. van der Meer van Haarlem*, Landscape; no number **Francesco Guardi*, *Santa Maria della Salute* at Venice.

Room VII (Netherlandish Masters of the 17th cent.). To the right: 525. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Rustic musician; no numbers, *J. Wynants*, Landscape; *A. Cuyp*, River-scene; *G. H. Pot*, Portrait of a lady; *Jan Steen*, Tavern-scene; 432. *Ph. Wouverman*, River-scene, with bathers; 447. *J. M. Molenaer*, 'Le Roi boit'; 431. *N. Berchem*, Judgement of Paris; no number, **Jan Steen*, The letter; *Gonzales Cocques*, Family portrait; *430. *Ph. Wouverman*, Robbers' attack; 491. *Fr. van Meris*, Harp-player; 335. *Corn. Dusart*, Peasant-scene; no number, *S. van Ruysdael*, River-scene. — 611. *C. Molenaer*, Landscape in winter; *526. *N. Berchem*, Landscape; *513. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape with high trees; 512. *A. Palamedesz*, Guard-room; no number, *J. van Goyen*, Enjoyments of winter; 510. *G. Terburg*, Portrait; 520. *G. Berckheyde*, Landscape — *D. Teniers the Younger*, 481, 493. Peasant-scenes. 480. Pilgrims; 483. *Adr. van Ostade*, Peasant-scene; 449. *Ph. Wouverman*, Landscape; 471. *A. Pynacker*, Landscape; 470, 469. *A. Brouwer*, Old peasants; 465. *Lampi*, Prince John Liechtenstein; 468. *Pynacker*, Landscape; 478. *Egdon van der Neer*, Lady in a silk dress; 552. *Teniers the Younger*, Temptation of St. Anthony.

Room VIII (Netherlandish Masters of the 17th cent.). To the right: no number, *Jan Wynants*, The cottage; 543. *J. van Huysum*, Flowers; 542. *Teniers*, Tavern-scene; 555. *A. Palamedesz*, Guard-room (164-); 551. *Ryckaert*, Musical entertainment (165); *534. *Ph. Wouverman*, Battle; *Teniers*, 541. Peasant-scene, *553. Stable; 540. *J. van Huysum*, Flowers; no number, *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; *539. *A. Brouwer*, Dentist; *548. *Elsheimer*, Flight into Egypt. — 618. *Corn. van Haarlem*, Mythological scene. — No number, **Hobbema*, Oaks near the water (from the Dudley Gallery); 612. *Rachel Ruysch*, Flowers; no number, *J. van Ruysdael*, Forest-scene; *A. van Eerdingen*, River-scene; 342. *J. M. Molenaer*, Rustic interior. — 523. *J. Jordans*, Satyrs; 816. *S. de Vlieger*, Sea-piece; 583. *A. van de Velde*, Ruins near the water.

Room IX (Netherlandish Masters of the 17th cent.). To the right: 453. *Ph. Wouverman*, Watering horses; *J. van der Meer of Haarlem*, Landscape; 577. *P. Neefs the Elder*, Church-interior; 259. *Teniers*, Shepherd scene; 693. *P. van Aront*, Landscape with Diana; 645. *G. van den Eeckhout*, King's repast; 596. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants dancing. — 691. *Claes Molenaer*, Landscape; **J. van de Capelle*, Calm; 822. *J. van Dubbels*, Stormy sea; *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 301. *J. Wynants*, Mountainous landscape; 606. *S. de Vlieger*, Calm; *J. van der Heyde*, Church ruins; **J. van der Heyde* and *A. van der Velde*, Château; 619. *A. van de Velde*, Argus and Io. — 610. *H. Rigaud*, Prince Wenzel Liechtenstein; 669. *P. Codde*, Musical party (early work).

Room X (Masters of the 15th and 16th cent., mostly German and Netherlandish). To the right: 713. *Master of the Female Half-figures*, Lady with parrot; no number, *Magdalen*; 707. *Jan van Scorel*, Portrait; no number, *B. Beham*, Portrait; *Quinten Matsys*, Portrait; 712, 714. *B. Strigel*, Portraits; no number, *B. Zeitblom*, St. Nicholas; 705. *Jan Joest*, Portrait (1537); *725. *Memling*, Virgin and Child with the donor (1742); 710. *Lucas van Leyden*, Hermit in the desert; 704. *Jan van Scorel*, Portrait; 699. *H. Aldegrever*, Young man (1540); 733. *Memling*, Virgin and Child. — Entrance-wall: 718. *M. Wohlgemut*, Portrait; *735-737. *Hugo van der Goes*, Adoration of the Magi (triptych); 724, 726. *B. van Orley*, Donors and saints (wings of an altar-piece); no number, *Lucas Cranach*, SS. *Magdalen* and *Catharine*; *729. *Jean Fouquet*, Portrait (1476); *730. *Quinten Massys* (not *Patinir*), Christ on the Cross; above, 720. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Winter-landscape.

Room XI (to the right of the preceding). Animals, flower-pieces, and still-life pieces by *Tamm, Jan Fyt, N. van Verendael, Weenix, Valckenbourg, De Koninck, Angermeyer, Hondcoeter, De Heem, Savery, Streek, Schlegel, J. Roy, J. van Es, Gillemans, Van Oversche, and Snyders.*

Room XII. Similar works by *Jan Fyt, Heda, Weenix, De Koninck, Tamm, Hondcoeter, W. van Aelst, F. Snyders, De Heem, Van Thienen, and Hamilton.* Sea-pieces by *S. de Vlieger, Bakhuisen, Silo, Willaerts, and Dubbels.* Landscapes by *Loutherbourg, Van Huysum, and Jan Both.*

Hernals, the XVII. DISTRICT, including the villages of *Dornbach* and *Neuwaldegg* (p. 78), is adjoined on the N. by the districts of **Währing** (XVIII), which lies to the W. of *Alsergrund*, and **Döbling** (XIX). From the *Lazaristengasse* station of the tramway to *Pötzleinsdorf*, we proceed to the N. through the *Türkenschanz-Str.* (passing the *Observatory*; adm. 9-11 a.m.) to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Türkenschanz Park** (Pl. I; C, 1), with a *Restaurant* (concerts, see p. 7) and a *Belvedere* (*View; adm. all day on Sun., on week-days 4-8 in summer, 2-4 in winter; 20 h.). The villas of the *Wiener Cottage-Verein* (Pl. I; C, D, 2) are charmingly situated at the S.E. base of the *Türkenschanze*.

Döbling includes both *Ober-Döbling* and *Unter-Döbling*, to the S. and N. respectively. From the latter the *HOHE WART*, passing the *Central Meteorological Station* and the fine *Park of Baron Nathaniel Rothschild* (open on Mon. & Frid. afternoon in spring; 1 K.), leads to the N. to **Heiligenstadt** (Pl. I; E, 1). *Beethoven* lived here at No. 2, *Pfarr-Platz*. **Nussdorf** (*Bockkeller*; *Zur Rose*; *Brauhaus*, opposite the station), farther to the N., is a favourite pleasure-resort of the Viennese. Rack-and-pinion railway to the top of the *Kahlenberg*, see p. 76.

2. Environs of Vienna.

THE LEFT BANK of the Danube below Vienna is uninteresting, excepting historically as the scene of the battles of *Aspern* and *Wagram*, fought in 1809 on the *Marchfeld* (p. 265), a flat agricultural tract bounded on the E. by the *March*. (Visitors to the battlefield take the *Steam Tramway* to *Aspern*, in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; return-tickets 1 K. 52 or 1 K. 11 h. A stone lion by *Feinkorn* marks the battlefield.) The beautiful environs on the RIGHT BANK, such as the *Leopoldsberg*, *Kahlenberg*, *Hermannskogel*, and *Sophien-Alpe*, the picturesque hills of the *Wiener Wald*, and *Laxenburg*, *Mödling*, *Baden*, etc., farther to the S., are easily reached by railway. The paths to the points of interest are generally indicated by coloured marks and signs, a key to which is sold at the railway-stations. — Excursions by the *Westbahn*, see pp. 83 et seq.; to *Greifenstein*, p. 93; to the *Schneeberg*, p. 175; to the *Semmering*, pp. 175 et seq.

KAHLENBERG and LEOPOLDSBERG.

Charming excursion. *STADTBahn* (p. 6; from the *Schotten-Ring* in 16 min., 21 trains daily), *STAATSBahn* (p. 255; from the *Franz-Josef-Bahnhof* in 10 min.), or *STEAM Tramway* (p. 5; lines B 32, 33, from the *Schotten-Ring* in 34 min.) to *Nussdorf* (railway-fares 61, 30, 20 h.; steam-tramway 24 h.). From *Nussdorf* to the top of the *Kahlenberg* by the *Zahnradbahn* (rack-and-pinion railway) in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fare 2 or 1 K., return 2 K. 80 or 1 K. 20, Sun. and holidays 1 K. 40 h.); trains hourly, in the afternoon half-hourly.

Nussdorf, see p. 75. We follow the lines of the steam-tramway from the railway-station to (5 min.) the station of the *Zahnradbahn*. The 'Zahnradbahn', $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. long, constructed like that on the Rigi on the 'rack-and-pinion' system, ascends at a gentle gradient (1:33 to 1:10) to the top in 32 min., passing first through vineyards, then through fine woods. Stations: $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Grinzing* (Berger's Restaurant, in the vicinity, with shady garden and good wine), above the charmingly-situated village of that name, with its numerous villas; $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Krapfenwaldl* (Restaurant), a favourite resort, near which, to the left, is the *Kobenzl*, with château and park. The line now curves round the *Wildgrube*, and reaches ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the terminus on the **Kahlenberg** (1404 ft.). The adjacent **Stefanie-warte* (ascent 20 h.; printed panorama 10 h.) affords a splendid view over Vienna and the Marchfeld to the Lesser Carpathians, and to the Styrian Alps on the S. About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. below to the S.E. are the hamlet of *Josefsdorf* and the large *Hôtel Kahlenberg*, in an open situation (band, see p. 7).

Walkers also ascend the Kahlenberg from *Nussdorf* (1 hr.). We cross the *Zahnradbahn* (see above) above the station, and ascend along the *Schreiberbach* by a shady path called the *Beethoven-Gang*, with a bronze bust of the great composer, who made this a frequent resort. We then follow first a poor field-path, then the road ascending past the *Inn Zur Eisernen Hand* (*View), to the hotel. — A fine route for good walkers (marked red) leads from the Kahlenberg to the S.W., viâ the *Jägerwiese*, the *Hermannskogel*, and the *Hameau* (p. 77) to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.) *Sophien-Alpe* (p. 77). — From the Kahlenberg to (1 hr.) *Weidling*, or by the *Josephs-Steig* to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Klosterneuburg* see p. 77.

A pleasant forest-path (red marks) leads from the hotel to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Leopoldsberg** (1380 ft.), the last spur of the *Wienerwald*, rising abruptly 880 ft. above the Danube. On the substructures of the old castle to which the Babenberg dukes transferred their residence from Melk in 1101-47, is a château (now a restaurant) with a small church (1700). *View from the terrace more picturesque than that from the Kahlenberg: N.W. *Klosterneuburg*, opposite on the left bank of the Danube; the *Bisamberg*; N., the hilly region from the *Manhartsberg* to the *Ungarische Hügel*; E., the Lesser Carpathians; S.E., the *Leitha Mountains*; S., the Styrian Alps and the *Wiener Wald*; also the Danube for many miles, with its beautiful wooded islands; lastly, in the centre of the extensive landscape (900 sq. M.), the imperial city of Vienna, with the new channel of the Danube and its five bridges. — From the *Leopoldsberg* a path (along the wall to the left of the inn-door; guide-board) descends in easy zigzags to *Kahlenbergerdorf* (railway stations see p. 93), at the N.E. base of the hill, in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Another path (yellow marks), before the inn to the left, descends to (1 hr.) *Klosterneuburg* (p. 77).

A good survey of Vienna is obtained by ascending the hill to the left of *Grinzing* (see above) as far as the (20 min.) beautifully-situated *Villa Bellevue*; and in 10 min. more (way indicated by a board) to the still higher **Am Himmel Inn* (finest view from the steps of the *Elisabeth-Kapelle*). Ascent of the *Hermannskogel* hence, see p. 78. From the *Himmel* a rapid descent through a shady valley to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Sievering* (*Inn Zur Heiligen Agnes*).

KLOSTERNEUBURG, DORNBACH, NEU-WALDEGG.

To *Klosterneuburg*, 5½ M., STADTBahn (p. 6) from the Custom House in 27-31 min. (22 trains daily), and STAATSBahn (p. 255) from the Franz Josef Station in 16-26 minutes. Besides the principal station *Klosterneuburg-Weidling* there is a secondary station *Klosterneuburg-Kierling*. — STEAM TRAMWAY (p. 5; line A 3) viâ *Dornbach* to *Neu-Waldeg*.

At *Klosterneuburg* (*Schiff; Herzogshut*), a small town (8700 inhab.) on the right bank of the Danube, 3 M. above *Nussdorf* (p. 75), is situated the oldest and wealthiest *Augustinian Monastery* in Austria. The church, consecrated in 1136, a Romanesque basilica with Gothic additions, was rebuilt in the baroque style in 1689-1712 and modernized by *Jos. Kornhäusel* in 1836. The fine Gothic cloisters date partially from the end of the 13th century. The palatial abbey-buildings were erected in 1630-50 by *Felice Donato d'Allio*. On the E. dome rises the imperial crown, on the W. dome the archducal hat, in wrought iron. Within the abbey is preserved [the actual archducal hat which is used at the ceremony of swearing allegiance, and there is a small collection of pictures, chiefly by Austrian masters (15th and 16th cent.), and a collection of miscellaneous objects of art.

The valuable *Treasury* (apply to the treasurer, best at 10.30 a.m.; 1-2 K. to the attendant) and the 'Kaiserzimmer' with their handsome tapestry (attendant 1 K.) are well worthy of a visit. The *Leopolds-Kapelle* contains the celebrated *Altar of Verdun*, made in 1181 by Nicholas of Verdun, of 59 plaques of gilded bronze with rude representations of Biblical subjects ('niello' work). The windows of the old chapter-room are filled with stained glass, dating from the end of the 13th century.

The column in front of the church was erected in 1381 on the cessation of the plague. Good wines at the **Stiftskeller*, *Albrechtsbergergasse* 3 (near the abbey; beyond the Gothic column go through the archway towards the town, then turn to the right into the gateway), and fine view from the terrace. Frequented restaurant at the *Schiess-Stätte*, opposite. A small house adjacent to the church on the left contains a monster cask, one of the curiosities of the place.

From *Klosterneuburg* to the *Kahlenberg* (1½ hr.; green way-marks) see p. 76; to the *Leopoldsberg* (1¾ hr.) see p. 76.

In the *Weidlinger-Tal*, 2 M. to the S.W. of *Klosterneuburg*, 1¼ M. from the station *Klosterneuburg-Weidling*, lies the pleasant village of *Weidling* (*Goldner Strauss; Zum Tiroler*). Farther up the valley are *Unter-Weidlingbach* (**Matuschka's Restaurant*) and (4½ M.) *Ober-Weidlingbach* (*Wallner's Restaurant*). The *Kahlenberg* (green way-marks) or the *Hermannskogel* (see p. 78) may be ascended from *Weidling* in 1¼ hr.; from *Unter-Weidlingbach* to the *Hermannskogel* 1 hr., to the *Hameau* (see p. 78) ¾ hr.; from *Ober-Weidlingbach* over the *Toifl* to the *Sophien-Alpe* ¾ hr., see p. 78.

From *Kierling* (climatic and whey-cure establishment; pension 60 K. per week), in the valley of that name, 3 M. to the W. of the station *Klosterneuburg-Kierling*, pleasant wood-paths (2 hrs.) lead by the *Eichenhain inn* (1345 ft.) and thence viâ the *Kanzel-Hütte* and *Windisch-Hütte* to *Ober-Weidlingbach* or viâ the *Gsänger-Hütte* to *Unter-Weidlingbach* (see above).

Dornbach and **Neu-Waldeg** (*Restaurant zur Güldnen Waldschneffe*, closed in winter). two adjoining villages belonging to the XVII. district *Hernals*, on the spurs of the *Wicner Wald*, are fre-

quently visited. The chief attraction here is the *Park of Prince Schwarzenberg*, through which a road (one-horse carr. 3-4 K.) ascends from the tramway terminus to the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Hameau*, or *Holländer Dörfel* (1515 ft.; Inn), a fine point of view: E., a part of Vienna, the Marchfeld, and the Lesser Carpathians; S., the mountains with the Schneeberg in the background. From the Hameau a pleasant and well-shaded path leads in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the **Sophien-Alpe* (1595 ft.; Inn), which may also be reached direct in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by a picturesque path from Neuwaldegg viâ the *Rohrer-Hütte* (Inn). The *Franz-Karl-Aussicht*, 10 min. to the S.W., is another fine point of view. We may then descend the *Halter-Tal*, or by the path past the 'Knödelhütte' Inn, to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hütteldorf* (p. 84).

Other paths descend from the Sophien-Alpe to *Hinter-Hainbach*, to *Steinbach* (recommended to good walkers), and to *Ober-Weidlingbach* (p. 77).

A steep path descends to the N. from the Hameau to *Unter-Weidlingbach* (see p. 77). — A fine point of view is the **Habsburg-Warte* (adm. 20 h.) on the **Hermannskogel* (1780 ft.), ascended from the Hameau in 2 hrs., or from Sievering, Weidling, Weidlingbach, or Himmel (p. 76) in $\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. A little below the top is a restaurant. A path, indicated by red marks, leads from the Hermannskogel over the *Jägerwiese* (tavern; close by is the *Jungfern-Bründl*) to the *Kahlenberg* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; comp. p. 77). — The *Galizinberg* (1273 ft.; restaurant), to the S.W. of Dornbach, is another excellent point of view. It is reached from Ottakring (p. 71) by a pleasant path in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., or from the station of Hütteldorf Hacking (p. 84) in 1 hr.

MÖDLING, LAXENBURG, BADEN.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY (comp. R. 24) to (10 M.) *Mödling* in 19-35 min. (fares 1 K. 60, 1 K. 20, or 80 h.; return, 2 K. 50, 1 K. 90, or 1 K. 20 h.); to *Laxenburg* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (2 K., 1 K. 50 h., or 1 K.; return, 3 K. 20, 2 K. 40, or 1 K. 60 h.); to *Baden*, 17 M., in $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr. (2 K. 40, 1 K. 80, or 1 K. 20 h.; return, 3 K. 80 h., 2 K. 80 h., 1 K. 80 h.).

The Southern Railway (see p. 174) passes through pleasing scenery, affording an extensive view to the E. as far as the Leitha Mts., and to the W. over numerous villas, and populous villages at the base of a beautiful range of hills. The city extends as far as ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Meidling*. To the right, beyond the avenue from Schönbrunn to Laxenburg, is the *Gloriette* (p. 69). $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hetzendorf*, with an imperial château (to the left); $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Atzersdorf-Mauer*; 6 M. *Liesing* (**Waldbauer*), with a large brewery and restaurant (fine view from the pavilion in the garden).

FROM LIESING TO KALTENLEUTGEBEN, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., branch-railway in 22 min. (return-ticket from Vienna 2 K. 40, 1 K. 90, or 1 K. 20 h.). The only intermediate station of importance is ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Perchtoldsdorf* (**Schwarzer Adler*, good wine), also a station on the steam-tramway to Mödling (p. 6). The Gothic church, destroyed by the Turks in 1683, has been restored. — $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kaltenleutgeben*, a charming village with numerous villas and two hydro pathies, in the valley of the *Dürre Liesing*. We may thence ascend (green marks) to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Höllenstein* (2120 ft.), the *Julienturm* on which commands a superb view. Another good view is obtained from the *Josefswarte* (1835 ft.), on the *Föhrenberg* or *Parapluieberg*, reached in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Kaltenleutgeben or Perchtoldsdorf. Pleasant walk ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) from the Föhrenberg to the Julienturm.

8 M. *Brunn am Gebirge-Maria Enzersdorf*.

10 M. **Mödling** (*Hôtel Kursalon*, R. from 3 K.; **Goldnes Lamm*, good wine; *Hôt. Mödling*; *Enzenbrunner*, garden-concerts in summer) is an old town with 11,100 inhabitants. At the W. end is the *Stadt-Park*, with a 'Kursalon' (see above) and summer theatre. To the right, on a rock, rises the *Gothic Church of St. Othmar* (built about 1454; restored 1690), with a crypt, adjoined by a round Romanesque burial-chapel ('Karner'), dating probably from the end of the 12th century. To the left of the railway lies the suburb of *Schöffel*, with the *Hyrtl Orphanage*. About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W. is the hydropathic of *Priessnitztal*; and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on is the *Richards-hof* dairy-farm (1210 ft.; hence to Gumpoldskirchen $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., see p. 81).

The ***Brühl** (electric railway from Mödling to Hinterbrühl, 2 M. in 20 min., 33 trains daily; fare to Klausen or Vorderbrühl 20, Hinterbrühl 30 h.), a ravine in the limestone-rock, abounding in natural beauties, is the property of Prince Liechtenstein, whose father adorned it with pleasure-grounds and artificial ruins. The road passes, at the entrance to the valley, under the Vienna water-conduit, and follows the left bank of the brook to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Vorderbrühl. The path on the right bank of the brook (which is crossed before the aqueduct is reached) is preferable. As far as Vorderbrühl the valley is called the *Klause* (the houses on the road being named *Klausen*), at the end of which on the hill to the left rises the ruin of *Mödling*. The valley then expands into the pleasant dale of the *Vorderbrühl* (**Hôt. Garni Hajek*, R., 3-12 K., B. 80 h.; **Zwei Raben*, R. 2-5, pens. 5-8 K.; *Goldner Stern*, unpretending; at the farm of the prince is a café; *Dr. Scheinpflug's Sanatorium*). To the N E., $\frac{3}{4}$ M. above the Vorderbrühl, is the *Hôtel-Restaurant Radetzky*, charmingly situated.

Another very attractive path leads to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) Vorderbrühl along the brow of the hills bounding the Klause on the N. Beyond the church of St. Othmar we ascend in 10 min. to the *Schwarze Turm* on the *Kalenderberg* (1150 ft.); thence a good path, protected by railings, at the end of which we descend into the Brühl by steps cut in the rock. Or we may follow a path to the right upon the hill, passing some artificial ruins, to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the castle of *Liechtenstein*, part of which has recently been restored: adjoining it is a modern *Château* with a garden in the English style. From the *Hôtel Radetzky* (see above) a road descends to the left to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) Vorderbrühl. — From stat. *Brunn* (see p. 78) to Vorderbrühl by the castle of Liechtenstein is a walk of 1 hr.

The top of the 'Kleine Anninger' to the S.W. of the Vorderbrühl is crowned by the *Husaren-Tempel* (1620 ft.), erected by Prince Liechtenstein in 1813. Seven Austrians who fell at Aspern and Wagram are interred in the vault below. Extensive view. The road leading to it is bad at first, but afterwards improves. The walking route ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) is preferable. we follow the highroad, passing the *Stern inn*, beyond which we ascend to the left ('Husarentempelgasse'); after a few min. at the first bifurcation we keep to the right, at the second to the left. — From the temple via the *Anninger to Baden*, see p. 80.

The valley beyond Vorderbrühl is less interesting. The road leads by *Hinterbrühl* (*Hôt. Helmstreitmühle*; *Paulinenhof*; *Weintraube*; *Restaurant Hölldrichsmühle*) and *Gaaden* (1033 ft.; p. 82) to the well-preserved abbey of ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) ***Heiligenkreuz** and its Romanesque church (1150-87; partly

rebuilt in the Transition style in the 13th cent.), with fine cloisters and the tombs of Frederick the Quarrelsome (d. 1246) and other members of the Babenberg family. The imposing choir dates from the 14th century. Refreshments in the court. Thence (omnibus, see p. 81) through the *Sattelbach-Tal* and the pretty *Helenen-Tal* to Baden. A shorter path leads from Gaaden by *Siegenfeld* (1160 ft.) to the *Helenen-Tal*, the latter part rugged. Other paths from Gaaden in 1½ hr. to *Rauhenstein* (p. 82), or viâ the *Hühnerberg* and the *Calvarienberg* (p. 82) to Baden. If time be limited, the traveller should return from the *Husaren-Tempel* to Mödling, go by railway to Baden, and visit the *Helenen-Tal* thence.

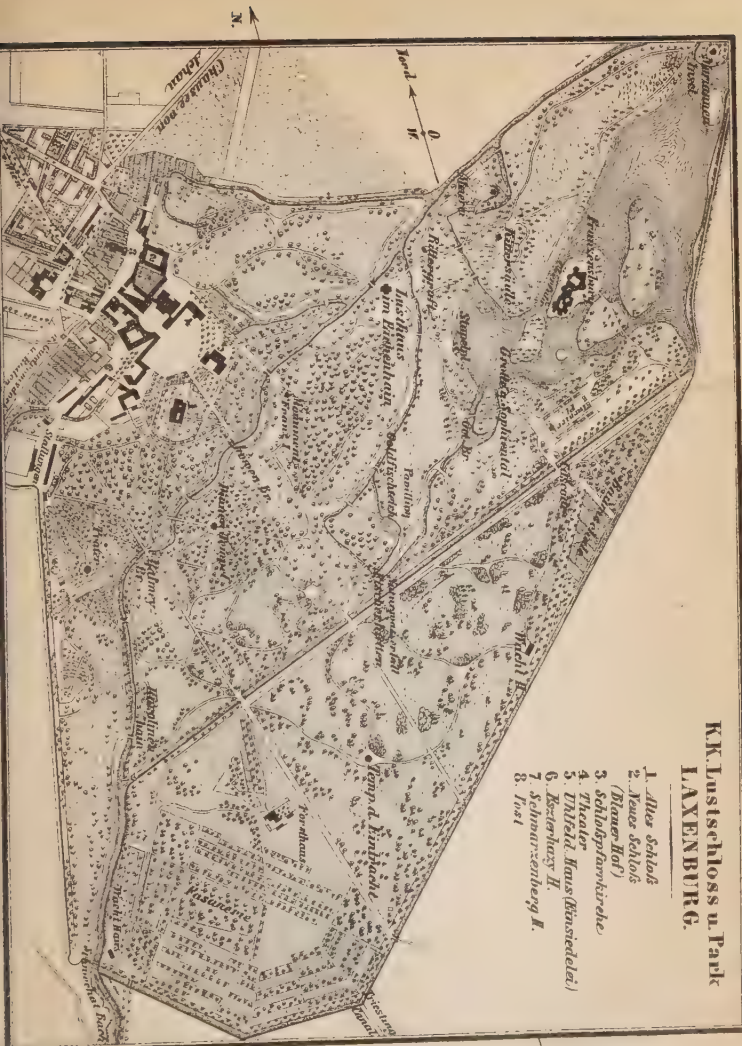
The ascent of the *Anninger* (2210 ft.), 2-2½ hrs. from Mödling (red marks) is interesting. The *Wilhelmswarte*, on the highest point of the *Anninger* plateau, commands a magnificent view. At the *Buchbrunnen*, a little below the summit, to the N.W., is the *Anninger-Haus* (restaurant in summer). The *Anninger* may also be ascended from the *Husaren-Tempel* (see above; in 1¾ hr.), *Gumpoldskirchen*, *Baden*, *Hinterbrühl*, and *Gaaden* (shortest and easiest).

Branch-line from Mödling to (10 min.) **Laxenburg** (**Kreuz; Stern; Hartmann's Restaurant* at the station), an imperial château and park, on the *Schwechat* and the *Vienna and Neustadt Canal*. The *Alte Schloss* was erected in 1353 by Emp. Albrecht II. and after its destruction by the Turks in 1683 rebuilt under Leopold I. by Burnacini in 1687-93; the *Neue Schloss* ('*Blauer Hof*') with the theatre dates from the reign of Maria Theresa (ca. 1752). The flower gardens are closed, but the **Park* (985 acres), laid out in the English style in 1782 and 1798, is open to the public. The principal points are generally visited in the following order (directions from the rangers in the park).

Monument of Francis I., a colossal bust in marble by Marchesi; Rittergruft, a Gothic chapel; *Meierei* (farm); *Rittersäule*. Near the last (! M. from the station) is the **FRANZENSBURG*, erected in 1799-1836 in the mediæval style, on an island in the lake (ferry 20 h.), and adorned with numerous works of art (visitors are hurried round by a guardian; fee ½-1 K.). The *Wappenhalle* contains a leaden statue of Emp. Francis I., by Fr. Xav. Messerschmidt (1769). In the *Hapsburg Saloon* are marble statues of 16 sovereigns, from Rudolph I. to Charles VI., by Paul Strudl (1680), and a leaden statue of Maria Theresa by Messerschmidt (ca. 1760); in the *First Reception Room*, portraits of 7 princes, and a majolica stove, leather hangings, and ceiling of the 16th cent.; *Second Reception Room*, ceiling of the 16th. and three cabinets and leather hangings of the 17th cent.; in the *Drawing Room*, two large pictures by Höchle (*Marriage of Francis II. in 1808 to his third wife*); in the *Dining Room*, a fine inlaid table, said to date from 1628, old glass, etc.; in the *Bed Room*, a copy of Dürer's *Holy Trinity* (p. 61); in the *Dressing Room*, wall-decorations of the 17th cent.; in the *Throne Room*, Coronation of Francis II. and Banquet in the *Römer at Frankfurt*; in the *Chapel*, marble walls, etc., from the Romanesque chapel of St. John (*Capella Speciosa*) at *Klosterneuburg* (p. 77), consecrated in 1222, taken down in 1799; from the *Tower* a superb view; in the *Hungarian Coronation Saloon*, the **Coronation of Emp. Ferdinand I. (1830)*, painted by Höchle, *Coronation of Empress Carolina (1825)*, by Bucher; in the *Hall*, *Interview of Leopold with Sobieski*, Emp. Max on the *Martinswand*, and three other pictures by Höchle; in the **Lothringersaal* (*Lorraine Room*), portraits of 20 princes of this family; ceiling and panelling of the 16th cent.; modern stained glass. — We now cross the bridge at the back of the *Franzensburg*, turn to the right along the lake and follow its bank past the *Turnier-Platz* ('*tournament-ground*') and *Grotto*; then cross the *Gothic Bridge* to the *Swedish Pavilion*, a relic of the *Vienna exhibition*, and the *Gold-fish Pond*; thence along the channel to the *Karolinenhain*, whence we return by the *Prater*, an imitation of the old *Vienna Prater*,

KK Lustschloss u. Park LAXENBURG.

1. Altes Schloß
2. Neues Schloß
(Blauer Hof)
3. Schloßparkkirche
4. Theater
5. Unfeld Haus (Wissensleitz)
6. Biederhays H.
7. Schwarzenberg H.
8. Lust





to the railway-station. — If time permit, we may also visit the *Mariannen Insel* (by boat), beyond the Franzensburg.

A walk through the park by the above route, allowing $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. for the Franzensburg, takes 2-2½ hrs.; but a delay sometimes occurs at the château, as a limited number of persons only are admitted at one time.

The S. Railway from Müdling to Baden passes (13 M.) *Guntersdorf* and (14 M.) *Gumpoldskirchen* (Bairischer Hof; Krone; Adam's Restaurant), famed for its wine. Short tunnel.

16½ M. Baden. — **Hotels.** *SACHER'S HOTEL* (Pl. i; A, 2), at Rauhenstein (p. 82), with garden, R. 3-10, B. 1, D. 4-6. pens. 12-18 K.; *HÔTEL PETER*, adjacent; *GRÜNER BAUM* (Pl. a; E, 2), *Reuggasse*, R. from 3, pens. from 10 K.; *CENTRAL HOTEL* (Pl. b; E, F, 3), R. 4-8, pens. from 12 K.; *GOLDENER HIRSCH* (Pl. c; E, 2), *Hauptplatz*; *GOLDENER LÖWE* (Pl. c; E, 3), *Weilburggasse* 1, R. 2½-10, pens. from 8 K.; *STADT WIEN* (Pl. d; E, 3), *Hauptplatz*; *SCHWARZER BOCK* (Pl. f; D, 3), *SCHÄFERIN* (Pl. g; E, 3), *Wassergasse* 26; *HÔT. NAGL* (Pl. h; E, 3), *Neuggasse* 15. — **Pensions.** *JULIENHOF*, *Franzens-Str.* 15, with garden, pens. 9-20 K.; *PENS. CORTELLA*, *Josephs-Platz*; *PENS. RAUHENSTEIN*, at Rauhenstein. — **Hôtels Garnis:** *HERZOGHOF*; *HÔT. RECHTERBERGER*; *MOZARTHOF*, *MARIENHOF*, etc. — **Sanatoria.** *STÄDTISCHES BADEHAUS* (Pl. E, 2) in the Stadtpark, well fitted up, pens. 20-30 K.; *KURANSTALT GUTENBRUNN* (Pl. 5), *Schlossgasse*, R. weekly from 20 K., pens. 49 K.; *SACHER'S HELENENTAL HYDROPATHIC*, at Rauhenstein (p. 82). — **Restaurants** in the hotels and at the *Kurhaus*; *Sauerhof*, *Weilburggasse*; *Reichel*, opposite the railway-station. — **Cafés.** *Kurhaus*; *Pavillon*, in the Stadtpark; *Schoff*, *Weilburggasse*; *Café Français*, *Hauptplatz*; *Fischer*, *Neuggasse*, with garden; *Dobelhofer*, in the *Dobelhofer-Park* (p. 82).

Cabs from the station to the town, one-horse 1 K.-1 K. 80 h., two-horse 1 K. 60 h.-3 K. By time: 1 or 1 K. 60 h. for the first $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 40-50 h. each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. At night 50 per cent more. Drives in the environs, see tariff. — **ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS:** 1. From the S. station (Pl. F, 3) by the *Neuggasse* (Pl. E, 3) and *Helenen-Strasse* to *Rauhenstein* (Pl. A, 1; 1½ M., 24 h.); in winter to the *Pelzgasse* only (Pl. D, 3, 2; 12 h.). — 2. From the S. station via the *Franzens-Str.* (Pl. F, E, 2; *Kurhaus*) and *Alteggasse* to the *Josephs-Platz* (Pl. E, 3; 12 h.). — 3. From the *Pelzgasse* (Pl. D, 2, 3) via *Soos* to *Vöslau* (p. 174; 3 M., 30 h.) and to *Rauhenstein*, every 10 min. in summer (fare 24 h.). — **OMNIBUSES.** To the *Krainer-Hütte* from the *Josephs-Platz* (80 h.) and from the *Rauhenstein* station (60 h.); to *Alland* (1 K. 30 h.) and *Heiligenkreuz* (1 K. 20 h. return-ticket 2 K.), twice daily from the *Schwarzer Bock* Hotel.

VISITORS' TAX, after the first five days: 1st cl. 16, 2nd cl. 10 K. — **MUSIC TAX**, 6 or 4 K.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. E, 3), *Neuggasse* 35.

Baden (695 ft.), a town with 15,800 inhab., pleasantly situated on the *Schwechat*, is celebrated for its warm springs (72°-97° Fahr.; chief ingredient, sulphate of lime), which were known to the Romans (*Thermæ Pannonicæ*) and are annually visited by about 23,000 guests. The chief spring (*Römerquelle* or *Ursprung*; Pl. 14) rises copiously in a cavern at the base of the *Calvarienberg*, in the dolomite limestone, through which it is reached by a passage, 40 yds. long (fee 50 h.). The entrance is in the left corner of the shady *Stadt-Park* (Pl. D, E, 2), which contains the *Städtisches Badehaus* (see above), the *Kurhaus*, a *Trinkhalle*, the *Arena*, an open-air theatre, the *Undine Fountain* (by Kassin), and a bronze bust of the poet *Franz Grillparzer* (d. 1872), erected in 1874. Band daily 7.30-8.30, 12-1, and 8-9.30. Most of the baths are fitted up for both sexes bathing in common ('*Vollbäder*'), costumes being provided for

the purpose. The *Herzogsbad* (Pl. 6) holds 150 persons; adjacent, in the *Franzens-Str.*, are the *Antonsbad* and *Theresienbad* (Pl. 13). In the *Berg-Str.*, near the park, is a **Swimming Bath* (Pl. 12) with thermal water (75° Fahr.; bath 60 h.), and in the pretty *Dobelhof Park* (Pl. C, 2, 3) is a *Swimming Bath* with river water.

A path ascends the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Calvarienberg* (1070 ft.), with several view-points (*Moritzruhe*, *Annahöhe*, *Raimundhöhe*; Pl. D, 2). The ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Theresienwarte* (1365 ft.; Pl. D, E, 1; Restaurant *Rudolfshof* at the foot) is another fine point.

The **Helenen-Tal**, a picturesque wooded valley, is the favourite promenade. It may be reached from the S. station via the *Neugasse* and *Helenen-Strasse* (tramway No. 1, p. 81), or from the *Kurhaus* via the *Berg-Strasse* (Pl. C, D, 2), with its handsome villas on the slope to the right, and the *Karlgasse* (Pl. B, C, 2). The entrance to the valley is crossed by the aqueduct of the Vienna waterworks. Farther on, on the left bank of the *Schwechat*, are the villages of *St. Helena* and *Rauhenstein* (Sacher's Hotel, see p. 81), commanded by the well-preserved ruin of *Rauhenstein* (worthy of a visit; good path to it through the *Alexandrowicz* grounds, ascent from the *Berg-Strasse* in *Baden*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). — Opposite *St. Helena*, on the right bank, at the foot of a hill crowned with the ruin of *Rauheneck*, stands the *Weilburg*, a château of Archduke Frederick, built in 1823-25 by Archduke Charles (d. 1847), with a fine Gothic chapel. Above the *Weilburg* are pleasant grounds extending past the *Villa of Archduke Eugene* up to the *Hauswiese* (*Café) and the ruin of *Scharfeneck*.

The *Urtelstein* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Baden*), a rock which formerly closed the valley, is now penetrated by a tunnel. Paths on both sides ascend to the top, which affords a good survey of the wooded valley (small café). Farther distant are the *Cholera-Kapelle* and ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the electric tramway-terminus) the *Old* and *New Krainer-Hütte* (omnibus, see p. 81), and a little higher up is the *Augustiner-Hütte* (all four with good restaurants).

The main road continues to ascend the valley of the *Schwechat* via *Sattelbach* and (3 M.) *Mayerling*, the hunting-lodge in which the Crown Prince *Rudolph* died in 1889 (now a convent; opposite on the hill-slope is a monument to the Crown-Prince, brought in 1898 from the château of *Achilleion* at *Corfu*), to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Alland* (omnibus, p. 81), whence a road leads to the abbey of *Heiligenkreuz* (p. 179). Another road diverging $\frac{1}{4}$ M. above the *Urtelstein* tunnel unites the *Helenen-Tal* with ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Siegenfeld* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Gaaden* (to the *Bruhl*, see p. 80); while a third road (omnibus, p. 81) leads direct from *Sattelbach* (see above) to *Heiligenkreuz*.

The **Eiserne Tor* (*Hoher Lindkogel*; 2825 ft.), the highest hill in the environs, is ascended from *Baden* in 3 hrs.: to the shooting-lodge in the *Weichsel-Tal* $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; thence by a path, indicated by red and blue marks, to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) summit (Restaurant; view-tower). — Marked paths also ascend (in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) from the *Krainer-Hütte* (see above) and from *Merkenstein* (p. 174).

II. UPPER AND LOWER AUSTRIA, SALZKAMMERGUT, AND SALZBURG.

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3. From Vienna to Linz.

117 M. RAILWAY (Staatsbahn) in 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 15 K. 90, 9 K. 50, 5 K. 30 h.; express 22 K. 20, 13 K. 70, 7 K. 40 h.). The trains start from the *West-Bahnhof* (Pl. 1; C, 5). In the reverse direction (Linz to Vienna) the steamboat is preferable (9 hrs.); comp. p. 18.

Vienna, see p. 1. Soon after starting we observe *Schönbrunn* (p. 69) on the left. 2 M. *Penzing* (p. 69), opposite it *Hietzing*. Near (3 M.) *Baumgarten* to the left rises the archi-episcopal château of

Ober-St-Veit. $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Hütteldorf-Hacking* (Hôtel Kretschmer, at the station, with numerous villas (through the *Halter-Tal* to the *Sophien-Alpe*, see p. 78). On the left, *Mariabrunn*, with its pilgrimage-church and a monastery, now a foresters' school. $6\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Hadersdorf-Weidlingau*, with a château and park.

A little to the N.E. lies *Hadersdorf*, presented by Maria Theresa to Marshal Laudon (d. 1790), who is interred in the park (fine sarcophagus by F. Zauner). Thence through the pleasant *Mauerbach-Tal* to (3 M.) *Vorder-Hainbach* (**Café-Restaurant Lohner*), from which a road to the right leads through a narrow wooded valley to (1 M.) *Hinter-Hainbach* (ascent of the *Sophien-Alpe*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., see p. 78). Above *Vorder-Hainbach* is ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) another lateral valley containing the charming hamlet of *Steinbach* (see p. 78). In the main valley, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, is the old Carthusian monastery of *Mauerbach* (now a branch of the poor-house of Vienna), founded by Frederick the Handsome (d. 1322), the rival of Lewis the Bavarian (two inns in the village). A good path thence ascends the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Tulbinger Kogel* (1624 ft.), a fine point of view, with a belvedere-tower and an inn; descent to *Tulln* (p. 93) on the *Franz-Josef-Bahn*.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Purkersdorf* (795 ft.; Inns), with numerous villas.

To the N.W. rises the (2 hrs.) *Tropfberg* (1772 ft.), a good point of view. — A shady path leads to the N. over the *Eichberg* (1380 ft.) to (1 hr.) *Vorder-Hainbach* (see above). — The *Rudolfshöhe* (1552 ft.), 1 hr. to the S., also commands a beautiful view; we may return thence by the *Schöffelwarte* (1415 ft.) to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Purkersdorf*.

The line turns to the left and runs through the *Wolfgruben* and the *Pfalsau* towards the heights of the *Wiener Wald*, passing the small stations of *Kellerwiese* and *Unter-Tullnerbach*. To the S.W. of ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tullnerbach-Pressbaum* (1040 ft.) are the sources of the *Wien*. Woodland scenery as far as ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rekawinkel* (1485 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant & Hotel*), a summer-resort. The *Wienerwald-Warte* on the *Jochgrabenberg* (2118 ft.), $1\frac{1}{3}$ hr. to the S., commands a wide view. Two long tunnels; then across a viaduct, 82 ft. high, to (19 M.) *Eichgraben*. — $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neulengbach* (800 ft.), in the pretty valley of the *Tullnbach*, with a château of Prince Liechtenstein above it. The *Buchberg* (1523 ft.), 1 hr. to the N., commands a beautiful view.

27 M. *Kirchstetten*; 30 M. *Böheimkirchen*, on the *Perschlingbach*. Beyond (34 M.) *Pottenbrunn* the line crosses the *Traisen*. $38\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Pölten* (876 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant*; **Hôt. Pittner, Kaiserin von Oesterreich, Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, all near the station; *Löwe*), an episcopal see, with 14,500 inhabitants. The *Cathedral*, founded in 1030, rebuilt in the baroque style early in the 18th cent., contains good stained glass in the S. aisle.

EXCURSIONS. To the S. to *Schloss Ochsenburg*, at the end of the *Steinfeld*, with fine view ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); to the châteaux of *Viehofen* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), *Goldegg* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), and *Friedau* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), with gardens and art-collections.

FROM ST. PÖLTEN TO TULLN, $29\frac{1}{2}$ M., branch-line ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.). We descend the valley of the *Traisen* to ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Herzogenburg*, a fine old abbey, with collections and a good library, where the line forks: to the W. to *Göttweig* (p. 92) and ($25\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Krems* (p. 92), to the E. to *Traismauer* (p. 93) and ($29\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tulln* (p. 93).

FROM ST. PÖLTEN TO MARIAZELL. 52 M., railway via *Scheibmühl, Lilienfeld, Hohenberg*, and *St. Egid* to (35 M.) *Kernhof* in 3 hrs.; thence diligence in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; comp. p. 179).

From St. Pölten to *Leobersdorf* (p. 174), 46½ M., railway in 3 hrs., see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

43 M. *Prinzersdorf*, on the *Pielach*, which is well stocked with fish. On a hill to the right is the ruined castle of *Hohenegg*. 48½ M. *Loosdorf*, with cement-works. To the S. is the handsome château of *Schallaburg*; to the N., the ruined castle of *Osterburg* and the châteaux of *Sitzenthal* and *Albrechtsberg*. Beyond a tunnel we reach (53 M.) *Meik* (750 ft.; p. 91), with its imposing monastery, the finest point on the line. The train crosses the *Melk*, and then skirts the *Danube*. On the opposite bank is the château of *Weitenegg* (p. 91). On the hill farther on, *Schloss Artstetten*, property of Archduke Charles Lewis. — 58 M. *Pöchlarn* (705 ft.; p. 91).

FROM PÖCHLARN TO Waidhofen, 73½ M., railway in 5 hrs. Stations: *Erlauf*, *Wieselburg*, *Purgstall*, with a château of Count Schaffgotsch; 17 M. *Scheibba* (934 ft.; *Reinöhl*; *Adler*; *Rose*), prettily situated and visited as a summer-resort. 19 M. *Neubruck*, at the mouth of the *Jessnitz*. 23½ M. *Kienberg-Gaming*.

27 M. *Gaming* (1410 ft.; **Höllrigl*; *Lechner*), a pleasantly situated little town, with the ruins of a Carthusian convent. An attractive excursion may be made hence through the romantic **Erlaufthal* to the (5½ hrs.) *Lassing Fall* and the **Oetschergraben*. — Ascent of the **Oetscher*, easy and attractive (diligence to *Lackenhof* in summer daily in 3¼ hrs.). We follow the *Lunz* road (see below) to the (1 hr.) fork of the road before the *Grubberg* (2170 ft.; *Jagersberger Inn*), and then the road to the left to the (2½ hrs.) *Lackenhof* (2617 ft.; *Schrottinmüller*); thence by a marked path to the *Riffelsattel* (4210 ft.) in 1 hr. and to the *Oetscher Inn* (4660 ft.) in ½ hr. more; lastly across the *Kreuzboden* to the (1¼ hr.) pyramid on the top of the **Oetscher* (6210 ft.; extensive view).

40 M. *Lunz* (1920 ft.; *Grubmayr*; *Lunzer Hof*; *Kamleitner*), prettily situated on the *Ybbs*, and pleasant for a prolonged stay. The lake of the same name (2020 ft.) lies 1½ M. to the E. — 45½ M. *Göstling* (1745 ft.; **Reichenpfader*; *Mitterhuber*), at the confluence of the *Ybbs* and the *Göstlingbach*. Pleasant excursion to the **Steinbach-Tal*: through the 'No!', a romantic gorge, to the (1½ hr.) hunting-lodge of Baron A. Rothschild. — 69 M. *Gstätt* (branch to *Ybbsitz*, 4½ M.). — 73½ M. *Waidhofen* (see below).

Beyond *Pöchlarn* we cross the *Erlauf*. On the right, *Marbach*; above it, the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Tafelr* (p. 91). 61½ M. *Krummnussbaum*; in the distance on the left bank of the *Danube* lie *Persenbeug* (p. 91) and *Ybbs* (p. 91). — Near (66 M.) *Kemmelbach-Ybbs* (745 ft.) we quit the *Danube* and enter the valley of the *Ybbs*. — 77½ M. *Amstetten* (**Hofmann's Bahnhof-Hôtel & Restaurant*; **Schmidl*; *Goldnes Lamm*).

FROM AMSTETTEN TO KLEIN-REIFLING, 29½ M., railway in 1¼-2½ hrs. Stations: *Ulmerfeld*, *Hilm-Kematen*, *Sonntagsberg* (where the *Ybbs* is crossed), and (15 M.) *Waidhofen* (1168 ft.; **Hôtel Infür*; *Prug*; **Löwe*, etc.), a summer-resort in a pleasant valley (to *Pöchlarn*, see above). The line here enters the *Seeberger Tal*, which ascends towards the S. At (20½ M.) *Oberland* (1645 ft.) it crosses the watershed between the *Ybbs* and *Enns*, the boundary-line between Lower and Upper Austria, and then it descends past *Gastenz* and (25 M.) *Weyer*, a long village in a narrow valley, to (29½ M.) *Klein-Reifling* (see p. 182 and *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

We quit the valley of the *Ybbs*. 89 M. *St. Peter* (1½ M. to the S., the large Benedictine abbey of *Seitenstetten*). 94 M. *Haag* (to the left, *Schloss Salaberg*); 102 M. *St. Valentin* (880 ft.; Rail-

way Restaurant), junction for *St. Michael* (see R. 26). *Budweis* (see p. 253), and *Grein* (p. 90; 23½ M., in 2 hrs.). The *Enns*, the boundary between Lower and Upper Austria, is now crossed.

106 M. **Enns** (920 ft.; *Krone; Ochs*), with its detached tower, is a picturesquely situated town (4674 inhab.), the fortifications of which were constructed with the ransom paid by England for Richard Cœur de Lion (comp. p. 92). *Schloss Ennseck* on a height, with its pleasant grounds, is the property of Count Fürstenberg. To the left lies *St. Lorenz*, with an old Gothic church. — 109 M. *Asten*.

To the S.W. (3 M.) lies the extensive Augustine abbey of *St. Florian*, one of the oldest in Austria. The present large buildings are of the early 18th cent., the low crypt of the church is of the 13th. The library, with 70,000 vols., contains valuable MSS. and incunabula. The pictures are chiefly copies. The large marble hall and the splendid dining-rooms on the second floor should be noticed.

The line crosses the *Traun* near (114 M.) *Kleinmünchen*.

117 M. **Linz**. — **Hotels**. On the Danube, below the bridge, near the steamboat-pier: **ERZHERZOG CARL* (Pl. a; D, 2), R. 2½-10 K., omnibus 80 h.; *GOLDENER ADLER* (Pl. f; D, 2), R. 1 K. 20-2 K. 40 h. — Above the bridge: *ROTER KREBS* (Pl. d; D, 3), R. 3-5 K., B. 80 h. — In the town: *STADT FRANKFURT* (Pl. b; D, 3); *KANONE* (Pl. c; D, 3), *GOLDENES SCHIFF*, *Landstrasse*; *AUSTRIA*, *Harrach-Str.* 23; *ENGLISCHER HOF* (well spoken of), *STADT WIEN*, both near the rail. station. — At *Urfahr* (tramway from the station, see below): *ACHLEITNER*, *Haupt-Str.* 20, R. 1-3 K.

Cafés. *Fischer*, on the Danube; *Traxlmayr*, *Promenade*; *Steinböck*, *Franz-Josef-Platz*; *Central*, *Landstrasse*. — Confectioner: *Zach*, *Promenade*.

Restaurants at the hotels (see above); **Kaufmännisches Vereinshaus* (Pl. E, 4), *Landstrasse* 49, with garden; *Schwarzer Bär*, *Herren-Str.* 9; *Eurich*, *Domgasse* 5; *Volksgarten* (Pl. E, 5; Sun. afternoons frequently concerts); *Märzenkeller* of the *Linzer Aktienbrauerei* (Pl. D, 6), with huge cellars built in the sand. — **Railway Restaurant*.

Theatre in the *Promenade* (Pl. 16; D, 3), closed in summer.

Baths at the *Obere* and *Untere Donaulände*.

Post & Telegraph Office, *Domgasse* (Pl. 4; D, E, 3).

Electric Tramway every 5 min. from the *Railway Station* through the *Landstrasse* and the *Franz-Josef-Platz*, and across the *Danube*, to *Urfahr* (see below). Fares 20, 10, 6 h. — From *Urfahr* an **ELECTRIC MOUNTAIN RAILWAY** ascends the *Pöstlingberg* (24 min., see p. 88); up 50, down 30 h., including the tramway from the *Rail. Station* 1 K. there and back.

Cab from the station into the town, with one horse 1 K. 40 h., with two horses 2 K.; from the steamboat-quay 1 K. 20 h. or 2 K.; drive by time, first ¼ hr. 1 K. or 1 K. 60 h., each additional ½ hr. 60 h. or 1 K.

Linz (813 ft.), the capital of Upper Austria (Austria 'ob der Enns'), with 55,000 inhab., lies picturesquely on the right bank of the *Danube*, and is connected with *Urfahr* (13,000 inhab.) on the opposite bank by an iron bridge 308 yds. long (tramway, see above).

In the handsome **Franz-Josef-Platz** (Pl. D, 2, 3), which rises from the *Danube*, stands a lofty *Trinity Column* (1723). The *Kloster-Strasse* leads hence to the W. to the *Promenade* (p. 87), and the *Schmiedtor-Strasse* to the S. to the *Land-Strasse*, the chief street of the town. In the *Domgasse*, on the left, is the *Alte Domkirche* (Pl. 6; D, 3), built in 1669-82 in the rococo style. Beyond it, in the *Pfarrplatz*, rises the *Stadt-Pfarrkirche* (Pl. 7), with its high tower.



Near this, in the Museum-Str., is the handsome ***Museum Francisco-Carolinum** (Pl. 11; E, 3), in the late-Renaissance style, erected in 1892 from designs by *Bruno Schmitz*. Around the second floor, in front and on the E. and W. sides, runs a ***Frieze** (360 ft. long, 8 ft. high) in white sandstone, designed by *Prof. zur Strassen* of Leipsic (d. 1897), representing the progress of culture in Upper Austria from the earliest times down to its occupation by the House of Hapsburg. Adm. in summer on week-days 9-12 and 2-5, 40h.; Sun. and holidays 9-12, 10h.; in winter closed on Mon. and Thurs., other days 10-12 and 2-4.

1st Floor. Prehistoric and Roman antiquities found in Upper Austria; large collection of weapons; art-industrial objects; collection of musical instruments, including a piano presented by *Erard Frères* to Beethoven in 1803; *Room with Gothic furniture; Hall with ecclesiastical sculptures and paintings; Hall with peasants' costumes. In the banquet-hall are two large landscapes by *Obermüllner* (Celtic burial-ground at Hallstatt and View from Kreuzen near Grein). — *2nd Floor.* Extensive mineralogical and geological collections; relief-map of Upper Austria; picture gallery. — *Ground Floor.* Coins, seals, natural history specimens. — *Sunk Floor.* Weapons from the peasants' war, cannons; rustic tavern and dwelling-room, with interesting furniture. Objects in iron, tombstones, etc. — The building is surrounded by a garden; the gate, brought from the *Landhaus*, is a specimen of highly finished iron-work (end of the 17th cent.).

In the **PROMENADE** (Pl. D, 3), with its fine avenue of plane trees, to the right, are a monument to *Adalbert Stifter*, the poet (1805-68), by *Rathausky* (Pl. 15), and the *Landhaus* (Pl. 3), or *House of the Estates*, built in 1562, with a court surrounded by arcades. The beautiful marble portal and the Hall of the Estates date from the original building. Beside the portal is a marble bust of *Empress Elizabeth* (d. 1898). Opposite is the *Theatre* (Pl. 16).

From the Promenade the *Herren-Str.* and then (to the right) the *Baumbach-Str.* lead to the ***Marien-Dom** (Pl. D, 4), commenced in 1862 from the designs of *V. Statz* of Cologne (d. 1898) in the early-Gothic style, with a tower 425 ft. in height. The richly decorated choir is completed and used for service.

A good road ascends hence in windings, over the *Bauernberg*, to the (1½ M.) **Freinberg** (Pl. A, 5). The massive tower erected on the top by *Archduke Maximilian of Este* (d. 1864), the constructor of the fortifications of Linz (which have since been dismantled), with a small church added later, now belongs to the *Jesuits*. A good level road leads hence towards the N. to the (10 min.) ***Jägermayer** (Pl. A, 4; *Restaurant*; cab from Linz 3 K.), with pleasant grounds and several fine points of view. A beautiful panorama is obtained from the ***Franz-Josefs-Warte** (Pl. A, 3), a tower 66 ft. high, on the N. margin of the plateau (adm. 10h.): at our feet lie the Danube, the town, and its environs; to the S. stretches the chain of the Alps of Salzburg and Styria. Adjoining the tower is the inn *Zur Schönen Aussicht*. The *Jägermayer* is about 1 M. due W. from the bridge over the Danube. The direct route to it is by the *Schweizerhaus-Gasse* and the *Römer-Str.*; it is pleasanter,

though 20 min. longer, to follow the road on the bank of the river as far as the *Calvarienberg*, and to ascend thence direct through the wood.

The view from the **Pöstlingberg* (1762 ft.; electric tramway, see p. 86), on the left bank, 1 hr. to the N.W. of Urfahr, is still more extensive, and particularly fine by evening-light. The mountain-line (pretty views) ascends past the château of *Hagen* (now a brewery); to the right is the *Petrinum*, a seminary for boys. From the terminal station (1700 ft.) we ascend a few yards to the pilgrimage-church and the Hôtel-Restaurant. *Bergbahn* on the top (near it is the Restaurant *Jaglbauer*). Good panorama by *Edlbacher*.

From the *Pöstlingberg* a path provided with way-marks leads in 1½ hr. to the **Giselawarte* on the *Lichtenberg* (3039 ft.), a belvedere commanding an extensive view (inn). About 1 hr. farther is the small bath and summer-resort of *Kirschschlag* (2932 ft.). The *Giselawarte* may also be reached from *Linz* direct by several routes (marked) in about 3 hrs. — **St. Magdalena*, a pilgrimage-church (inn) ¾ hr. to the N. of Urfahr, is another admirable point of view (one-horse carr. there and back 7 K.), and may easily be combined with the *Pöstlingberg*. — The Cistercian abbey of *Wilhering* (p. 90), 4½ M. down the Danube, may be reached by the high-road or by a route through the *Kürnberger Forst*.

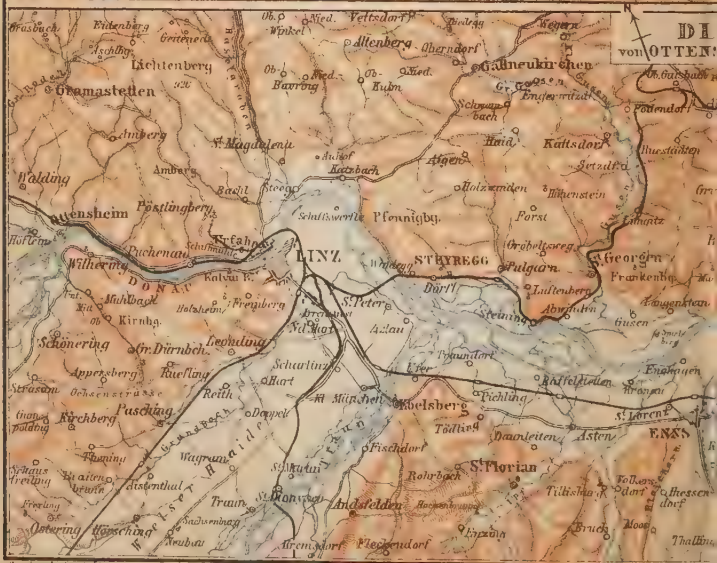
FROM URFahr (*Linz*) TO AIGEN-SCHLÄGL, 36 M., railway (*Mühlkreisbahn*) in 3¼ hrs. The train ascends the left bank of the Danube to (5½ M.) *Ottensheim* (p. 90), turns N.W. to (20½ M.) *Neufelden* in the valley of the *Grosse Mühl*, and then follows that stream. 22½ M. *Pürnstern* (above, to the right, the ruined château of *Pürnstern*). — 36 M. *Aigen* (1853 ft.; *Almersberger*) is a pretty village, enclosed by finely wooded hills. To the S. lies (¾ M.) the wealthy old Præmonstratensian abbey of *Schlägl*, with an interesting Gothic church and a considerable library.

FROM LINZ TO KLAUS-STEYRLING, 41 M., narrow-gauge railway (*Krems-talbahn*) in 3½ hrs. At (7½ M.) *Traun* the line crosses the *Traun* (p. 90), and at (10 M.) *Nettingsdorf* enters the smiling *Kremsal*. 12 M. *Nöstelbach* (with *Schloss Weissenberg* on a hill to the right); 20 M. *Unter-Rohr* (to *Bad Hall*, see below). — 22½ M. *Kremsmünster* (1085 ft.; **Kaiser Max*; *Sonne*), a prettily situated little town (1000 inhab.), with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in 777 by *Tassilo*, Duke of Bavaria. The present palatial structure dates from the 18th cent.; it contains a valuable library, a picture-gallery, and a cabinet of antiques with several rare curiosities (chalice of Duke *Tassilo*, of 777). In the lower floors of the lofty observatory, which is admirably fitted up, is an extensive natural history collection. — At (38½ M.) *Herndl* the line enters the valley of the *Steyr* and reaches its terminus at (41 M.) *Klaus-Steyrling* (1535 ft.; Bahnhof Hotel). Thence to *Stoder* and *Windisch-Garsten* (p. 183), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

From station *Unter-Rohr* (see above) a branch-line runs in 12 min. to *Bad Hall* (1230 ft.; *Marienhof*; **Erzherzog Karl*; *Süssmayer*; *Budapest*). a watering-place with springs impregnated with iodine. Kurhaus, baths, and colonnade, and a theatre and fine park. — From *Hall* a railway runs viâ *Pergern* in 1¾ hr. to (14 M.) *Steyr* (see p. 181 and *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

4. The Danube from Passau to Vienna.

STEAMBOAT to *Linz* twice daily in about 3½ hrs. (upstream ca. 9 hrs.), fares 5 K. 60 or 3 K. 40h.; from *Linz* to *Vienna* once daily in 9 (upstream 18) hrs.; fares for the descent 9 K. 40 or 5 K. 20, for the ascent 4 K. 70 or 3 K. 40h. Austrian custom-house examination at the landing-place in *Passau*. Passengers by the first morning steamer may embark the night before and sleep on board (berth 1 K. 50h., cabin 12 K.). — RAILWAY, see R. 3. Down stream the steamer is far preferable, as the railway touches the river between *Kemmelbach* and *Melk* only.







The scenery of the Danube is grander but less smiling than that of the Rhine, while the finest points are often rather far apart. The mountains are higher, and the banks are generally fringed with forest, or clothed with luxuriant pasture; but the population is poor and sparse, and there is an almost total absence of the busy traffic which characterizes the sister-river.

The names of the steamboat-stations are printed in bold type.

Passau, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*. — A beautiful retrospect of the town and environs is enjoyed immediately after starting. Below Passau the right bank belongs to Austria, and the left bank as far as *Engelhartzell* to Bavaria.

L. Erlau. — *R. Schloss Krempelstein*, 'on an abrupt cliff.

L. Obernzell or *Hafnerzell* (964 ft.; *Post*), with large quarries of graphite and an old château now occupied by the district authorities.

R. Viechtenstein; on the hill an old château, the property of Count Pachta. Farther on, the *Jochenstein* juts far into the river on the left, the ancient boundary between Bavaria and Austria. The present boundary is a wooded ravine on the left bank, a little lower down.

R. Engelhartzell (*Post*), prettily situated. Near it is *Engelszell*, once a Cistercian monastery, now owned by Count Pachta.

L. Ranriedl, an ancient mountain-castle, still inhabited; at the foot of the hill is the village of *Niederranna*.

R. Wesenufer, with a large wine-cellar hewn in the rock, formerly owned by the cathedral-chapter of Passau.

L. Marsbach, with the ancient tower of a mediæval castle.

R. Waldkirchen, a ruin on a pine-clad rock.

L. Hayenbach, or the *Kerschbaumer Schloss*, destroyed by Emp. Maximilian I., is seen a second time after a bend in the river.

The channel of the river now contracts to nearly half its former width, and is confined between precipitous wooded hills, 600-1000 ft. in height. This is one of the grandest parts of the river. At —

L. Obermühl, a pleasant village, the *Kleine Mühlbach* descends from a wooded ravine into the Danube.

L. Neuhaus, a handsome château on a lofty wooded height, the property of Herr von Plank. The Danube suddenly emerges on a broad plain shortly before we reach —

R. Aschach (*Adler; Niklas*), a small town extending picturesquely along the bank, with a château and park of Count Harrach. The *Pöstlingberg* (p. 88) comes into view; in clear weather the Styrian and Austrian Alps form the background towards the S. The view is soon concealed by the numerous islands, overgrown with underwood, between which the river flows.

From this point to Linz, and beyond it, the valley was the scene of many sanguinary encounters during the revolt of the peasantry of Upper Austria. In 1626 Aschach was the headquarters of the insurgents, where, as well as at Neuhaus, they had barricaded the Danube with chains to prevent the Bavarians from assisting Count Herberstein, the Austrian governor, who was shut up at Linz. — Railway to *Wels*, see p. 94.

About 1½ M. to the E., on the left bank of the Danube, are the favourite chalybeate baths of *Mühlacken* (**Kurhotel*, English landlady, pens. 6-10 K.), in well-wooded environs.

Perched on the hills to the right are the ruined castles of *Stauf* and *Schaumburg*.

L. *Landshag*, with a hunting lodge of Count Harrach.

R. *Brandstadt* is the station for ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Eferding* (rail. stat., see p. 94). To the left, in the distance, rises the *Pöstlingberg*.

L. *Ottensheim*, burned in 1899 (rail. stat., see p. 88). Château of Hr. von *Weissenegg*.

R. *Wilhering*, a Cistercian abbey (1146), with a pleasant garden. The church and conventual buildings date from the 18th century.

L. *Schloss Buchenau*. Then the *Pöstlingberg*, with its church. To the right, the *Calvarienberg*, with the *Jägermayer* rising above it. The steamer passes under the bridge and reaches —

R. *Linz* (see p. 86).

Below Linz the right bank of the river is flat. Fine retrospect of the town and environs. The steamer passes under the Linz and Budweis railway-bridge (p. 254).

R. *Zizelau*, at the influx of the *Traun*. Opposite to it —

L. *Steyregg*, partly concealed by a wooded island. Above it rises *Schloss Steyregg*, the seat of Count *Weissenwolf*. The steamer threads its way among numerous islands.

L. *Mauthausen* (*Post*), a small town, is the station for *Enns* (p. 86), $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the river. Railway to Grein, see below. *Schloss Pragstein* projects far into the stream. On the right the green *Enns* flows into the Danube, and retains its colour for a long distance. Below the village the steamboat passes under the bridge of the railway from St. Valentin to Budweis (p. 254).

R. *Wallsee* (905 ft.), a village on a hill, amidst fruit-trees, and the handsome *Schloss Wallsee*, with its lofty tower commanding a fine view, the property of Archduke Francis Salvator.

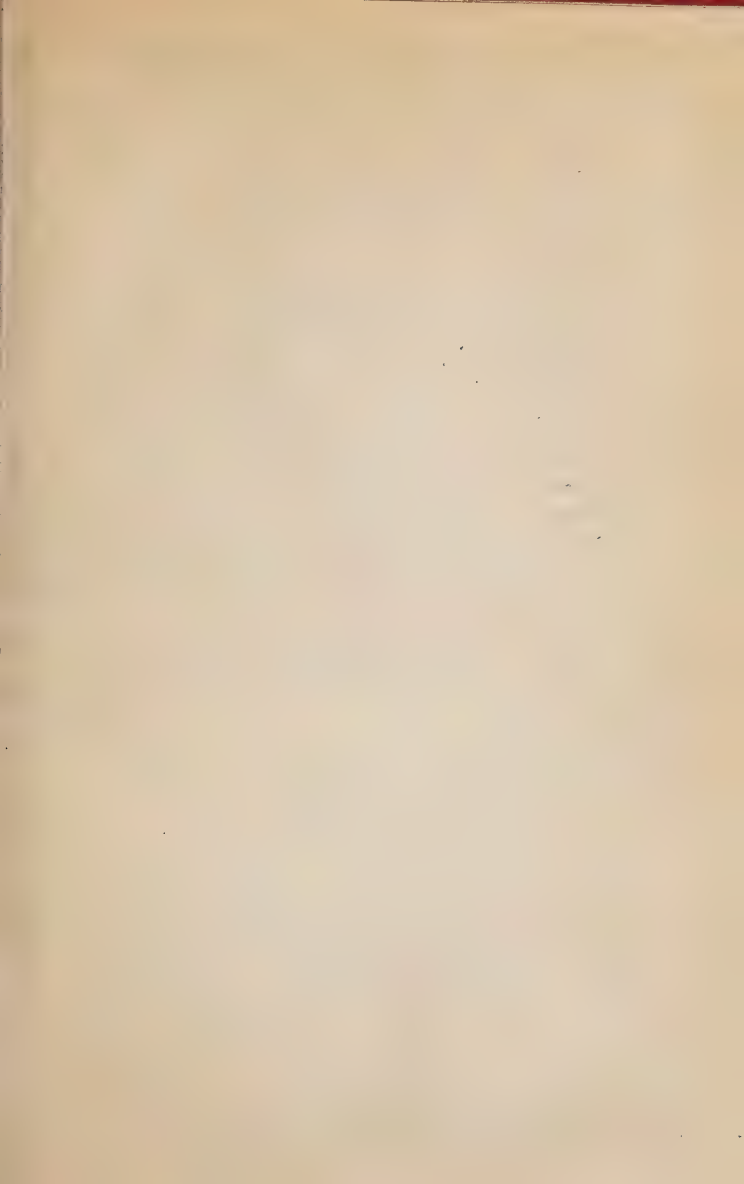
L. On an eminence, a little inland, *Schloss Clam*. Near —

R. *Ardagger* the Danube suddenly turns to the N. On the *Kollmitzberg* (1538 ft.), high above, is the pilgrimage-church of *St. Ottilia*. The channel contracts, and is flanked by lofty, wooded hills.

L. *Grein* (715 ft.; *Goldenes Kreuz*; *Goldene Ente*), a pretty little town, is commanded by the *Greinburg*, a castle of the Duke of Coburg. Railway via (19 M.) *Mauthausen* (see above) to ($23\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Valentin*, see p. 85.

On a hill 3 M. to the N.W. (omnibus 60h., carr. 6 K.) lies the hydro-pathic of *Kreuzen* (1570 ft.; pens. from 38, baths 12 K. weekly; closed in winter), finely situated, with pleasant grounds.

Ridges of rock projecting far into the stream here form the '*Greiner Schwall*' ('surging water'). The stream is divided by the large island of *Wörth*, on the N. side of which the main arm descends in rapids called the '**Strudel*' ('whirlpool', 'eddy'), 500 yds. long and 10-15 yds. in width. The steamer steers along the bank of the *Wörth*, at the N. end of which are the ruins of a castle and a ston-cross. Opposite, on the left bank, is the village of *Struden*, with the ruin of *Werfenstein* on an abrupt rock. A little lower the *Haus-*





N. D.

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(Asch)

Pöstl

Prinz

Artstetten

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stein, a lofty rock, crowned with a ruined tower, forms a new obstacle to the stream, causing the once dangerous *Wirbel* ('whirlpool'), now an ordinary rapid. At the end of the defile lies —

L. **St. Nicola**, with fine rocky scenery, a resort of artists.

L. **Sarmingstein**, with an old watch-tower.

R. **Freyenstein**, with a ruined castle. — L. **Isperdorf**, where the *Isperbach*, the boundary between Upper and Lower Austria, falls into the Danube.

R. **Donaudorf**, with a small château. Opposite, on a rock projecting into the river, rises —

— L. **Persenbeug**, a château of Archduke Otto.

R. **Ybbs** (*Lamm*; *Stadt Wien*), the Roman *Pons Isidis*. One of the two large buildings is a lunatic asylum, the other a poor-house, connected with that of Vienna. — The river forms a large bend. To the right is the mouth of the *Ybbs* (p. 85). To the S. a distant view is obtained of the Austrian Alps, with the *Oetscher*. At *Sarling*, on the right, the railway approaches the river (p. 85).

R. **Säusenstein**, on a rocky promontory.

L. **Marbach** (*Ochs*; *Adler*), a market-town. On the hill above it (1450 ft.; 1 hr.) rises the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Taferl* (Inn), commanding a fine view of the valley of the Danube, a great part of Lower Austria, and the Styrian and Austrian Alps. Opposite Marbach is the rail. stat. *Krummnussbaum* (p. 85). A little farther on the *Erlauf* falls into the Danube.

R. **Pöchlarn** (rail. stat.; *Goldenes Schiff*), the traditional residence of Rüdiger of Bechlaren, one of the heroes of the *Nibelungen-Lied*, who accorded a brilliant reception to Chriemhild on her journey to the land of the Huns. On the opposite bank is *Klein-Pöchlarn* and above it is *Schloss Artstetten* (p. 85). Farther down, the church of *Ebersdorf* on the left. The valley now expands. Near —

L. **Weitenegg** are the picturesque ruins of an old castle, said to have been erected by Rüdiger of Bechlaren. Below it is the little château of *Lubereck*.

R. **Melk**, or *Mölk* (rail. stat.; *Melker Hof*; *Ochs*; *Railway Hotel*), is a small town at the base of the rock on which stands a celebrated *Benedictine Abbey*, 188 ft. above the river, founded in 1089, re-erected in 1701-38, resembling a large palace rather than a monastery. The church, sumptuously fitted up with gilding and red marble, contains a famous organ. The library (30,000 vols., valuable incunabula, and MSS.) in its handsome saloon, and the picture-gallery, deserve a visit. The private chapel of the abbot contains the '*Melker Kreuz*', 2 ft. high, admirably executed in embossed gold, dating from 1363; the back is adorned with pearls and precious stones; the foot is of silver. Melk and Mautern, which lies farther down, are also mentioned in the *Nibelungen-Lied*. — The landing-place of the large steamers is 1 M. from the railway-station (p. 85). — Cable-ferry to the left bank (24 h. there and back).

Below Melk the Danube enters the *Wachau*, a sequestered dëile, many miles in length, noted for its scenery and its legends.

L. **Emmersdorf**, opposite the influx of the *Pielach* (p. 85). — R. *Schönbichl*, with a château of Count Beroldingen and a Servite monastery.

L. **Aggsbach**. Opposite, on a lofty rock, is the picturesque ruin of *Aggsstein*, once a dreaded robbers' castle. Below —

L. *Schwallenbach* the *Teufelsmauer* (devil's wall), a rocky ridge, extends from the river to the summit of the hill above.

L. **Spitz** (*Rössle*), a market-town with an ancient church and a ruined castle, is built around a vine-clad hill.

The **Jauerling* (3145 ft.), ascended from Spitz by a good bridle-path in 2½ hrs., commands a fine view of the Danube and the Austrian and Styrian Alps (view-tower and tourists' hut at the top).

R. **Arnsdorf**. — L. *St. Michael*. On the roof of the old church are placed seven hares made of clay, a quaint memorial of a snow-drift which once so completely covered the church that the hares ran over the roof.

L. *Wesendorf*. Then **Weissenkirchen** (*Löwe*).

Pleasant excursion by (4½ hr.) *Weinzierl* to (¾ hr.) the château of **Hartenstein* (Hydropathic), finely situated above the *Teufelskirche* ravine. We may then go through the *Kremstal* and past the ruin of *Hohenstein* to (2 hrs.) *Obermörsing* (Inn), whence a road leads through the gorges of the Krems to (6 M.) *Senftenberg*, with a ruined castle, and (4½ M.) *Krems* (see below).

R. **Rossatz**, a market-town and château. Opposite, on a rocky eminence, rise the ruins of the castle of —

L. **Dürrenstein* (680 ft.). In 1192-94, according to the tradition, Duke Leopold VI. kept Richard Cœur-de-Lion a prisoner here for 15 months, and here the faithful Blondel is said to have discovered his lost master. The village looks picturesque from the river; the modern Schloss of Prince Starhemberg, the old abbey, and the church are the chief buildings. A Warriors' Monument, by Schachner and Baumgartner, was erected here in 1905.

R. *Mautern*, the Roman *Mutinum Favianis*. An iron bridge, resting on six piers, connects Mautern with —

L. **Stein** (*Inn*), a town of 4300 inhab., with three churches. Near the bridge are the ruins of a castle destroyed by Matthew Corvinus in 1486, and on the *Frauenberg* the remains of another stronghold. The old town of **Krems** (*Hirsch*; *Hôt. Bahnhof*; pop. 12,700) is separated from Stein by the suppressed Capuchin monastery of *Und*. The *Municipal Museum* is interesting (open on Sun.).

FROM KREMS TO ABSDORF, 20 M., railway in 1 hr. — 5½ M. *Hadersdorf* (junction for *Sigmundsherberg*, p. 251). 9¼ M. *Wagram*, ½ hr. to the W. of which is **Schloss Grafenegg*, the property of the Duke of Ratibor, with a fine park and interesting stables. 20 M. *Absdorf* (p. 255).

From Krems to *St. Pölten*, see p. 84.

Below Krems the line to *St. Pölten* (p. 84) crosses the Danube. We now near the famous Benedictine abbey of *Göttweig*, founded in 1072, on a hill 856 ft. high, 3 M. from the Danube. The present

extensive buildings were erected in 1719. The portal of the church and the great staircase are very imposing. The abbey possesses a library with numerous incunabula and MSS., and collections of coins, antiquities, engravings, etc.

The left bank is now flat, and numerous islands again divide the stream. To the right, on the crest of the hill, rises the solitary church of *Wetterkreuz* (1207 ft.).

R. Hollenburg (772 ft.), with a château and park, and above it a ruined castle. The right bank also now becomes flat, and the scenery is uninteresting until Vienna is approached.

R. Traismauer, a very old village, not visible from the river, is mentioned in the *Nibelungen-Lied*. Near it the *Traisen* falls into the Danube. Then, **Zwentendorf**.

R. Tulln (*Hirsch*; *Löwe*), one of the oldest towns on the Danube, the *Comagenae* of the Romans, and the station of one of their river-fleets, is also mentioned in the *Nibelungen-Lied*. Beside the old church is an ancient Romanesque *Charnel-house. In the extensive plain here, the *Tullner Feld*, an army of 60,000 Germans and Poles assembled in 1683, and marched thence to aid the distressed Viennese against their Turkish besiegers. The Danube is here crossed by the *Staatsbahn* (p. 255).

From Tulln to *Herzogenburg* and *St. Pölten*, see p. 84; to *Abtsdorf-Hippersdorf* and *Krems*, see pp. 92, 255.

Below Tulln, as the *Wiener Wald* is approached, the scenery improves.

R. Greifenstein (*Schwarzer Bär*; *Hirsch*), with a fine ruined castle of Prince Liechtenstein, which attracts many visitors from Vienna (station on the *Staatsbahn*, p. 255). *Hadersfeld* (Inn), on the hill, from which pleasant forest-paths lead to *Klosterneuburg*, *Kierling*, etc., commands the whole valley of the Danube.

L. *Kreuzenstein, a castle concealed by trees, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, but restored and tastefully fitted up with old furniture, weapons, etc. by Count Wilczek.

R. Höflein, below which the river suddenly turns to the S. In the distance we observe the *Leopoldsberg* and the *Kahlenberg* (p. 76).

L. Korneuburg (548 ft.; *Goldenes Kreuz*), with 8300 inhab., lies in the plain, on the *Nordwest-Bahn* (p. 259). Along the bank extends the vine-clad *Bisamberg* (1180 ft.). In the distance glitter the domes of the great Augustine abbey of *Klosterneuburg*.

R. Klosterneuburg (p. 77). Below it the *Leopoldsberg* (p. 76) lies so close to the river as scarcely to leave room for the railway and the road. To the right, on a prominent spur, is the church of the *Leopoldsberg* (p. 76), at the foot of which, amidst vineyards, lies *Kahlenbergerdorf*.

R. Nussdorf (p. 75). The *Danube Canal* to Vienna diverges here to the right.

R. Vienna (560 ft.), p. 1.

5. From Linz to Salzburg.

77½ M. RAILWAY in 3-5½ hrs. (fares 10 K. 90, 6 K. 60, 3 K. 70 h.; express 15 K. 40, 9 K. 60, 5 K. 20 h.).

Linz, see p. 86. — 17 M. **Wels** (1026 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, with R.; **Höng's Hôtel Greif*; *Schwarzer Adler*; *Post*; *Kaiserin von Oesterreich*, at the station), an old town (12,200 inhab.) on the *Traun*, with a restored Gothic church and an old castle in which Emp. Maximilian I. died in 1519. The public archives and a collection of Roman antiquities may be visited. The town contains numerous borings, the gas issuing from which is used to heat and light the houses, as well as for motive power. The **Marienwarte*, on the *Rainberg* (1280 ft.; ½ hr.), commands a wide prospect.

FROM WELS TO SIMBACH, 56½ M., railway in 3½ hrs. — 5 M. *Haiding* (see below). — 18½ M. *Neumarkt-Kallham* (branch to *Schärding*, see below). 31½ M. **Ried** (*Hirsch*; *Löwe*), a thriving district-capital (570 inhab.) and the junction of the *Salzkammergut-Bahn* (*Schärding* to *Steinach*, see below). Beyond several unimportant stations the line crosses the *Inn* at the old town of (54½ M.) *Brannau* and at (55½ M.) *Simbach* it reaches the Bavarian frontier (*Rail. Restaurant*). From *Simbach* to *Munich*, 76 M., railway in 4½ hrs., see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

FROM WELS TO ASCHACH, 17½ M., railway in 1½ hr., viâ *Haiding* (see above), *Breitenbach*, and (12½ M.) *Eferding*. The last is one of the most ancient places in Upper Austria, where Chriemhild passed the night on her journey to the land of the Huns (*Nibelungen-Lied*, 21st Adventure). Beautiful early-Gothic church. — 17½ M. *Aschach*, see p. 89.

FROM WELS TO GRÜNAC, 29 M., railway in 2½ hrs., ascending the picturesque *Almtal*. From (9¼ M.) *Sattleit* branch-line to (10½ M.) *Unterrohr* (p. 88). — 29 M. *Grünau*. Pleasant excursion hence to the *Almsee*, 12 M. to the S., at the foot of the *Tote Gebirge*.

24 M. **Lambach** (1100 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms; *Schwarzes Rössl*), an old town (1600 inhab.) with a large Benedictine Abbey, founded in 1032.

FROM LAMBACH TO GMUNDEN, 17 M., narrow-gauge railway in 1½ hr., through the finely wooded *Trauntal*. Stations: 8 M. *Roitham*; 9 M. *Traunfall* (footpath to the **Traun Falls*, 1 M.; comp. p. 107); 10½ M. *Aichberg-Steyrermühle*, with a large paper-mill. — 17 M. *Gmunden*, see p. 105.

The line quits the *Traun* and enters the valley of the *Ager*. On the left, the *Traunstein* and the *Höllen-Gebirge*. — 34½ M. **Attnang-Puchheim** (1360 ft.; *Railway Hotel & Restaurant*), junction of the line to *Ischl* and *Aussee* (see p. 105).

FROM ATTNANG TO SCHÄRDING, 42 M., railway in 2½ hrs. — 7 M. *Manning-Wolfsegg*; 2 M. to the E. lies the small town of *Wolfsegg* (*Post*), charmingly situated on the slope of the *Hausruck*. Fine views from the *Schloss-Park* and the 'Schanze'. — 10½ M. *Holzleithen*; branch-line to *Thomasroith*, in a coal-mining district. The train penetrates the *Hausruck* by a tunnel 770 yds. long, and descends to (20½ M.) *Ried* (see above). The train approaches the *Inn* near (36½ M.) *Suben* and reaches (42 M.) *Schärding* (*Kreuz*), an old town on the right bank of the *Inn*. From *Schärding* to *Neumarkt*, see above; to *Passau* (*Ratisbon*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

To the left, the old château of *Puchheim*; in the background, the *Höllen-Gebirge*. — 37½ M. **Vöcklabruck** (1420 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Post*) is a pleasant little town on the *Ager*; on a height on the E. side stands the old Gothic church of *Schöndorf*.

FROM VÖCKLABRUCK TO THE ATTERSEE AND MONDSEE (for details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). RAILWAY to (7½ M.) *Kammer* in 38 min.; thence STEAMBOAT on the Attersee to *Unterach* six times daily in summer (1½-2 hrs.; fares 3 K. 20, 2 K. 10 h.); OMNIBUS from Unterach to (1½ hr.; 80 h.) *See*; and STEAMBOAT thence (ten times daily to *Scharfling* (in ½ hr.; 90 h.) and to *Mondsee* (in 1-1¼ hr.; 1 K. 80 h.). — The Attersee line diverges to the W. from the State Railway and skirts the winding *Ager*, which it finally crosses. — 7½ M. *Kammer* (*Hôt. Kammer, R. 2-5 K.; Hofwirt; Traube, etc.), a pleasant village with lake-baths, lies on a promontory at the N. end of the **Attersee* or *Kammersee* (1525 ft.). This lake, 12½ M. in length, 1-2 M. in breadth, and 660 ft. in depth, is the largest (17 sq. M.) in Austria, and is bounded by picturesque mountains at the S. end. The steamboat, leaving the quay near the railway-station, touches at several stations, including *Attersee* (Hôt. Attersee), at the foot of the *Buchberg* (2650 ft.), and *Steinbach* (Inn), whence a pleasant excursion in dry weather may be made to (3 hrs.) the *Langbath Lakes* (p. 107). The steamer next steers close to the precipitous rocks at the head of the lake, and halts at *Weissenbach* (*Post), whence a good road leads through the sequestered *Weissenbach-Tal* to (9 M.) *Mitter-Weissenbach* (p. 107; omnibus to Ischl daily, see p. 109). The steamer coasts the pine-clad *Breitenberg* to *Burgau* (*Loidl) and *Unterach* (**Goldnes Schiff*; **Mayer*), a summer-resort, beautifully situated at the mouth of the *See-Ache*, which descends from the Mondsee. The *Schafberg* (p. 104) may be ascended hence in 4-4½ hrs. (the finest route, recommended to experts; guide, advisable for the inexperienced, 6 K., from See on the Mondsee 4 K. 80 h.).

The road from Unterach to the Mondsee (path through the woods on the right bank preferable) follows the left bank of the Ache to (2¼ M.) the steamboat-station *See* (inn) at the E. end of the *Mondsee* (1570 ft.), a picturesque lake, 7 M. long and 1¼ M. broad, bounded on the S. by the imposing *Schafberg*. The steamboat calls at *Kreuzstein* and *Pichl* (*Hôt. Auhof) and then crosses to *Scharfling* (Hôt. *Scharfling*), on the E. bank, ½ M. from the railway-station of the same name (p. 105). The *Schafberg* (p. 104) may be ascended hence in 3½ hrs. (guide, 8 K., unnecessary). Beyond *Scharfling* the steamer hugs the S. shore to *Plomberg* (Hôt. *Plomberg*; railway-station, see p. 103) and then steers obliquely across the lake, with fine mountain views. — *Mondsee* (Post; *Krone*; *Traube*; *Adler*; *Königsbad*, on the lake), a thriving place (1500 inhab.), with a large church and a number of country-seats, prettily situated at the W. end of the lake, attracts numerous visitors in summer. Beautiful walks on the banks of the lake; fine survey from the (8 min.) *Marihilf Chapel*. — Narrow-gauge railway to *Salzburg* viâ *St. Lorenz*, see p. 103.

Beyond Vöcklabruck the train twice crosses the *Vöckla*, which falls into the Ager here. 45 M. *Redl-Zipf* (1550 ft.), with a large brewery; 50½ M. *Frankenmarkt* (1675 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). The railway quits the Vöckla and winds through the wooded hill-district forming the watershed between the Traun and the Inn. The highest point is stat. *Ederbauer* (1960 ft.). Near (58½ M.) *Rabenschwand-Oberhofen* the overhanging summit of the *Schafberg* is seen on the left. 62 M. *Steindorf* (1780 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction for (23½ M.) *Braunau* (p. 94). 63 M. *Neumarkt-Köstendorf*.

The *Tannberg* (2570 ft.; Inn with view-tower), 1 hr. from Neumarkt or from Weng, commands a superb view (path marked). Descent to (1½ hr.) *Mattsee* (see below).

Beyond (65½ M.) *Weng* the line skirts the pretty *Wallersee*, or *Lake of Seekirchen*. — 67 M. *Wallersee*. — 69 M. *Seekirchen* (1675 ft.; Railway Inn).

Diligence daily in 1¾ hr. to (8 M.) *Mattsee* (1650 ft.; *Igthraun*; *Stift*), charmingly situated on a neck of land between the *Ober-Trunsee* and

Nieder-Trumersee (the '*Mattseen*'); $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N.W. is the smaller *Grabensee*. The *Schlossberg* (1860 ft.; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) affords a good survey; and a still finer one is commanded by the *Buchberg* (2610 ft.; 1 hr.; key of the pyramid at a cottage near the top).

The train enters a wooded tract and crosses the ravine of the *Fischach* several times. 73 M. *Hallwang-Elizhausen*. We now turn to the S. into the valley of the *Salzach*; to the left, the rounded *Gaisberg*, to the right, the *Untersberg*, *Watzmann*, and the *Stauffen*. 75 M. *Berg-Mariaplain* (p. 102). — $77\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Salzburg*.

Salzburg. — **Arrival.** The STATE RAILWAY STATION is on the N. side of the town (Pl. D, 1), about 1 M. from the Stadt-Brücke (steam-tramway, see below). There are separate waiting-rooms (restaurant in each) for the trains to Austria (Vienna, Innsbruck) and for those to Bavaria (Rosenheim-Munich). — The SALZKAMMERGUT STATION (p. 103) faces the state railway station.

Hotels (often full in summer; rooms should be engaged in advance) *HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. a; D, 1), at the station, with lift and a large garden, R. 3-9, B. 1 K. 40 h., D. 4 K.; *HÔTEL BRISTOL (Pl. e; D, 3), Makart-Platz, R. 3-10 K.; *HÔTEL D'AUTRICHE (Pl. a; D, 3), Schwarz-Str., R. 3-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ K.; *HÔTEL NELBÖCK (Pl. b; D, 1), R. 2-6, B. 1 K. 20 h., D. 4-5 K.; *HÔTEL PITTER (Pl. l; D, 2), Westbahn-Str., R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 K.; HÔTEL-RESTAURANT MIRABELL (Pl. m; D, 3), near the theatre, with garden, R. 3-4 K.; KAISERIN ELISABETH (Pl. e; D, 1), near the station, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 K. — In the town, on the left bank: GOLDNES SCHIFF (Pl. d; E, 4), Residenz-Platz, R. 2-4 K.; GOLDENE KRONE (Pl. f; D, 3), GOLDNER HIRSCH (Pl. j; D, 4), MÖDLHAMER (Pl. n; D, 4), GOLDNES HORN (Pl. o; D, 4), all in the Getreidegasse; STIEGLBRÄU (Pl. z; C, 3), Gstättergasse. On the right bank: ZUM STEIN (Pl. h; D, E, 3), on the *Salzach*, R. 2-3 K.; GÄBLERBRÄU (Pl. i; D, 3), TRAUBE (Pl. k; D, 3), RÖMISCHER KAISER (Pl. s; D, 3), TIGER (Pl. t; E, 3) moderate; BERGERBRÄU (Pl. w; D, 3), Linzergasse 17; KREBS (Pl. x; D, 2), Mirabell-Platz; ZUM WOLF-DIETRICH (Pl. y; E, 2), Wolf-Dietrich-Str. 16; STEINLECHNER, Aigner-Str., $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station. — PENSION JUNG, near the station; KOLLER'S HÔTEL GARNI (see below), Linzergasse, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 K.

Cafés. *Tomaselli*, Ludwig-Victor-Platz; *Lobmaier*, Universitäts-Platz. On the right bank: *Café Bazar*, Schwarz-Str.; *Corso*, Gisela-Quai; *Koller*, Linzergasse (see above); *Central*, Schwarz-Str. — **Confectioner.** *Fürst*, Ludwig-Victor-Platz.

Restaurants. **Kurhaus* (see p. 100; concerts in the evening); *Mirabell*, see above; *Wiener Küche*, Franz-Josef-Str. 7; *Railway Restaurant*. — WINE in *St. Peter's Stiftskeller* (Pl. D, 4; p. 98); at *Schüder's* Linzergasse 15, and *Keller's*, in the Getreidegasse; at the *Tiger*, *Mohren*, etc. — BEER at the *Sternbräu-Garten*, Getreidegasse; *Stieglkeller*, Gstättergasse 8, with view; *Schanzkeller* outside the Kajetaner-Tor, with view; *Mödlhamerkeller*, outside the Klausen-Tor, also with view; *Augustiner-Bräustübl*, at Mülln (quaint rooms; not open till 3 p.m.).

Baths. *Kurhaus* (p. 100), with baths of every kind. *Municipal Baths* in the Brodhäusl-Au near the Carolinen-Brücke (Pl. G, 4). *Wasserheil-Anstalt Parsch* (p. 101), with swimming-bath, restaurant, etc. *Swimming Baths*, near Schloss Leopoldskron, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S.W. (p. 102). *Mud*, *Pine-cone*, and *Peat Baths* at the *Ludwigsbad* and the *Marienbad*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the town (omnibus from the Goldene Horn); at *Bad Kreuzbrüchl*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.W., near Leopoldskron (omnibus from the Collegien-Platz at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.).

Cabs. From the station into the town, with luggage, 1 K. 20 h. (or two horses) 2 K.; at night 1 K. 80 or 3 K. 20 h. — By time: half-a-day 6 K. 80 h. or 10 K.; whole day 12 or 18 K. — To *Berchtesgaden*, see p. 112. — To *Aigen*, *Marienbad*, *Heilbrunn*, or *Klesheim*, and back, 2 K. 60 h. or 4 K., every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. of waiting 40 or 60 h.; tolls and fees included.

Steam Tramway (Localbahn) from the railway-station through the town every 2 hrs. in the afternoon, hourly in the forenoon to (53 min.) *St. Leon-*

SALZBURG

1 : 17,550

100 200 300 400 500 600

Stat. Meter.
Lokalbahn

1. Botanischer Garten. . . D.4.
2. Bürgerschule. . . D.3.
3. Hofbräuerei. . . E.4.
4. Kapitelschwemme. . . E.4.
- Kirchen u. Klöster :
- Augustiner-Kloster und
- 5 Augustiner-Kirche. . . C.2.
- Benediktiner-Abtei und
- 6 Kreuzgang. . . E.4.
- 7 Bürgerspitalkirche. . . D.4.
- 8 Dreifaltigkeitskirche
und Seminar. . . D.3.
- 9 Franziskaner-Kloster
und Kirche. . . D.4.
- 10 Kapuziner-Kirche. . . E.F.4.
- 11 Kapuziner-Kloster
und Kirche. . . E.3.
- 12 Kollegienkirche. . . D.4.
- 13 Loreto-Kloster u. Kirche. D.2.
- 14 Protestantische Kirche. C.2.3.
- 15 St. Erhardspitalkirche. F.4.5.
- 16 St. Margarethenkapelle. E.4.
- 17 St. Michaelskirche. . . E.4.
- 18 St. Peterstiftskirche. D.E.4.
- 19 St. Sebastianskirche. E.2.3.
- 20 Ursuliner-Kloster
und Kirche. . . C.3.
- 21 Ursulinerinnen-Kloster
und Kirche (Nonnberg) E.F.4.
- 22 Kollegium-Gebäude. . . D.4.
- 23 Landtags-Gebäude
(Chiemseehof). . . E.4.
- Leichenhof St. Peter. . . E.4.
25. " " St. Sebastian. E.2.
- 26 Mariensäule. . . E.4.
- 27 Mozarts Geburtshaus u. Mus. D.4.
- Mozarts Standbild. . . E.4.
29. " " Wohnhaus. . . D.3.
- 30 Mutterhaus. . . C.2.
- 31 Pferdeschwemme. . . D.4.
- 32 Post u. Telegraph. . . E.4.
- 33 Rathhaus. . . D.3.
- 34 Regierung u. Landgericht. E.4.
- 35 Sommer-Reitschule. . . D.4.
- 36 Theater. . . D.3.

-- Durchgänge



A

B Ludwigsbad Leopoldskron C

hard (p. 112). The stations within the town are: *Fünfhäus*, *Kurhaus*, *Bazar*, *Mozartsteg*, and *Aeussere Stein* (branch to *Parsch*, p. 101), beyond which the line crosses the *Carolinen-Brücke* to (2 M.) *Innere Nonntal*. Thence to (8 M.) *St. Leonhard*, see p. 112. Fares 1 K. 20 or 80 h.; return-tickets are valid only on day of issue.

Tramway from the station every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. viâ the *Stadt-Brücke* to the *Residenz-Platz* and the *Kapitel-Platz*, and from the *Residenz-Platz* viâ the *Mozart-Platz* and *Quaigasse* to *Nonntal*. — **CABLE TRAMWAY** to the fortress, see p. 99. — **LIFT** to the *Mönchsberg*, see p. 100.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 32; E, 4), in the *Residenz-Platz*, entrance to the right, by the guard-house.

Art Exhibition in summer at the *Künstlerhaus* (p. 100). — Permanent Exhibition of Industrial Art in the *Mirabell-Schloss* (p. 100).

Money Changers. *Spängler*, Mozart-Platz 4; *Berger*, Getreidegasse. — *Strangers' Information Office* (Auskunfts-Bureau), in Höllriegl's bookshop, Sigmund-Haffnergasse 10, and at Ludwig-Victor-Platz 7.

English Church Service in the German Protestant Church at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Salzburg (1350 ft.), the ancient *Juvavum*, was once the capital of the wealthiest and most powerful ecclesiastical principality in S. Germany, which was secularised in 1802 and converted into a temporal electorate. It afterwards became Austrian, then Bavarian, and finally, in 1816, Austrian again. The town (33,400 inhab.; 500 Prot.) is now the seat of an archbishop and of the government and law-courts of the province. Few German towns can compare with Salzburg for beauty of situation. The town lies on both banks of the *Salzach*, bounded by the abrupt castle-hill and the *Mönchsberg* on the left bank, and by the *Capuzinerberg* on the right bank. Frequent fires have left few mediæval buildings here. Most of the principal edifices were built by the splendour-loving archbishops in the 17th and 18th centuries.

The older part of the town is on the left bank of the *Salzach*, its central point being the *Residenz-Platz* (Pl. E, 4), in the middle of which is the handsome ***Residenz-Brunnen** (Pl. 3), 46 ft. in height, executed in 1664-80 by *Ant. Dario*. Each of the horses and figures of Atlas is hewn out of a single block of marble. At the summit a Triton spouts water out of a horn. On the W. side of the Platz rises the spacious **Residenz**, or Imperial Palace (Pl. D, E, 4), erected in 1592-1724, and now partly occupied by Grand-Duke Ferdinand IV. of Tuscany. Opposite to it is the **Neugebäude** (1588), including the *Government Buildings*, *Law Courts* (Pl. 34), and *Post and Telegraph Offices* (Pl. 32), with a small tower containing a set of chimes, which play at 7, 11, and 6 o'clock (names of the tunes on a tablet on the Palace). On the S. side is the ***Cathedral** (Pl. E, 4), erected in 1614-28 by *Santino Solari* in the late-Renaissance style, with florid stucco ornamentation. A chapel to the left of the entrance contains a ***Font** in bronze, dating from 1321; while the chapels of the aisles have modern pictures by Glötzle. The treasury of the cathedral is worth seeing (apply to the verger, in the transept to the right). — In the Dom-Platz, on the W. side of the cathedral, rises a *Column of the Virgin*. in lead, by Hagenauer (1771).

***Mozart's Statue** (Pl. 28), in bronze, by *Schwanthaler*, erected in 1842, adorns the Mozart-Platz (to the E.). The house in which the great composer (1756-91) was born, No. 7 Getreidegasse (Pl. 27), contains the interesting **Mozart Museum** on the third floor (MSS., portraits, piano, etc.; adm. 1 K.).

On the S. side of the cathedral is the *Kapitel-Platz*, with its handsome marble horse-trough (1732; Pl. 4). On the left side of this Platz is the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (Pl. E, 4).

Nearly opposite, in the S.W. corner of the Platz, is the entrance to the **Burial Ground of St. Peter** (Pl. E, 4), the oldest in Salzburg. The vaults hewn in the rock and adjoining the *Chapels of St. Maximus* and *St. Gertrude* are interesting. The former chapel, the most ancient Christian shrine in Salzburg, is, according to the legend, the spot whence St. Maximus and his companions were cast down in 477 by the pagan Heruli. The late-Gothic ***Church of St. Margaret** (Pl. 16) in the centre of the burial-ground was erected in 1483 and restored in 1864. *Abbot Johann Staupitz* (d. 1524), the friend of Luther, is interred in the *Chapel of St. Veit*. The *Church of St. Peter* (Pl. 18), a Romanesque edifice of 1131, badly restored in 1754, contains a poor monument to the composer *Michael Haydn* (d. 1806), brother of the more celebrated Joseph Haydn, and the tombstone of St. Rupert (d. 718). — The *Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter* (Pl. 6) contains a library of 70,000 vols., with a collection of incunabula and ancient MSS., an interesting treasury and archives (visitors admitted, generally at 1 p.m., by permission obtained at the gate, to the left of the church-door). — At the N. entrance to the burial-ground is the *Stiftskeller* (p. 96; good wine).

In the vicinity is the **Franciscan Church** (Pl. 9), of the 13th cent., with a fine Romanesque S. portal, and an elegant Gothic tower, restored in 1866. The interior is in the transition style, disfigured with later additions. The hexagonal choir borne by columns, with its net-work vaulting and its series of chapels, dates from the end of the 15th century. On the high-altar, a **Madonna*, in wood, by M. Pacher (1480). In the *Franciscan Monastery* opposite a performance is given daily at 10.30 a.m. (ladies not admitted) on the 'Pansymphonicum', an instrument invented by Father Singer, one of the monks (d. 1882).

Adjoining are the stables of the former prince-bishops, now a cavalry-barrack, and the **Summer Riding School** (Pl. 35; adm. 20 h.), with three galleries hewn in the rock. The *Winter Riding School* has a ceiling-painting of a tournament (1690).

On the N. side of the barracks, in the *Universitäts-Platz*, is a horse-trough (Pl. 31) with a group of horse-tamers by *Mandl* (1670). Thence to the W. runs the ***Neuthor**, a tunnel 150 yds. long, hewn in 1765-67 through the conglomerate rock (breccia) of the *Mönchsberg*, leading to the suburb of Riedenburg. Beyond it rises a statue of St. Sigismund, by *Hagenauer*, in memory of Archb. Sigismund,

the constructor of the tunnel, a medallion of whom has been placed at the end of the tunnel next the town. There is a small stalactite cavern about 200 yds. to the left of the exit (20 h.). — In the Universitäts-Platz rises the **Collegiumkirche** (Pl. 22; D, 4), a handsome baroque edifice with a lofty dome, built in 1696-1707 from plans by *Fischer von Erlach*.

On the Franz-Joseph-Quai is the valuable ***Museum Carolino-Augusteum** (Pl. D, 3; adm. 1 K., on Sun. 60 h.; daily in summer, 8-1 and 2-6, Sun. and Thurs. in winter, 1-4; good light necessary).

GROUND FLOOR. In the *Vestibule* are a handsome bronze fountain of the 17th cent. and the arms of several archbishops in stone. The *Lapidarium* contains Roman mosaic pavements, milestones, monuments, etc. — **FIRST FLOOR.** In the *Hall of Industry* are works of the art-handicrafts and a Guild Room, with master-works. *Music Room*, with a fine collection of musical instruments of the last three centuries. *Hall of Antiquities*, with prehistoric and Roman bronzes, etc. *Weapon Saloon*: weapons of the last three centuries. *Mediaeval Kitchen*; *Study*; *State Room* of the time of the Thirty Years' War; *Hunting Room*; *Women's Apartment*, with bay windows and old paintings on glass; *Dining Room*; *Romanesque Chapel and Sacristy*, fitted up in the Gothic style; *Gothic Hall*; *Rococo Room*; *Renaissance Hall*. — **SECOND FLOOR.** *Work Room* of 1606, from the Pongau. *Library*. *Collection of Documents, Seals and Coins*. *Keil's Relief Map of Salzburg and the Salzkammergut*, a large and carefully executed work, completed by *Pelikan*. *Picture Saloon*. *Collection of Costumes*.

The houses of the adjacent *Gstättengasse* (Pl. C, 3; electric lift to the Mönchsberg, see p. 100) cling to the side of the Mönchsberg like swallows' nests. The *Klausen-Tor* was formerly the termination of this part of the town, lying between the hill and the river, which is now bordered by the broad *Franz-Josefs-Quai*, planted with trees. Beyond the gate is the iron *Franz-Karl-Gehbrücke* (foot-bridge).

Above the town, on the S.E. point of the Mönchsberg, rises the fortress of ***Hohen-Salzburg** (1780 ft.), now reached in 2 min. by a CABLE RAILWAY, starting in the *Festungsgasse*, close to St. Peter's Cemetery (Pl. E, 4; fare 60, up and down 80, including admission to the fortress and the view-tower 1 K. 20 h.). The railway is 200 yds. long and ascends at a gradient of 58:100. Halfway up is the station *Mönchsberg*, adjoining the restaurant *Zur Katz* (approach to the Mönchsberg, see p. 100). Farther on the train penetrates the wall of the fortress by a tunnel and reaches the upper station in the *Hasengraben* (Restaurant). The *View Tower* (82 ft. high; platform 560 ft. above the town) commands a splendid ***Panorama** extending from the Gaisberg to the Sonntagshorn, with the town in the foreground and the Bavarian plain to the N. The fortress, now used as barracks, was founded in the 11th cent. and extended at different periods; the greater part of the present imposing pile dates from 1496-1519. The *Church of St. George* in the castle-yard, erected in 1502, contains statues of the Twelve Apostles in red marble. On the exterior is a relief, representing the founder, Archb. Leonhard (d. 1519). The *Goldene Stube* contains a fine Gothic stove of 1501.

The ***Mönchsberg** (1645 ft.), a wooded hill about 1½ M. in length, bounding the town on the W., affords charming walks with

beautiful views. An *Electric Lift* (200 ft.; fare 40, down 20. up and down 50 h.) ascends every 10 min. from Gstättingasse 13 (Pl. C, 3) to the top of the plateau (**Restaurant*, with frequent concerts). The *Belvedere* (20 h.), 360 ft. above the Salzach, commands a splendid panorama, more picturesque, though less extensive, than that from the fortress. The view of the town, overhung by the fortress, is especially attractive. — Forest-paths lead hence to the S. to the *Bürgerwehrsöller* (Restaurant), to the W. to the **Restaurant St. Hubertus*, below the *St. Johann-Schlösschen* (now the Villa Paschkoff), and to other points.

The easiest approach to the Mönchsberg leads from the station *Mönchsberg*, on the cable-railway (p. 99), through an archway under the *Restaurant Katz* (fine view, see p. 99) and past the *Ludwigs-Fernsicht* and the *Villa Freyburg*. — The most direct footpath from the town to the Mönchsberg is by a flight of 283 steps near the Summer Riding School (p. 98).

The E. spur of the hill, below the fortress, is the **Nonnberg** (Pl. E, F, 4), so called from a Benedictine nunnery situated here. The Gothic *Convent Church* (founded 1009, restored in the 15th cent.), possesses a fine winged altar-piece, beautiful stained glass (15th cent.), a crypt with interesting columns, and in the tower ancient frescoes. The cloisters, dating from the end of the 11th cent., are the oldest now extant in Germany (no admission). Charming view from the parapet. — Outside the Kajetaner-Tor, on the Salzach, is the *Künstlerhaus* (Pl. F, 4), for exhibitions of art (p. 97).

The Salzach is crossed in the middle of the town by the iron *Stadt-Brücke*. In the 'Platzl', near the bridge, on the right bank of the Salzach, is (Pl. 30) the *House of Paracelsus*, the celebrated physician (d. 1541), indicated by his effigy. In the Makart-Platz is *Mozart's House* (Pl. 29; see p. 98); opposite is the *Theatre* (Pl. 36; D, 3), a handsome rococo building by Fellner & Hellmer (1893). Farther on, in the Mirabell-Platz, stands the **Mirabell-Schloss** (Pl. D, 2), erected in 1606 by Archbishop Wolf-Dietrich, rebuilt after a fire in 1818, and now the property of the town. The staircase is adorned with sculptures by Raph. Donner. The Mirabell-Schloss contains a geological-mineralogical collection of 20,000 specimens (open Wed. 1-4 and Sun. 10-1), and a permanent industrial exhibition (p. 97). Behind the château lies the *Mirabell Garden* (also entered from the Makart-Platz), laid out in the old French fashion, with fountains, marble statues, etc., and connected with the Kur-Garten by the *Mirabell Steps*.

Adjoining Schloss Mirabell on the N. is the well-kept **Kurgarten**, containing a *Kurhaus* and *Bath House* (Restaurant; concerts, see p. 96). A building in the park contains *Sattler's Cosmorama* and *Panorama of Salzburg* (adm. 40 h.). — To the W., on the Elisabeth-Quai, is the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 14), a Romanesque edifice by Götz (1867). — In front of the station is a tasteful marble statue of the *Empress Elizabeth* (d. 1898), by E. Hellmer (1901).

Above the Stadt-Brücke (p. 100) on the right bank of the Sal-

zach the *Gisela Quay*, with a monument to the Stadtholder Count *Sigmund Thun* (d. 1897), by *Breitner*, and the iron *Mozartsteg* (foot-bridge), extends to the *Carolinen-Brücke* and the **Franz-Josef-Park** in the *Brodhüsel-Au* (Pl. G, 4), the 'Prater' of Salzburg.

In the *Linzer-gasse* on the right bank, about 200 paces from the *Stadt-Brücke*, opposite the *Gablerbräu Inn*, and recognisable by its large stone portal (r.), is the entrance to the **Capuzinerberg* (2130 ft.). The *Capuchin Monastery* (Pl. 11) is reached in 8-10 min. by a 'Route de Calvaire', with 225 steps, or by the *Capuzinerstiege* (*Steingasse* 9; also with steps). At the top visitors ring at the gate (2h.) and enter the park. On the left, brought hither from Vienna, stands the '*Mozart-Häuschen*', in which Mozart completed the opera of '*Zauberflöte*' in 1791 (adm. 20h.). In front of it is a bronze bust of Mozart by *Hellmer*. We ascend hence through the wood by about 500 steps more. After 10 min. a finger-post on the left indicates the way to the '*Aussicht nach Bayern*', whence we survey the new town on the right bank and the railway-station in the foreground, to the right *Maria-Plain*, to the left *Mülln*, in the centre the *Salzach* stretching far into the plains of Bavaria. About 2 min. farther on another direction-post shows the way (diverging from the straight path to the restaurant) to the (5 min.) '*Stadt-Aussicht*' (1985 ft.), the finest point on the *Capuzinerberg* (pavilion): admirable *View of the town and fortress, the *Hochstauffen*, *Sonntagshorn*, *Latten-Gebirge*, *Untersberg*; *Hohe Göll*, *Pass Lueg*, and *Tennen-Gebirge*. In 5 min. more we reach the *Francisci Schloßl*, or *Capuziner Schloßl* (Restaurant), 780 ft. above the *Salzach*, and commanding a view towards the E. and S. A path leads hence down the hill on the side farthest from the town, which we regain through the *Linzer-gasse*.

The **Gaisberg* (4220 ft.), 3 hrs. to the E., is the finest point of view near Salzburg. A *ZAHNRADBAHN*, or rack-and-pinion railway, ascends to the summit from *Parsch* (1410 ft.), reached by the *Staatsbahn* (p. 117) in 6 min., or by the steam-tramway (p. 97) in 15-20 min., or by $\frac{1}{4}$ hr's. walk from the *Carolinen-Brücke* (Pl. F, 4) viâ the *Aigen* and *Gaisberg* road. Opposite the station is the *Post Hôtel*; to the left, higher up, *Dr. Breyer's Hydropathic Establishment* (*Wasserheil-Anstalt*, p. 96). The ascent by the railway, which is $2\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length, with a maximum gradient of 25:100, takes about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares, up 4 K. 8h., return-ticket 6 K. 12h.). The line ascends on the S.W. side of the hill, passing the station of *Judenberg-Alp* (2415 ft.), to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the *Zistel-Alp* (3270 ft.; Restaurant), and then mounts in a wide curve towards the E., through cuttings in the rock, to the terminal station (4190 ft.). A few paces to the W. is the *Hôtel Gaisbergspitze* (R. 3-4 K.), on the N.W. brink of the plateau, commanding a charming view of Salzburg. The *View from the summit (4220 ft.; 5 min.) embraces the Salzburg Alps and the plain, in which seven lakes may be descried.

Aigen, a château and park of Prince Schwarzenberg, at the foot of the Gaisberg, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. of Salzburg, merits a visit (railway-station, see p. 117). At the entrance to the grounds ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station) is a **Hotel & Restaurant*, with a shady terrace. Those who are pressed for time may obtain a guide here (60 h.). The *Kanzel* is the finest point.

About $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. above Aigen is Count Platz's château of **St. Jakob am Thurn** (1700 ft.; Restaurant), an excellent point of view ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from stat. *Elsebethen*, p. 117). From the 'Aussicht', 5 min. from the château, we enjoy a view of the mountains and the plain of the Salzach, most picturesquely grouped.

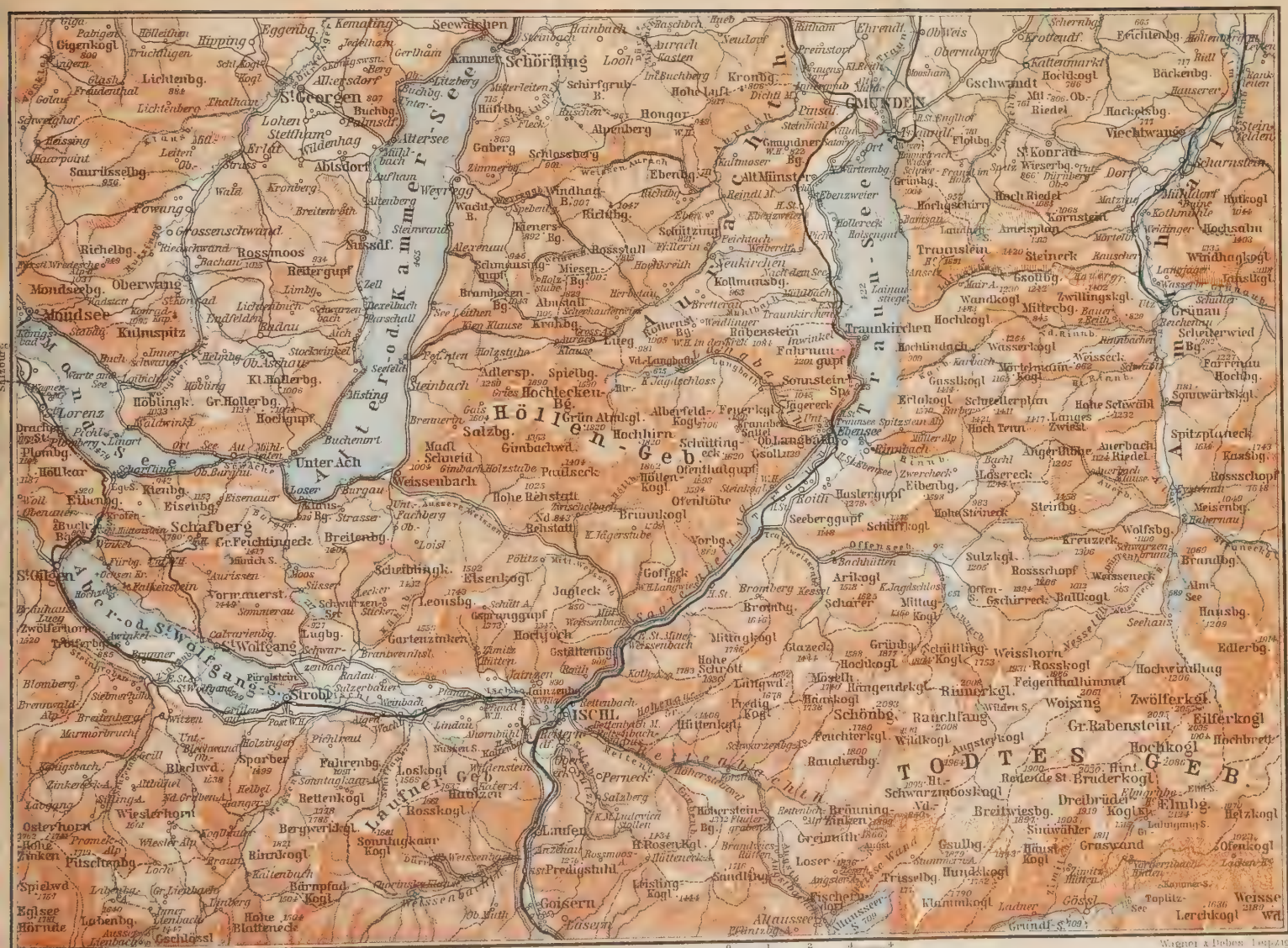
The imperial château of **Hellbrunn**, 3 M. to the S. of Salzburg (steam-tramway, see p. 96), with garden and fountains in the style of the 17th and 18th cent., was built by Archbp. Marcus Sittich in 1613 and is adorned with frescoes by Mascagni and others (1615). Adm. to the garden (*Restaurant) free; to the château and the fountains 20 h. The flower-garden is adjoined by the *Park*. Ascending the wooded hill to the right, we pass the *Monats-Schlösschen* (so called because built in a single month) and arrive at (10 min.) the *Stadt-Aussicht*, commanding a fine view of Salzburg. Thence through wood to (10 min.) the *Watzmann-Aussicht*, on the other side of the hill, from which the Watzmann is seen to great advantage. On our way back we descend to the right, after 5 min., to the 'Steinerne Theater', hewn in the rock, where pastorals and operas used to be performed before the archbishops. We then return by the drive, skirting the hill to the left. — About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Hellbrunn, on the road to Hallein, is the Gothic château of **Anif** (Count Arco-Steppberg), with a fine park (steam-tramway, see p. 112).

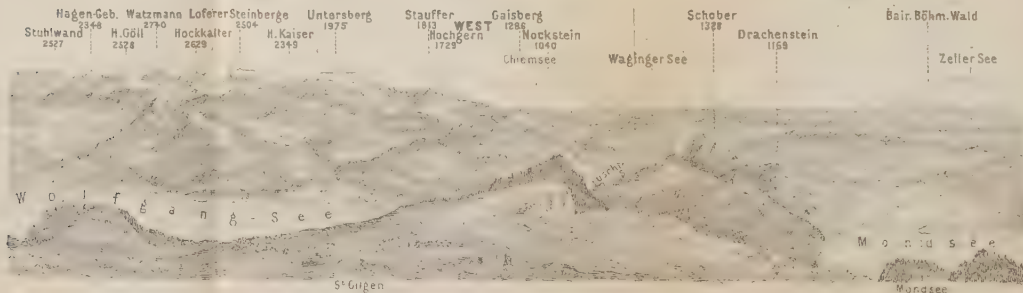
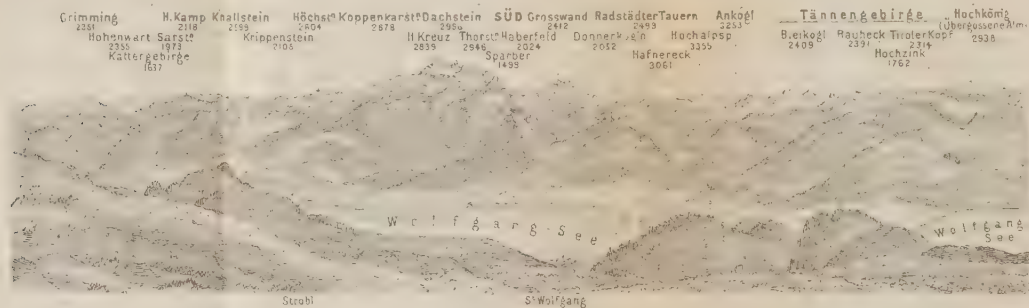
About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of Salzburg (steam-tramway to Nonntal, p. 97) is the château of **Leopoldskron**, with a large pond and *Swimming Bath* (p. 96; restaurant; rowing and sailing boats). From this point the extensive *Leopoldskroner Moos* stretches southwards to the base of the Untersberg. On the 'Moos-Strasse', which traverses the moor to Glaneck, are a group of 200 houses inhabited by peat-cutters, and the 'Moos-Bäder' or peat-baths. The *Ludwigsbad* is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Leopoldskron, and the *Marienbad* $1\frac{1}{4}$ M.

From *Grödig* (steam tramway from Salzburg in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; p. 112) a marked path leads to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr) *Rosittenwirt* and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Kugel-Mühle Inn*, whence a carriage-road ascends by the falls of the *Glan* to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the *Fürstenbrunnen* (1950 ft.). In the vicinity are the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Quarries* which yield the beautiful Untersberg marble (Restaurant *Fürstenbrunn*).

To the N. ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.), on the right bank of the Salzach, rises the conspicuous and handsome pilgrimage-church of **Maria-Plain** (1720 ft.), erected in 1634. The *View from the parapet is the most extensive in the vicinity of Salzburg, but is partially intercepted by trees. Evening-light most advantageous.

The **Untersberg**, the most conspicuous mountain in the environs of Salzburg, culminates in the *Geiereck* (5910 ft.), the *Salzburger Hochthron* (6080 ft.), and the *Berchtesgadener Hochthron* (6470 ft.). The mountain is usually ascended from Grödig (see above; guide necessary). The path leads viâ the *Rosittenwirt* (see above) and the ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Upper Rositten-Alp* (deserted) to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Untersberg-Haus* (5410 ft.; inn), whence the *Geiereck* may be ascended in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; thence to the *Salzburger Hochthron*, the finest point of view, in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. A visit to the *Kolowrats-Höhle*, a cavern containing fantastic ice-formations, now easily accessible, may be made in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Upper Rositten-Alp.





PANORAMA VOM SCHAFBERG.

6. From Salzburg to Ischl. Aber-See. Schafberg.

40 M. SALZKAMMERGUT-LOKALBAHN (narrow-gauge railway) in 3-3½ hrs. (first class 8 K. 50, third class 4 K. 30 h.). This is an attractive excursion, with which the charming visit to *St. Wolfgang* and the **Schafberg* may be combined (4-5 hrs. more; the steamer should in that case be joined at *Lueg*, p. 103).

Salzburg, see p. 96. The station of the *Salzkammergut* line is opposite the State Railway Station (p. 96). For a time the line runs parallel to the *Linz* railway, with the *Untersberg*, *Hohe Göll*, *Gaisberg*, and *Nockstein* to the right. Beyond (1¼ M.) *Itzling* we ascend gradually amid wood-clad hills to (6 M.) *Eugendorf-Kalham* (1830 ft.). The train then crosses the upland plain, with its meadows and farms. 8 M. *Kraiwiesen*. Beyond (10 M.) *Enzersberg* (2040 ft.) we descend in windings, crossing the *Fischbach*. — 13 M. *Thalgau* (1785 ft.), a prettily situated little town on the *Fuschler Ach*. To the E. rise the *Schober*, *Drachenstein*, *Schafberg*, and *Höllen-Gebirge*. — 17½ M. *St. Lorenz* (1600 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*) is the junction of the branch-line (2½ M., in 10 min.) to *Mondsee* (see p. 95).

Near (19 M.) *Plomberg* the train reaches the lovely *Mondsee* (p. 95), into which the *Schafberg* descends abruptly on the right. We ascend gradually (tunnel), first on the open hill-side and then through wood, and turn to the right through a tunnel 105 yds. long. — 20 M. *Scharfling* (1770 ft.); the village (p. 95) lies below to the left (½ M.). — Farther on the line is carried along the slopes by rock-cuttings and two tunnels, one of which, the *Eibenberg Tunnel* (1900 ft.), is ¼ M. long. Beyond the wood-girt *Krotensee* we reach (22 M.) *Hüttenstein*, with a château to the left (ascent of the *Schafberg*, see p. 105). We descend through meadows and wood (to the left, above, the *Schafberg Hotel*) and then along the steep face of the hill (gradient 1:4), with a fine view of the *Aber-See*. Beyond (23 M.) *Billroth* the line sweeps round and reaches —

23½ M. *St. Gilgen* (1825 ft.; **See-Hotel*, on the lake, R. 2-4 K.; *Post*), an attractive village at the N.W. end of the *Aber-See*.

EXCURSIONS. **Falkensteinwand*, 1-1¼ hr. We proceed to *Fürberg* (*Ebner*), either by steamer (10 min.) or on foot round the N. end of the lake via *Brunnwinkel* (½ hr.). Thence, passing (10 min.) the *Scheffel Monument* (a pyramid, 13 ft. high), we ascend to the (½ hr.) pilgrimage-chapel and hermitage of *St. Wolfgang*. (The path leads on, passing the *Villa Frauenstein*, to *St. Wolfgang*; 1½ hr.) A marked path, starting at the precipice at the beginning of the ascent, leads to the right to (½ hr.) the *Aber-See Panorama* and (2 min.) the *Scheffel-Blick*, on the top of the *Falkensteinwand*.

FROM *ST. GILGEN* TO *SALZBURG*, 18½ M. The road passes (½ M.) *Fuschl* (2170 ft.; *Brunnenwirt*), at the E. end of the small *Fuschl-See*, ascends gradually to (9½ M.) *Hof* (2120 ft.; *Post*), and then descends, passing the *Nockstein*, to *Guggenthal* (1995 ft.; *Bräuhaus*) and (1½ M.) *Salzburg* (p. 96).

The **Aber-See* or *St. Wolfgang-See*, a greenish-blue lake (1800 ft.), 7½ M. long, 1¼ M. broad, and 370 ft. deep, is bounded on the N. by the *Schafberg*, while on the S., beyond the wooded banks, rise the *Sparber*, *Hohe Zinken*, *Königsberghorn*. and other picturesquely shaped mountains. A STEAMBOAT (preferable to the

railway if time allows) plies in summer 8-9 times daily, in 1 hr., from St. Gilgen via St. Wolfgang to Strobl, and vice versa. The boat touches first at *Fürberg* (p. 103), on the E. bank, and then steers round the projecting *Falkensteinwand* (p. 103). On the S. face of the Falkenstein, in red letters a yard high, is an inscription in honour of the poet Victor von Scheffel. The next steamboat-station is at the *Bräuhaus Lueg*, on the W. side of the lake (railway-station, see below). The boat then descends the lake, passing the *Villa Frauenstein* (1.), threads the narrows of St. Wolfgang, and calls at the *Station of the Schafberg Railway* and at *St. Wolfgang* (see below). Thence our course lies past the *Pürglstein* to the terminus at *Strobl*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of the railway-station (p. 105).

The RAILWAY leads from St. Gilgen along the S.W. bank of the lake to the stations of (25 M.) *Lueg* (see above) and (26 M.) *Gschwandt* and then intersects the flat delta of the *Zinkenbach*. At ($27\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Zinkenbach* we cross the stream. $28\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Wolfgang* (*Hôtel Erzherzog Franz Karl*), the station for St. Wolfgang and the *Schafberg Railway* (steamer to the village in 5 min., to the mountain railway in 10 min.).

St. Wolfgang (1820 ft.; **Hôtel-Pension Peter*, in an elevated situation, R. from 2 K.; **Weisses Rössl*, at the steamboat-quay, R. 1 K. 60 h.-4 K.; *Zum Touristen*, *Zimmerbräu*, both well spoken of; *Hirsch*; *Alter Peterbräu*) is a considerable village, prettily situated on the narrow strip of shore at the foot of the Schafberg. The Gothic church contains a winged *Altar-piece, carved in wood by *M. Pacher* in 1481. In the entrance-court is a fountain with good reliefs (1515).

The ***Schafberg** (5840 ft.), an isolated mass of Alpine limestone, rising between the Aber-See, the Mondsee, and the Attersee, commands one of the finest and most picturesque views among the German Alps. A RACK-AND-PINION RAILWAY ascends from St. Wolfgang to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the top in 1 hr. (fare 6, down 4, up and down 9 K.). — The railway-station (**Hôtel Peter zur Schafberg-Bahn*) lies $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of the village, near the lighthouse. Soon after starting the line crosses the *Dietlbach* by a viaduct 50 ft. high and then leads to the W. through wood, with an average gradient of 1 : 10. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. Station for water and passing. The lake sinks farther and farther beneath us. In the valley to the left lies the *Dorner Alp* (3130 ft.). Magnificent view to the S.W., embracing the Hochkönig, Hohe Göll, Watzmann, and Untersberg. Near the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schafberg-Alp* (4465 ft.; *Hôtel*), which commands a splendid view, the train quits the wood and ascends over the bare upper slopes. 3 M. *Schafberg-Höhlen* (ca. 4920 ft.), near interesting stalactite caves (adm. 1 K.). Beyond a tunnel, 110 yds. long (windows should be closed), we reach the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) terminus *Schafbergspitze* (5665 ft.). An easy path leads hence to (6 min.) the summit (*Hotel*, R. 2-3 K.; rooms should be ordered in advance by telephone from St. Wolfgang).

The *VIEW (comp. the annexed Panorama) embraces the mountains and lakes of the Salzkammergut, Upper Austria as far as the Bohemian Forest, the Alps of Styria and Salzburg, and the Bavarian plain as far as the Chiemsee and Waginger See. The most conspicuous group is that of the massive Dachstein to the S.; to the E. rise the Hölle-Gebirge and the Priel group; to the S.W. the Berchtesgaden mountains.

Paths also ascend the Schafberg from *St. Gilgen* or *Hüttenstein* (see p. 103), from *Scharfling* (see p. 95), and from *Unterach* (see p. 94).

The RAILWAY TO ISCHL leads from the station of St. Wolfgang (see p. 104) along the *Aber-See*. In front rise the Sparber and Rettenkogel, in the background the Todte Gebirge. — 31 M. *Strobl*; the village (**Hôtel am See*, with garden, R. 2½ K.; *Brandauer*; *Aigner*) and steamboat-station (p. 104; to St. Wolfgang ¼ hr.) lie ½ M. to the N., at the E. end of the lake. Farther on we cross the *Weissenbach* and pass (34 M.) *Aigen-Voglhub* and (34½ M.) *Wacht*. We then cross the *Ischl*, flowing from the *Aber-See*, to (35 M.) *Aschau* and recross it to (36¼ M.) *Pfandl* (Inn). The train now sweeps round to the S. and penetrates the Calvarienberg by a tunnel 770 yds. long. At (38½ M.) *Kaltenbach*, at the S.W. end of *Ischl*, we pass over a viaduct, 130 yds. long, cross the *Traun* and reach (40 M.) *Ischl* (p. 107).

7. From Attnang to Ischl and Aussee viâ Gmunden.

48 M. RAILWAY to (27½ M.) *Ischl* in 1¼-2 hrs. (fares 4 K. 20, 2 K. 50, 1 K. 40 h.); to (48 M.) *Aussee* in 2½-3 hrs. (6 K. 70, 4 K. 10, 2 K. 30 h.). — From *Vienna* to *Ischl* viâ *Attnang*, 178 M., express in 6¾ hrs.; viâ *Amstetten* and *Selztal*, 202 M., in 8¾ hrs.

Attnang, see p. 94. The railway crosses the *Ager* (on the right, *Schloss Puchheim*, p. 94) and the *Aurach*, and then follows the smiling *Aurach* valley to (8 M.) *Gmunden*. The station (1575 ft.; Buffet) lies above the town to the W., 1 M. from the lake (electric tramway to the market-place, in ¼ hr., 40 h.).

Gmunden. — Hotels. *HÔTEL AUSTRIA (Pl. a), R. 4-7, D. 4 K., *BELLEVUE (Pl. b), R. 3-12 K., both first-class, on the lake; *GOLDENES SCHIFF (Pl. c), R. 2-6 K.; *HÔTEL MÜCHA (Pl. d), on the lake, with garden, R. 4-5 K., L. 60 h.; *KRONE (Pl. e), *Franz-Josefs-Platz*; *Post; *GOLDENER BRUNNEN (Pl. f); *GOLDENE SONNE (Pl. g); SCHWAN, *Rathaus-Platz*; GOLDENER HIRSCH (Pl. i), in *Traundorf*, plain. — Cafés. *Kur-Salon (Pl. 1), on the lake, with restaurant, large terrace, reading-room, etc; *Café Pavilion*, *Angerer*, on the Esplanade; *Brandl*, *Goldnes Schiff*, both in the *Rathaus-Platz*.

Sanatorium, well situated on the slope of the *Hochkogel*, R. 3-16, board 6-8 K. — Baths of all kinds at the *Bellevue* and *Austria*; *Fischl's Baths*, at the bridge over the *Traun*; *Theresienbad*, *Elisabeth-Str.* 76; *Swimming Baths*, by the Esplanade.

Theatre (Pl. 3) from June to September. — **Visitors' Tax.** Visitors staying not longer than 3 weeks pay 2 K. per week; for a longer stay season-tickets must be taken (16 K., additional members of the same family 6 K. each). Music tax 6 K.

Carriages. Drive within the town, one-horse carr. 1 K., two-horse 1 K. 40 h.; to the Railway Station 2 or 3, at night 2 K. 60 h. or 4 K.; to the *Traun Fall* (2½ hrs.) 8 or 13 K.; no extra charge for returning, and

a stay of 1 hr. allowed, beyond which 1 K. or 1 K. 40 h. per hour is charged for waiting; gratuity 2 K. to 2 K. 40 h. per day.

Boats. To Ort or Weyer with one rower 60 h., Grünberger Gut 80 h., Steinhaus 1 K. 20, Altmünster 1 K. 60, Kleine Ramsau or Ebenzweier 1 K. 80 h., Hoisengut 2 K., Lainaustiege 2 K. 60 h. (return-fare included); with two rowers, one-half more; for waiting, 20 h. per $\frac{1}{4}$ hour; boat per hr. with one rower 1 K. 20, with two rowers 1 K. 80 h.

Gmunden (1395 ft.), a pleasant town (6200 inhab.) and favourite summer-resort, is charmingly situated at the efflux of the *Traun* from the Traunsee. The *Parish Church* contains an altar in carved wood by Schwanthaler, of 1656. Handsome modern *Protestant Church* in the English Gothic style. The shady *Esplanade* (band 8 to 9, 11.30 to 12.30, and 6 to 8; Sundays 11.30 to 1 and 5.30 to 7), on the W. bank, commands a good survey of the lake: to the left is the wooded *Grünberg* (3295 ft.), then the *Traunstein* (5550 ft.), rising almost perpendicularly from the lake, and the *Erlakogel* (5150 ft.); farther to the right, in the background, the *Wilde Kogel* (6865 ft.) and the *Kleine Sonnstein* (3030 ft.), apparently terminating the lake; then the *Sonnstein-Höhe* (3430 ft.), the broad *Fahrnau* (3940 ft.), the *Kranabet-Sattel* (5600 ft.) and the *Höllen-Gebirge*. Pleasant gardens and villas in the environs.

SHORT WALKS (routes all indicated by marks). To the N. the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Calvarienberg* (1575 ft.); to the W. the *Hochkogel* (1770 ft.), with splendid view (10 min.); at its S.W. base the *Town Park* (fine views) and the (25 min.) *Satori-Anlage*, a charming park; to the S.W. *Ort* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), with two châteaux, one on an island connected with the mainland by a bridge, 77 yds. long. To the E. *Baumgarten* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), to the S.E. *Suberroith* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), on the slope of the Grünberg, both with restaurants. On the right bank of the Traun lie the shady *Kronprinz-Rudolf-Anlagen* (pleasure-grounds), with two restaurants (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). On the height to the E. is the château of the Duke of Cumberland, with fine grounds (no admission). — On the E. bank lie the *Alpensteig* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), *Grünberger Gut* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), *Steinhaus* (40 min.), *Kleine Ramsau* (50 min.), the *Hoisu* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), and *Stainingen* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), all with restaurants (the last four are steamboat stations).

LONGER EXCURSIONS. Through the Satori Park (see above) to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Gmundner Berg* (2709 ft.; fine view; Inn at the top); descend to (1 hr.) the *Reindl-Mühle* (Inn) in the Aurach-Tal, and return by *Ebenzweier* to (2 hrs.) Gmunden. — The *Traun Fall* may be visited on foot ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), or better by the Lambach railway (p. 91) or by one of the salt-barges that leave Gmunden twice weekly at 10 a.m., descend to the fall in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., pass it by means of the canal ('der Gute Fall'), and land passengers $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. lower down (a novel and pleasant trip quite without danger; fare 3 K.). The return is made by train. — Across the *Himmelreich-Wiese* (2590 ft.), and the *Hochgeschirr* (3140 ft.), with a view of the glaciers of the Dachstein, to the ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Laudach-See* (2890 ft.); return either by *Franzl im Holz* (2 hrs.), or by ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Kleine Ramsau* (see above), and by steamboat thence to Gmunden. Finger-posts on this route, so that a guide may be dispensed with. — *Traunstein* (5550 ft.), ascended in 4 hrs. from Lainaustiege, interesting (guide necessary, 8 K.). The *Alpenspitze* (the highest peak) commands a magnificent view, particularly of the Tote Gebirge and the Dachstein.

FROM GmundEN TO ISCHL (steamboat to Ebensee in 1 hr., fares 1 K. 70 and 1 K. 40 h., preferable to the railway; tickets are issued available both for the steamboat and the train). The train (best views to the left) passes the back of the Duke of Wurtemberg's Villa, and at *Altmünster* approaches the beautiful *Traunsee*

GMUNDEN.

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T R A U N -
S E E

Ebensee

Elektrische Bahn

Wagner & Debes Leipzig

(1385 ft.; $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. long). — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. (from Attnang) *Ebenzweier*, with a château (now a girls' school); pretty retrospect of Gmunden, with the Traunstein to the left. The scenery becomes more severe as the S. end of the lake is approached. Behind the Traunstein are the *Hochkogel* (4865 ft.) and the fine cone of the *Erlakogel* (5150 ft.). — 13 M. *Traunkirchen*; about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station, on a beautiful bay, is the **Stein Inn*. The train next threads two tunnels and reaches ($14\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Traunkirchensee*, the station for the village of *Traunkirchen* (Post; *Burgstaller*), charmingly situated on a peninsula. The church contains a quaintly carved wooden pulpit in the form of a ship, with nets and fish.

The train passes through a short tunnel, and then the *Sonnstein Tunnel*, 1570 yds. in length, and stops at (17 M.) *Ebensee-Landungsplatz* (Post, *Bäckerwirt*), a steamboat-station. It then crosses the *Traun*, and reaches ($17\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Ebensee-Bahnhof* (1395 ft., *Rail. Restaurant*), a prettily situated place of some importance (5860 inhab., including *Langbath*), with salt-works and a large ammoniac-factory. The brine evaporated at Ebensee is brought from Ischl and Hallstatt (p. 110) in wooden pipes.

EXCURSIONS. Pleasant walks on the left bank of the Traun, along the brine-conduit, to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Steinkogl Hotel*, a fine point of view, opposite the station of that name (see below). — The **Langbath Lakes* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) deserve a visit (omnibus from stat. Ebensee-Langbath to the *Vordere See* twice daily, returning from the *Kreh*, there and back 3 K.). The road ascends the *Langbath-Tal* to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Kreh* (2130 ft.; Inn) and (1 M.) the *Vordere Langbath-See* (2215 ft.), whence a footpath leads to the smaller but finer ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Hintere See* (2385 ft.).

The line now ascends the valley of the Traun. $19\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Steinkogl*, at the mouth of the *Traunweissenbach-Tal*, 6 M. up which lies the picturesque *Offensee*. — $24\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mitter-Weissenbach* (road to the *Attersee*, p. 95). Near Ischl the train crosses the Traun.

$27\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ischl*. — *Hotels*. *KAISERIN ELISABETH (Pl. 1), R. 5-12, B. 1 K. 20 h., omnibus 1 K.; *HÔTEL BAUER (Pl. 2), charmingly situated on a height above Ischl, both 1st class; *GOLDENES KREUZ (Pl. 5), R. 3-6, B. 1 K.; *Post (Pl. 3), R. 2-6 K.; HÔTEL AUSTRIA, on the Esplanade; *VICTORIA (Pl. 4), R. 3-12 K.; ERZHERZOG FRANZ CARL (Pl. 6); KAISERKRONE (Pl. 8); the last five with garden-restaurants; HÔT.-PENSION RUDOLFSHÖHE, with café-restaurant, at the end of the Esplanade, R. from 3, pens. from 10 K. — Second-class: STERN (Pl. 7); BAYRISCHER HOF (Pl. 9), etc. — PENSION FLORA; HÔTELS GARNIS RAMSAUER, ATHEN, URQUELL. — *Dr. Hertzka's Hydropathic Establishment*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the end of the Esplanade, pension from 62 K. per week; *Dr. Wiener's Hydropathic*, Esplanade (*Kaltenbach-Str.* 11).

Cafés, etc. **Kur-Salon*, with café, reading-room, etc. (see p. 108). — *Café Ramsauer*, opposite the Post Hotel; *Waller*, Esplanade; *Zauner*, *Pfarrgasse*, confectioner's; *Rudolfshöhe* (see above). — *Rail. Restaurant*. — *Theatre* (Pl. 16) during the season.

Visitors' Tax (*Kurtaxe*). Between June 1st and Sept. 30th each visitor whose stay exceeds 3 days pays a weekly tax of 2 K. For a stay of 22 days or more a 'Kurtaxe' of 16 K. (wife 6, children 2 K.) and a music-tax of 6 K. (each addit. member of a family 2 K.) are exacted. — The band plays in the *Rudolf's-Garten* (or, in bad weather, in the *Trinkhalle*) from 7 to 8 a.m.; from 8 to 9 in the *Kurhaus-Park* or *Saal*; from 12 to 1 p.m. on the Esplanade; and from 5 to 6.30 in the *Kurhaus-Park* or *Saal*.

Carriages. From the station to the town, with one horse 1 K. 20 h., two horses 2 K.; at night 1 K. 30 or 2 K. 80 h.; to the station 2 or 3 K.; at night

2 K. 80 h. or 4 K. Drive within the town 80 h. or 1 K. 40; at night 1 K. 40 or 2 K. 40 h. — To *Hallstatt* (2½ hrs.), 12 K. 20 h. or 21 K.; *Gosau-Schmied* (4 hrs.), 16 K. 30 or 23 K. 60 h.; *Weissenbach* on the *Attersee* (2½ hrs.), 13 or 23 K. These fares include the driver's fee.

English Church Service in the season at 10.30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Ischl (1535 ft.), the central point of the *Salzkammergut*, beautifully situated on a peninsula formed by the *Traun* and the *Ischl*, is now a highly fashionable resort. Pop. 2300. Besides the salt-baths (which contain 25 per cent of salt) there are mud, sulphur, pine-cone, vapour, and other baths, in addition to the whey-cure and the saline and sulphureous drinking-springs. Well-kept walks, with shady resting-places, intersect the beautiful valley in all directions.

The shady *Bahnhof-Strasse* leads from the station past the *Rudolfs-Garten* and the *Post Office* to the *Parish Church* (Pl. 11), built under Maria Theresa and adorned with altar-pieces by Kupelwieser. In the *Kaiser-Ferdinands-Platz* are the *Trinkhalle* (Pl. 12), with a covered promenade, and beyond it, to the right, the *Wirerbad* and the *Giselabad*. To the left are the extensive *Salt Works* (Pl. 13) and the *Salt-Water Vapour Bath* (Pl. 14).

From the *Kaiser-Ferdinands-Platz* the *Pfarrgasse* leads to the W. to the *Franz-Carl-Platz*, which contains a handsome bronze fountain in memory of the parents of the Emperor Franz Joseph, and to the *Traun Bridge*. On the left bank of the *Traun* at this point begins the *Sophien-Esplanade*, with its pleasant avenues, confectioner's, and café. — In the *Wirer-Park* is the *Kur-Salon*, with café-restaurant, reading-room, etc. To the E., in the *Wirer-Strasse*, is a colossal bust of *Dr. Wirer von Rettenbach* (d. 1844), who first brought *Ischl* into notice. — In the *Schulgasse* (No. 7) is a small *Museum* (adm. on Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 9-12, 40 h.), with natural history specimens and other objects from the *Salzkammergut*.

WALKS. The *Imperial Villa*, with its beautiful garden and grounds (no admission during the residence of the family, usually from July to September). — The *Neue Schmalnau* (1½ M.), a café to the left of the road to *Ebensee*, affords a good view of *Ischl*. — The *Sophiens-Doppelblick* (café; view of *Ischl*, the *Dachstein*, and the *St. Wolfgang-Tal*) may be reached in ½ hr. This walk may be prolonged to the (¼ hr.) *Dachstein-Aussicht* and the *Hohenzollern Waterfall*; we return either to the right by *Trenkelbach* (¾ hr.), or to the left through the *Jainzen-Tal* and by the *Gstättner Inn* (1 hr.). — To the W. by the (¼ hr.) *Calvarienberg* to the (½ hr.) *Ahornbühl* (café). — From the *Esplanade* through the *Franzens-Allee* past *Kaltenbach* rail. station (p. 105) to the (½ hr.) *Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Platz*; to the ruin of (1 hr.) *Wildenstein*, on the slope of the *Kater-Gebirge*. Through the valley of the *Traun* by the shady promenade following the salt-water conduit to (1 hr.) *Laufen* (see p. 109). — Right bank of the *Traun*: Ascent of the *Siriuskogel* or *Hundskogel* (1960 ft.; ½ hr.); finest view of *Ischl* and its environs from the *Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Warte* (small restaurant). — Across the *Steinfeld-Brücke* to the (½ hr.) *Rettenbach Mill* (café) and the (¼ hr.) *Rettenbach-Wildniss* (a pretty ravine); return by *Sterzen's Abendsitz* (fine view) to (¾ hr.) *Ischl*.

To the *Ischl Salt Mine* (*Ischler Salzberg*, 3170 ft.), 4 M. We follow the road viâ *Reiterndorf* (Bachwirt) to (3 M.) *Pernegg*, where permission to visit the mine is procured at the mining-office. The mine, an inspection of which takes 1½ hr., consists of 12 horizontal shafts or galleries, one above the other. During the bath-season the mine is illuminated once

Nussensee



weekly (2 K.; the illumination at other times costs about 12 K.). The brine, which is conducted to Ischl and Ebensee and there evaporated, is obtained by filling the different chambers with fresh water. After 4-6 weeks it becomes highly saturated with salt, and is then drawn off.

From Ischl to *St. Wolfgang* and the **Schafberg*, a charming excursion for half-a-day, see p. 104 (return-ticket, 2nd class 13 K. 80, 3rd class 11 K. 80h.). — To *Aussee*, see below; to *Hallstatt* and *Gosau*, see R. 8. — To *Weissenbach* on the *Attersee* (p. 95) omnibus daily in 2 hrs., viâ *Mitter-Weissenbach*.

FROM ISCHL TO AUSSEE. The train (views to the right) crosses to the right bank of the Traun (short tunnel), skirts the base of the *Siriuskogel* (p. 108), and recrosses the Traun. 30½ M. **Laufen**. The picturesque village (1570 ft.; **Rössl*; *Krone*) lies on the opposite bank, ¼ M. to the S. The rapids of the Traun here are called the 'Wilde Laufen'. — The train again crosses the Traun. 31½ M. **Anzenau**. — 33½ M. **Goisern** (1630 ft.; *Petter's Hotel*, R. from 2 K.; *Goiserer Mühle*; *Ramsauer*; *Zur Wartburg*; *Bär*), a considerable village (1200 inhab.), containing the largest Protestant community in the Salzkammergut, and frequented as a summer-resort. About ½ M. to the N. is the *Marie-Valerie-Bad*, with sulphurous and iodine springs. — 35½ M. *Steg* (*Goldnes Schiff*), at the N. end of the **Lake of Hallstatt** (p. 110). The train skirts the E. bank of the lake, the line, 50 ft. above the water, having been hewn at places in the precipitous rocks of the *Sarstein* (6470 ft.). 38 M. *Gosau-mühl* (p. 111). 39½ M. *Hallstatt*, opposite the village of that name (p. 110). — 41 M. **Obertraun** (1676 ft.; *Zum Sarstein*), at the S.E. angle of the lake.

The line now runs, skirting the base of the *Sarstein*, through the wild and narrow *Koppen-Tal*. The train passes through a tunnel and crosses the foaming Traun three times. The gorge expands, and we soon reach (48 M.) the station of *Aussee* (2090 ft.; Railway Restaurant and Hotel), at *Unter-Kainisch* (salt-works), about 1 M. to the S. of the town.

Aussee. — **Hotels.** **HACKINGER'S HÔTEL KAISER VON OESTERREICH*; **ERZHERZOG FRANZ CARL* (POST); **ERZHERZOG JOHANN*; *SONNE*; *WILDER MANN*; *PENSION HÜRSCH*; *PENSION SZAMWALD*. — *Kurhaus*, with restaurant, reading-room, etc., in the *Mecserý Promenade*.

Cab from the station to the town 2, with two horses 3 K.; to the Grundl-See, or to Alt Aussee, 3 K. 60 h. or 6 K.; there and back, with stay of 1 hr., 8 or 12 K.; to Gössl viâ Grundl-See and back ('tour of the three lakes'), with stay of 1 hr., 8 K. (0 or 13 K. 20h.; each additional hour's stay 1 K. 20h. or 2 K. These fares include the driver's fee. — Omnibus from the station to the town 60h.; to Alt-Aussee and Grundl See, see below.

Aussee (2130 ft.), a Styrian market-town, charmingly situated on the *Traun*, is much visited as a watering-place (salt-baths, etc.) and summer-resort. The small *Spitalkirche* contains a good winged altar-piece of 1449. — A little to the N., on the road to Alt-Aussee, is **Dr. Schreiber's Kur-Anstalt Alpenheim*, and about ½ M. farther on is the **Bade-Hôtel Elisabeth* (R. from 3, board 8 K.).

EXCURSIONS. — To ALT-AUSSEE (3 M.), a drive of ½ hr. (carriage, see above); omnibus thrice daily from the railway-station (1 K. 40h.). The road (the *Elisabeth Promenade* and *Payer Promenade* preferable for walk-

ing; 1 hr. 10 min.) follows the wooded valley of the *Alt-Aussee Traun* to *Alt-Aussee* (**Seewirt*, on the lake, R. from 3 K.), on the charming *Alt-Aussee Lake* (2320 ft.; overshadowed by the precipitous Triesselwand on the E., the Tressenstein on the S., and the Loser and Sandling on the N. The lake is skirted all the way round by the Erzherzog Franz Carl Promenade, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. long. The *Seewiese* (on foot $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., by boat $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), at the N.E. end, commands a good view of the Dachstein.

To THE GRUNDL-SEE (4 M.), a beautiful drive of $1\frac{1}{3}$ hr. (as far as Schramml's Inn; carriages, see above; omnibus four times daily, fare 1 K., from the station 1 K. 60h.). The road leads for the most part through wood, skirting the Grundlsee Traun, which it crosses at the (3 M.) *Seeklause* (to the right, the *Hôtel Bellevue*, with fine view), and then along the lake to the (1 M.) *Hôtel Schramml* (generally crowded in summer), a charming point of view. The Grundl-See (2325 ft.), $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, is enclosed by wooded mountains and abounds in fish. The E. background is formed by the bare precipices of the *Tote Gebirge*. The road next leads past the (2 M.) *Inn zum Ladner* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gössl* (Veit), at the upper end of the lake. From the Seeklause a small screw-steamer plies six times daily in summer to the Schramml, Ladner, and Gössl. From Gössl a path leads to (1 M.) the beautiful **Toplitz-See* (2350 ft.), $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. long (boat across in 25 min., boatman to be brought from Gössl). About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on lies the sequestered *Kammer-See* (2360 ft.), in a grand situation at the base of the Tote Gebirge. This 'Drei-Seen-Tour', or tour of the three lakes, makes a very charming excursion (fare from Schramml's Inn to Gössl and back, including the ferry across the Toplitz-See, 2 K.).

Railway from Aussee to *Steinach* and *Selztal*, see p. 183.

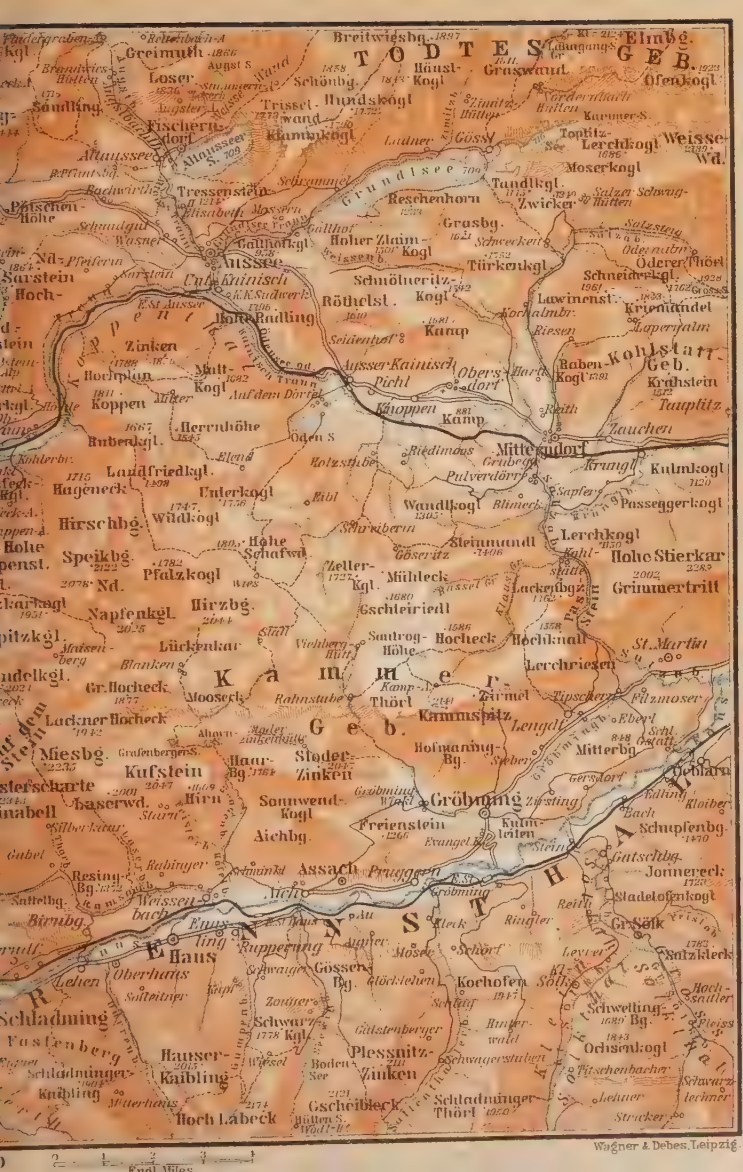
8. From Ischl to Hallstatt, and to Abtenau and Golling viâ Gosau.

RAILWAY to ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hallstatt* station in 40-50 minutes. STEAMBOAT between the station and town of Hallstatt in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., in connection with each train (fare 50, return 80 h.). Railway-tickets may be obtained including the ferry to the town of Hallstatt (railway and steamboat tickets are issued at the post-office in the *Hôtel Kainz*). — OMNIBUS (9 seats) between Hallstatt (Seeauer) and Gosau-Schmied every morning in summer in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., returning in the afternoon; fare 3, there and back 4 K. — CARRIAGE from Hallstatt to Gosau-Schmied and back, 16, with two horses 24 K., from Gosaumühl 12 or 20 K., from Steeg (Goldnes Schiff) 14 or 22 K. (fee included). — One-horse carr. from *Ischl* to *Hallstatt* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 12 K. $2\frac{1}{2}$ h., two-horse carr. 21 K.; to *Gosau* (Brandwirt) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 14 K. 30 or 24 K. 60h.; to *Gosau-Schmied* in 4 hrs., 16 K. 30 or 23 K. 60h. and driver's fee of 2 K. — DILIGENCE from Gosau to *Abtenau* daily in 4 hrs. (3 K. 40h.); from *Abtenau* to *Golling* twice daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (2 K. 60h.).

Railway from Ischl to ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hallstatt* station, see p. 109. The *Hallstätter See* or **Lake of Hallstatt* (1620 ft.), which is 5 M. long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 M. broad, is bounded on three sides by lofty mountains (E. the Sarstein; S. the Krippenstein, Zwölferkogel, and Hirlatz; W. the Plassen, Gosaubals, and Ramsauer Gebirge).

Hallstatt (*Hôtel Kainz*, with terrace on the lake, R. 2-7 K.; *Grüner Baum*; *Zur Simonyhütte*, well spoken of; *Adler*, plain), a long village (740 inhab. $\frac{1}{2}$ Prot.), lies within very narrow limits between the hillside and the lake. In the middle of the village the *Mühlbach* forms a waterfall. The old *Parish Church* contains an altar in carved wood of the 15th cent.; numerous skulls are preserved in the ossuary. In the former 'Gefängnishaus', or prison, is a small





Museum (open 8-12 and 1-6; fee 40 h.), with Celtic antiquities. A road leads to the S. to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Lahn* (Inn), a small plain formed by the alluvial deposits of the *Waldbach*, with the *Salt Works*.

EXCURSIONS. — The *Rudolfsturm* (2800 ft.), occupied by the manager of the salt-mine, is reached by a good zigzag path in 1 hr. (horse 7, to the mine 9 K. 40 h.). The little garden in front of the house affords a fine view of the lake. Excavations made since 1846 have brought to light an ancient burial-ground in the vicinity. The graves (of which more than 2000 have been opened) are probably those of Celtic salt-miners of the 3rd or 4th cent. B.C. Numerous relics, especially bronze ornaments, have been discovered. The most important of these are now in the Imperial Nat. Hist. Museum at Vienna (p. 48) and in the Museum at Linz (p. 87); but there are also a few in the Hallstatt Museum (see above). — The mining-offices and the entrance to the *Hallstatt Salt Mine* (3675 ft.) are reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more. A visit to the interior is more fatiguing than to that of the Ischl mine (p. 108; tickets of adm. at the offices).

The *Waldbach-Strub* (2060 ft.), in the well-wooded *Echern-Tal*, 1 hr. to the S.W. of Hallstatt, is precipitated in three leaps from a height of 305 ft. through a cleft in the rocks. The *Schleier Fall*, of about equal height, descends into the same abyss. — A picturesque path ('*Malersteig*') leads along the *Waldbach* from *Croatto's Inn* (halfway through the *Echern-Tal*) to the *Lahn* and back to Hallstatt.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS from Hallstatt (*Plussen*, *Sarstein*, *Dachstein*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The road from **HALLSTATT** to **GOSAU** skirts the lake to the (2 M.) *Gosau-Zwang* (see below), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of the *Gosaumühl* (inn; ferry to the station, see p. 109), at the mouth of the *Gosau-Bach*. [Pedestrians should take the more interesting *Soolenleitungs-Weg* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. longer), or path by the brine-conduit, which leads from the *Rudolfsturm* along the mountain-slope, with a constantly varying view of the lake; at the *Gosau-Zwang* it joins the road.] The road now turns to the W., passes under the *Gosau-Zwang* (an aqueduct, 146 yds. long and 140 ft. high at its highest part, by which the salt-water conduit crosses the valley), and ascends the narrow wooded ravine of the *Gosau-Bach*. Near the long village of ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Vorder-Gosau** (2510 ft.; *Brandwirt*) the valley expands. Towards the S. tower the barren pinnacles of the *Donnerkogel* (6730 ft.). The carriage-road ends at (3 M.) *Gosau-Schmied* (2540 ft.; *Inn).

We may ascend on foot through the wood to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) beautiful green **Vordere Gosau-See* (2980 ft.), 1 M. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, surrounded by woods. To the S.E., in the background, towers the lofty *Dachstein* with the two *Gosau Glaciers*; to the right the *Torstein* and *Donnerkogeln*. About $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther up the valley (ferry to the upper end of the *Vordere See* 60 h.) is the light-green **Hintere Gosau-See* (3790 ft.), a lake about half the size of the *Vordere See*, grandly and wildly situated.

FROM GOSAU TO ABTENAU, 13 M. From *Vorder-Gosau* the road ascends for nearly 3 M. to the *Pass Gschütt* (3185 ft.; Inn), the boundary between Upper Austria and the province of Salzburg, then it descends via ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Russbach-Sag* (2660 ft.; two Inns) to the (5 M.) *Lammer-Brücke* ($\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. is the *Zwieselbad*, see p. 112), and re-ascends to (3 M.) **Abtenau** (2335 ft.; *Post*; *Roter Ochs*), a village of some size.

The route over the **Zwiesel-Alp* (5195 ft.) is, however, far preferable to the above-mentioned road (from *Gosau* 3, to *Abtenau* 6 hrs.; guide

3 K. 40 h., to Abtenau 6 K.). The bridle-path from Gosau, indicated by red marks, diverges to the right from the road near the church and ascends gradually, chiefly through wood. At the foot of the peak, beyond a fence, the path to the right leads to the ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) *Ed-Alp* (4770 ft.; inn), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below the summit. The magnificent view includes the Dachstein and Torstein, with the Gosau-Tal and its lakes far below; to the S. the Tauern chain from the Hochalpenspitze to the Gross-Glockner; to the S.W. the Uebergossene Alp, the Tennen-Gebirge, the Hohe Göll, and finally the Untersberg. — The descent (red way-marks) leads through wood and past several farms to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Lammer-Brücke*. We may either cross the bridge and follow the road direct to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Abtenau*; or, without crossing, follow the cart-track to the right to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Hôtel Zwieselbad*, with a mineral spring and baths, in a quiet and sheltered situation. The road hence joins the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Gosau road (see above), and in 3 M. more reaches *Abtenau*.

FROM ABTENAU TO GOLLING (11 M.; diligence and carriages, see p. 110). The road leads to the N.W. to *Döllerhof* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mühlrain* and then descends into the deep and well-wooded valley of the *Schwarzbach*, which it crosses near its junction with the *Lammer* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.). We then follow the left bank of the latter, passing ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the Voglau Inn. $\frac{1}{3}$ M. Bridge across the *Lammer*, crossing which we may visit the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Aubach Fall*, which descends over a rocky wall in three stages from a height of 230 ft. (40 h.). About 1 M. farther on, to the right, below the road, is the *St. Veit's Bridge*, which affords a fine view of the wild **Lammer-Öfen*. The road descends to (1 M.) the *Lammer-Brücke* (Brückenwirt) and follows the right bank to (3 M.) *Scheffau* and (3 M.) *Golling* (p. 117).

9. From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden. Königs-See.

From Berchtesgaden to Saalfelden.

15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. STEAM TRAMWAY to (8 M.) *St. Leonhard* in 53 min.; OMNIBUS thence to *Berchtesgaden* seven times daily in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and to *Königs-See* four times daily in 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. At *Berchtesgaden* the omnibus stops at the salt-mines and at the *Reichenhall* station. Through-ticket from Salzburg to *Berchtesgaden* 2 K.; to *Königs-See* 3 K., return-ticket 6 K. Circular ticket from Salzburg to *Berchtesgaden* and back viâ *Reichenhall*, 5 K. 80, 4 K. 20 h. — CARRIAGE from Salzburg to *Berchtesgaden* 10 or 16 K., there and back 13 or 20 K.; to the *Königs-See* and back 16 or 24 K. (visit to the salt-mines included in each case). The drive from Salzburg and back, with a visit to the salt-mines, occupies 8 hrs. A supply of small change in German money will be found useful.

The STEAM TRAMWAY ('Salzburger Localbahn'; p. 96) leads through the suburb of *Nonnthal* (p. 100), passes (4 M.) *Hellbrunn* (p. 102) and (5 M.) *Anif* (p. 102), and near (6 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Grödig* (**Bräuhäus*; Löwe), at the foot of the *Untersberg* (p. 103), crosses the *Alm Canal*, conducted to Salzburg from the *Ache*, which drains the *Königs-See*. On the hill to the right is the old château of *Glaneck*, behind which towers the pointed *Hochstaufen* (5815 ft.); on the left is the *Schmidtenstein* (5555 ft.), resembling a castle. The line skirts the *Alm Canal* (cement-works) and reaches its terminus at the station of (8 M.) *St. Leonhard* (1585 ft.; *Restaurant*). On the hill to the left is *Schloss Gartenau*, above the prettily-situated village of *St. Leonhard*.





On the right, near the (5 min.) *Restaurant Drachenloch*, high up in the side of the Untersberg, is the curious opening called the *Drachenloch* ('dragon's hole'). A narrow defile, traversed by the Ache, between the Untersberg and the N. spur of the *Hohe Göll*, now leads to the district of Berchtesgaden. The boundary is formed by the *Hangende Stein* (1490 ft.), a cliff rising above the Ache. The Austrian custom-station is on this side of the cliff; the Bavarian station is 1 M. farther on, near an old tower. — $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schellenberg* (1560 ft.; **Forelle*; *Untersberg*). — The road follows the right bank of the Ache, and reaches the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Almbach-Klamm Hotel* (1660 ft.), where a bridge on the right leads to the *Almbach-Klamm*, a picturesque gorge recently made accessible as far as the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Theresien-Klaus*. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the hotel the road from Hallein viâ *Zill* (p. 117) joins our road on the left. The valley expands, and the *Grosse* and *Kleine Watzmann*, with the *Watzmann Glacier* between them, suddenly appear. Crossing the *Larobach*, and then the Ache by the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Freimann-Brücke*, we soon obtain ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the first glimpse of Berchtesgaden, delightfully situated on the hillside, and surrounded by meadows and trees. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, at a finger-post indicating the way to the 'Salzberg und Königs-See', a road (the direct route to the Königs-See) leads across the *Goldenbach-Brücke* to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Salt Mine* (1740 ft.).

A VISIT TO THE SALT MINE takes about an hour. Ticket for the regular trips at 10.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., 2 *M* each; at other hours, from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., separate trips for not less than 8 persons, 2 *M* each (tickets at the mining-office, opposite the entrance-shaft). Visitors of each sex are provided with appropriate costumes and with lanterns. The mine is entered on foot, numerous flights of steps ascended, and an occasional descent accomplished by means of wooden slides inclined at an angle of 45° or more. The 'Salz-See', illuminated somewhat feebly by miners' lamps, is traversed in a boat.

The mine lies about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Berchtesgaden, to which the *Bergwerks-Allee* leads. — The Salzburg road, leading straight on from the Goldenbach bridge, crosses the *Gernbach* (on the left is the *Malerhügel*, a massive rock commanding a beautiful view), and ascends through the suburb of *Nonntal* to (1 M.) Berchtesgaden.

$15\frac{1}{2}$ M. Berchtesgaden. — **Hotels.** **Grand Hôtel & Kurhaus*, well situated, R. 4-7, board 6 *M*; **Bellevue*, R. 3-6, B. 1, D. 3, pension 8-11 *M*; *Kurhotel Wittelsbach*, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. from 8 *M*; *Leuthaus* or *Post*, R. 2-3 *M*, B. 70 pf.; *Vier Jahreszeiten*, with garden and view, R. 2-5, pens. 6-9 *M*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Hôt.-Restaurant Bahnhof*, pens. 7-10 *M*, *Schwabenwirt*, pens. 5-6 *M*, both near the station; *Stiftskeller*; *Krone*; *Neuhäus*; *Bär*; *Hirsch*; *Watzmann*; *Triembacher*. — **Pensions.** *Geiger*; *Berghof*; *Villa Minerva*; *Villa Erika*; *Luitpold*; *Waldluft*; *Göhlstein*; *Fürstenstein*; *Wenig*, etc. **PENS. VILLA GREGORY**; *Malter-Lehen*, etc., in *Schönau* (p. 115); *Moritz Steiner*, and *Regina*, on the Upper Salzburg ($1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). — *Café Forstner*, near the Post; *Café Grassl*, *Wittelsbach*, at the S. end of the town, with fine view.

Baths. Fresh and salt-water baths at the better hotels and pensions; *Huber*, *Bahnhof-Str.*; *Wilhelmsbad*, *Maximilian-Strasse*. *Open-air Baths* at the *Aschauer Weiher*, 2 M. to the N.W. of the town.

Carved Wares in wood, bone, and ivory, for which Berchtesgaden has been famous for centuries, are kept in great variety at many shops.

Carriages. In the town and nearer environs, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., with one horse 70, two horses 1 *M* 20, every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more 50 pf. and 1 *M*. To the *Königs-See* and back, with stay of 3 hrs., one-horse carriage 8 *M*, two horse 11 *M* 70 pf. (for each additional hour 1 *M* more); to *Ramsau* 8 *M* 10 or 11 *M* 70, there and back ($\frac{1}{2}$ a day) 11 *M* 10 or 15 *M* 70 pf.; *Hintersee* 11 *M* 40 pf. or 17 *M*, there and back 13 *M* 40 or 20 *M* 40 pf.; to *Reichenhall* via *Schwarzbachwacht*, returning via *Hallturm*, 17 *M* 50 or 26 *M* 50 pf. Fees included, but tolls extra. — Omnibus from the station to *Königs-See* in connection with the trains (1 *M*); to the *Wimbachklamm Hotel* (*Ramsau*), twice daily in summer from the station (2½ *M* there and back); to the *Hintersee* once daily in July and August from the *Hôtel Bellevue* (3½ *M* there and back).

English Church Service in summer.

Berchtesgaden (1875 ft.), a small Bavarian town with 2600 inhab., was down to 1803 the seat of an independent provostry, or ecclesiastical principality (165 sq. M.). The handsome old abbey is now a royal château. The *Abbey Church* possesses Romanesque cloisters of the 12th cent., carved stalls, etc. Pleasant public gardens. The *Luitpold Park*, in front of the royal villa to the S. of the town, was embellished in 1893 with a bronze *Statue of Prince Luitpold*, Regent of Bavaria. This point commands a fine view: to the left the *Schwarzort*, *Hohe Göll*, and *Hochbrett*, in the background the *Stuhlgebirge* and *Schönfeldspitze*, to the right the *Kleine* and *Grosse Watzmann* and the *Hochkalter*. In the valley, on the *Ache*, are extensive *Salt Works* and the *Station of the Reichenhall Railway*. *Berchtesgaden* is a very favourite summer-resort, and the environs afford an almost inexhaustible variety of beautiful walks and excursions (comp. *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

The **Lockstein* (2235 ft.; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) commands an admirable view of the valley of *Berchtesgaden*, particularly by evening-light.

The gem of this district is the clear, dark-green ****Königs-See** (1975 ft.), or *Lake of St. Bartholomew*, 5 M. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 M. broad, the most beautiful lake in Germany, vying in grandeur with those of Switzerland and Italy. Some of the surrounding mountains, which rise almost perpendicularly from the water, are 6500 ft. in height above the lake. The road crosses the *Ache* near the station, ascends for about $\frac{3}{4}$ M., and proceeds on the same level along the hillside to (3 M.) the lake.

At the *Wemholz*, 1 M. from the station by the new road, another route diverges to the right, leading past *Unterstein* (Inn), with a château and park of Count *Arco-Zinneberg* (not accessible). The roads unite again about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the lake. — Pedestrians follow the pleasant and shady foot-path, which at the *Hôtel Bahnhof* crosses the *Ramsauer Ache*, and then ascends, at first on the left bank, afterwards on the right bank of the *Königsseer Ache*, to the (1-1¼ hr.) village of *Königssee*.

On the bank of the lake lies the village of *Königssee* (*Zum Königssee*, *Schiffmeister*, both on the lake).

The '*Schiffmeister*' presides over the rowing-boats and their crews, and regulates their trips. From the middle of June to 1st Oct. there are 4-5 regular trips daily round the lake, occupying about 4¾ hrs., including $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. at the *Sallet-Alp* and 1 hr. at *St. Bartholomä* (fare for each pers. 1½ *M*). Small boat (2 pers.), with one rower, to *St. Bartholomä* 3 *M*; with two rowers (1-4 pers.) to *St. Bartholomä* 4½, to the *Sallet-Alp* 6½ *M*; with three rowers (7 pers.) 7½ and 11 *M*; for parties of 10 or upwards

1 M and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M each (fee to the boatmen). The best plan is to row direct to the Sallet-Alp ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), and call at St. Bartholomä in returning. The most favourable light is in the early morning or late in the afternoon.

LAKE VOYAGE. To the left, on a promontory, is the *Villa Beust*; in the lake lies the islet of *Christlieger*, with a statue of St. John Nepomuk. The boat passes the *Falkenstein*, a rock with a cross commemorating the wreck of a boat with a party of pilgrims about 150 years ago. The lake now becomes visible in its entire extent; in the background rise the *Sagereckwand*, the *Grünsee-Tauern*, and the *Funtensee-Tauern*, and adjoining them on the right the *Schönfeldspitze* (8700 ft.). On the E. bank the *Königsbach* falls over a red cliff from a height of about 2500 ft. into the lake. A little farther on, at the deepest part of the lake (616 ft.), a long, reverberating echo is awakened by a pistol (50 pf.) fired in the direction of the W. cliffs (*Brentenwand*). In the vicinity, on the E. bank, not far from the Kessel Fall, is a cavern on a level with the water, called the *Kuchler Loch*, from which a streamlet enters the lake. The boat touches at the *Kessel*, a wooded promontory on the E. bank, whence a good path ascends to the (10 min.) pretty waterfall of the *Kesselbach* (bridle-path to the *Gotzen-Alp*, see below).

The boat now proceeds to the W. to *St. Bartholomä*, a green promontory, with a chapel and a former royal hunting-château. At the restaurant kept by the forester good salmon-trout (*Salmo salvelinus*, Ger. *Saibling*) may be obtained.

On the S.W. bank the *Schraimbach* is precipitated into the lake from a rocky gorge. The *Sallet-Alp*, a pasture $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in breadth and strewn with moss-grown rocks, with a villa of the Duke of Meiningen, separates the Königs-See from the beautiful **Obersee* (2005 ft.), a lake 1 M. long, enclosed on three sides by high rocky mountains. To the left rises the sheer *Kaunerwand*; beyond it tower the *Teufelshörner* (7855 ft.), from which a brook descends over the *Rötswand* in several arms from a height of 1600 ft. Boating prohibited. — A good survey of the imposing *Watzmann* is obtained in returning.

From the Kessel (see above) a good path ascends in long windings to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **Gotzen-Alp* (5530 ft.), opposite *St. Bartholomä*. It passes the chalets of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Gotzental* and (1 hr.) *Seeau*, and then ascends in zigzags viâ the *Kreuzeck*, where we take the path to the right, to (1 hr.) the *Gotzen-Alp*, with three chalets (rfmts. and rustic quarters in the *Springel-Hütte*). Magnificent view of the *Uebergossene Alm*, *Steinerne Meer*, *Watzmann*, *Hohle Göll*, *Untersberg*, etc. The view towards the N. is not perfect until we reach the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Feuerpalfen* (5105 ft.) on the N.W. margin of the Alp. Somewhat beyond that point, from the brink of the rock lower down, the lake and *St. Bartholomä* are visible 3300 ft. below us. Descent to the (2 hrs.) *Kessel*, where a boat (previously ordered) should be in waiting.

TO THE RAMSAU a road leads direct from the Königs-See viâ *Schönau* (p. 113) to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ilsank* (see below).

The **Ramsau* ranks next to the Königs-See among the attractions in the neighbourhood of Berchtesgaden. The road passes the *Luitpold Park* and at the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Grand Hotel* (direction-post) descends to the left, crossing the ($\frac{1}{3}$ M.) *Gmund-Brücke* over the

Bischofswieser Ache. At (3 M.) *Isank* (1910 ft.; Inn, pens. 4-5 *M*) a brook descending about 400 ft. works a pump by which the salt-water from the mines is forced up to the *Söldenköpfl*, 1200 ft. higher, and to *Reichenhall*, a distance of 20 M. We follow the left bank of the Ache, traversing the *Kniepass*, a ravine with a short tunnel. The *Ramsau* is remarkably picturesque owing to the contrast of the luxuriant vegetation of the valley with the imposing and picturesquely-shaped grey mountains. — On the left ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a finger-post indicates the path to the 'Jagdschloss *Wimbach*'.

A path crossing the bridge (2050 ft.; restaurant) to the left, and ascending to the right by the 'Trinkhalle', leads to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Wimbachklamm*. The clear blue water of the brook here forms beautiful falls in its rocky ravine, into which the sun shines about noon. The whole length of the ravine should be traversed. About 10 min. before its upper end, to the right, is a bench commanding a beautiful view of the romantic *Wimbach-Tal*, enclosed by the *Watzmann*, *Hundstod*, and other grand mountains.

The ascent of the *Watzmann* (*Vordere Gipfel* or *Hocheck*, 8700 ft.; $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs.; guide 10 *M*) is fatiguing but interesting. The night is spent at the (4 hrs. from *Isank*) *Watzmann-Haus* on the *Falzköpfl* (6320 ft.; Inn in summer).

On the road, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the finger-post (see above), is the *Inn zur Wimbachklamm*, and a little beyond it the *Inn zum Hochkalter*. Then (1 M.) *Ramsau* (2490 ft.; Oberwirt). The road divides $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on, the branch to the right leading to (12 M.) *Reichenhall* viâ the *Schwarzbachwacht* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

The *SAALFELDEN ROAD* (to the left) crosses the Ache and again forks. The excellent new road leads to the left, partly through wood, with fine views of the *Reiter-Alpe*, etc., and at the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Hinterseeklause* reaches the *Hintersee* (2590 ft.), a lake $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length (ferry, 10 pf.). About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther, $\frac{1}{3}$ M. from the lake, are the forester's house of *Hintersee* and the Bavarian custom-house. Opposite is *Auzinger's Inn* (pens. 4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*), at the junction of the old road, which skirts the W. bank of the lake, passing the hotels *Gemsbock* and *Post* (pens. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 *M*). — The beautiful wooded valley between the *Hochkalter* (left) and the *Mühlsturzhorn* (right) is now ascended to the (6 M.) *Hirschbühl* (3780 ft.; Inn), with the Austrian custom-house of *Mooswacht*.

The *Kammerlinghorn* (8155 ft.), ascended from the *Hirschbühl* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (somewhat fatiguing; guide, desirable, 5 *M*), commands a splendid view of the *Leoganger Steinberge*, the *Lake of Zell*, etc.

The road ascends a few hundred paces farther to its highest point (3870 ft.), and then descends into the *Saalach-Tal*. Before us rise the imposing *Leoganger Steinberge*. About $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the *Hirschbühl*, by a saw-mill, a finger-post on the right indicates the way to the **Seisenberg-Klamm*, a profound and very narrow gorge, hollowed out by the action of the *Weissbach*, which dashes over huge blocks of rock below. At the (25 min.) *Binder-Mühle*, at the lower end of the ravine, we reach the *Saalach-Tal*; a road leads hence to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ober-Weissbach* (2450 ft. *Auvogl*), where we rejoin the road from

the Hirschbühl (to the left). The *Inn zur Frohnwies* lies $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. Hence to ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Saalfelden*, see p. 121.

FROM BERCHTESGADEN TO REICHENHALL, 11 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., viâ *Hallturm*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

10. From Salzburg to Innsbruck viâ Zell am See.

157 M. RAILWAY (*Staatsbahn*) in 6-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 21 K. 60, 12 K. 90, 7 K. 10 h.; express 30 K. 30, 18 K. 70 h., 10 K.). — Good railway-restaurants at Bischofshofen and Saalfelden; dinner, at a charge of 2 K., will be handed into the carriage at either of these places, if previously ordered through the guard. — Best views on the right.

Salzburg (1350 ft.), see p. 96. — The train describes a wide curve round the Capuzinerberg (p. 101). To the right is Hohen-Salzburg; to the left the château of *Neuhaus*. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Parsch* (Gaisberg Railway, see p. 101); 4 M. *Aigen* (p. 102). The Salzach is now approached, and the precipitous *Untersberg* (p. 102) becomes more prominent. To the right, on the opposite bank of the river, is the château of *Anif* (p. 102). $6\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Elsbethen*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of which lies St. Jakob am Thurn (p. 102). Beyond ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Puch* the train passes the large brewery of *Kaltenhausen*, on the left bank of the Salzach, and crosses the *Alm*.

11 M. *Hallein* (1450 ft.; **Stern*, with salt-baths; *Alte Post*; *Au-böck*; *Stampfbräu*; *Gasthaus zum Bahnhof*, at the station, unpretending), an old town (4700 inhab.) on the left bank of the Salzach, noted for its salt-works, and also making tobacco and cement.

The *Dürnberg*, whence the salt-water is obtained, rises above the town. The mode of extracting the salt from the earthy matter with which it is mingled is described at p. 108. About 200 miners are employed here. Visitors are admitted to the salt-mines in summer daily at 11.30 a.m. (2 K. each; at other times 1 pers. 5 K., 2 or more pers. 3 K. each.). The entrance (2360 ft.) is reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; the visit occupies 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

To BERCHTESGADEN (7 M.). The road viâ *Zill* (2165 ft.) is recommended to walkers, but is rather steep and not very suitable for driving.

15 M. *Kuchl*, an old village with a Gothic church. To the W. rises the *Hohe Göll* (8275 ft.); to the S. the *Tennen-Gebirge* (p. 118).

18 M. *Golling* (1530 ft.; **Gollinger Hof*, R. 2-4 K.; *Hôt.-Pens. Bahnhof*, R. $11\frac{1}{2}$ -3 K.; *Alte Post*, *Neue Post*, *Traube*, in the village) lies on a hill, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station.

The route to the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Golling* or *Schwarzbach Fall* cannot be mistaken (one-horse carr. for 1-2 pers. 3, 3 pers. 4 K.). Starting from the station, we cross the railway to the right, and then the Salzach, and walk in the direction of the white church of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Nicolaus*, on a hill (guide-post). In 5 min. more we reach **Maier's Inn*, and 3 min. farther on is the inn *Zur Mühle*. On the wooded slope of the Hohe Göll the *Schwarzbach* is precipitated from a cavern (1900 ft. above the sea-level) and through an aperture in the rock, over a cliff 200 ft. high, in two vast leaps. Masses of rock projecting over the abyss form a natural bridge.

The **Salzach-Oefen*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. of Golling, on the W. side of the highroad to Werfen (one-horse carr. for 1-2 pers. 3, 3 pers. 4 K.), are curious and picturesque ravines, filled with huge blocks of rock heaped together in wild confusion, between which the Salzach has forced its passage for upwards of a mile. These rocks, partly overgrown with wood, and undermined by the action of the water, are rendered accessible by

paths and bridges in every direction. At the N. and S. entrances to the Oefen are finger-posts indicating the approach, and not $\frac{1}{4}$ M. apart, though the walk through the rocky wilderness occupies $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. A path leads along the left bank of the Salzach to a point of view ('der Oefen Ende') commanding the best survey of the Oefen as well as a glimpse of the Salzach-Thal, and to the (16 min.) *Croaten-Höhle*, a fortified cave on the slope of the Hagengebirge, at the entrance of the Pass Lueg.

Route from Golling to *Abtenau* (*Lammeröfen*; *Aubach Fall*) and viâ the *Zwiesel-Alp* to *Gosau*, see p. 112.

Beyond Golling the railway traverses the broad valley towards the S., passing on the right the entrance to the *Blüntau-Tal* and on the left that of the *Lammer-Tal* (p. 112). It crosses the *Lammer* and *Salzach*, passes through a tunnel (1000 yds. long) piercing the *Ofenauer Berg*, and again crosses the Salzach by a slanting iron bridge of 105 yds. span. It then enters the ***Pass Lueg**, a grand defile of the Salzach, 6 M. in length, between the *Tennen-Gebirge* on the E. and the *Hagen-Gebirge* on the W. — $26\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Concordia-Hütte* (1700 ft.; inn), at the entrance to the *Blühnbach-Tal*. The line follows the right bank, and crosses several torrents. To the right, farther on, romantically perched on a rock 345 ft. above the Salzach, is the well-preserved *Schloss Hohenwerfen*, built in 1076, and restored in the 16th century.

28 M. **Werfen** (1720 ft.). The village (*Post*; *Hirsch*; *Tirolerwirt*) lies on the opposite bank, overlooked by the jagged rocks of the *Uebergossene Alp* (see below). — $28\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pfarr-Werfen*. The valley expands. The train crosses the *Fritzbach* (p. 184), issuing from a narrow gorge, and then the Salzach.

33 M. **Bischofshofen** (1795 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant & Hotel*, R. 2- $2\frac{1}{2}$ K.; *Alte Post*; *Böcklinger*; *Neue Post*, well spoken of), an old village with three churches, is the junction for the upper Ennstal Railway (p. 184). The ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Fall of the Geinfeldbach* is worth seeing. To the W. rises the *Ewige Schnee* ('perpetual snow') group of mountains or *Uebergossene Alp*, culminating in the *Hochkönig* (9640 ft.).

The line traverses the broad valley, on the left bank of the Salzach; fine retrospect of the bare and jagged peaks and precipices of the Tennen-Gebirge. — 38 M. **St. Johann im Pongau** (1845 ft.; **Pongauer Hof*, at the railway-station, R. from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 6-8 K.; *Post*; *Franz Prem*; *Zum Andrä'l*; *Kreuz*; *Schwaiger*, near the church), a large village (3000 inhab.), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station, with a fine modern Gothic church, is a favourite summer-resort.

To the ***Liechtenstein-Klamm** (on foot there and back $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; one-horse carr. from the station in 1 hr., there and back, including a stay of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 4 K. 40h.; two-horse carr. 8 K. 20h.; omnibus to Plankenau 1 K.). We cross the Salzach and the *Wagreiner Bach* and follow the *Grossarl* road to the village of ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Plankenau* (*Oberlechner*). The new road diverges here to the right and ascends to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the bridge over the *Grossarl Ache*, 5 min. from the entrance to the wild rocky gorge (adm. 60h.). The Ache descends through the gorge in a series of cascades. The path, 970 yds. in length, is perfectly safe, being a yard wide and provided with a railing. At the end of the imposing *Second Gorge* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) is a waterfall, 175 ft. in height.

The ***Hoch-Gründeck** (5990 ft.) may easily be ascended in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by a marked bridle-path from St. Johann. Beautiful view. Summer inn 10 min. below the top.

The valley of the Salzach now contracts and bends towards the W. — 41 M. **Schwarzach-St-Veit** (1920 ft.; junction for the railway to Gastein; see p. 123). The train crosses the Salzach, which here dashes through a rocky ravine, passes through a tunnel, and recrosses to the left bank.

46 M. **Lend** (2085 ft.; *Turri's Inn*). The village (*Post*, R. 2-3 K.) lies on the opposite bank. Below the village ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a fine waterfall is formed by the *Gasteiner Ache* just before it joins the Salzach.

Above (48 M.) **Eschenau** the line crosses the Salzach twice, in order to avoid the *Eschenauer Plaike* and the *Embacher Plaike* (slopes of loose stones), and then penetrates the *Unterstein*, a spur of slate-rock on the left bank, by a tunnel, 352 yds. long. We next skirt the Salzach and reach ($51\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Rauris-Kitzloch**, at the entrance of the *Rauris-Tal*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of Taxenbach.

***Kitzloch-Klamm** ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. there and back from the Rauris-Kitzloch station). We cross the Salzach to the *Restaurant Lackner*, and then the *Rauriser Ache* (adm. 40 h.), and ascend the right bank of the latter to the (25 min.) *Kessel*, into which the *Ache* is precipitated in four leaps from a height of 330 ft. (**Kitzloch Fall*). We cross the bridge and ascend in zigzags and by wooden steps, and at the top we turn to the right and pass through three tunnels, one of which is 53 yds. long. This point commands a striking view of the chasm. We may either turn here or follow the footpath farther to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) village of *Rauris*.

The shortest route to the *Rauris*, a valley known for its gold-mines, leads through the Kitzloch-Klamm, the new road being $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. longer. — 6 M. **Rauris** or *Gaisbach* (3110 ft.; **Zum Alten Bräuer; Hofmann*) is the chief place in the valley, which at *Wörth*, about 3 M. farther on, divides into the *Seitenwinkel-Tal* (right) and the *Hüttenwinkel-Tal* (left). About 3 hrs. up the former lies the *Tauernhaus* (4965 ft.; rustic inn), whence we may proceed to ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) the *Hochtor of the Heiligenblut-Rauriser Tauern* (8410 ft.) and (2 hrs.) *Heiligenblut*; see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*. — A bridle-path ascends the Hüttenwinkel-Tal viâ (1 hr.) *Bucheiben* (Inn) to (3 hrs.) **Kolm-Saigurn** (5240 ft.; **Tauernhof Inn*), with gold-mines worked by an English company, in a grand situation, and to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. farther) the *Knappenhaus am Hohen Goldberg* (7680 ft.), situated on the margin of the *Goldberg Glacier*, which has covered part of the old mines. The interesting ascent of the ***Sonnblick** (10,190 ft.; splendid view) may be made from Kolm-Saigurn in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs., with guide (8 K.). On the top is the *Zittelhaus*, an inn and meteorological station. Descent to *Heiligenblut*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*. — From Kolm-Saigurn to the *Gasteiner Nassfeld* viâ the *Pochhard-Scharte*, see p. 125.

Immediately beyond Rauris-Kitzloch the train traverses a tunnel (297 yds.) under the *Taxenbach Schlossberg*. — 52 M. **Taxenbach** (2330 ft.; *Alte Post; Restaurant* at the station), a village with two castles. The valley now expands. To the right, on a hill near (56 M.) *Gries*, is the church of *St. Georgen* (2705 ft.), a fine point of view. On the left the ice-clad *Hohe Tenn* (11,060 ft.) rises from the *Fuscher-Tal*. The train crosses the Salzach and the *Fuscher Ache*.

58 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Bruck-Fusch** (2475 ft.; **Hôtel Kronprinz*, at the station; *Lukashansl; Gmachl*) lies opposite the entrance to the *Fuscher-*

Wieshofer; *Obermaier*; *Hammerwirt*; *Post*; *Sieberer*), a picturesquely situated summer-resort. The *Pillersee-Ache* is crossed.

92 M. *St. Johann in Tirol* (2160 ft.; *Post*; *Bär*; *Zum Hohen Kaiser*, at the station), in the broad *Leuken-Tal*, or valley of the *Grosse Ache*, is commanded by the *Kaiser-Gebirge* on the W.

A road leads to the N. from *St. Johann* through the *Achental* and viâ *Erpfendorf* to (9 M.) *Waidring* (2560 ft.; *Post*), a thriving village on the watershed between the *Ache* and the *Saalach*; and thence through the wild *Pass Strub* to (6 M.) *Lofer* (p. 121). — A pleasant walk may be taken from *Waidring* through the *Oefen* or gorge of the *Strubache* to the (1¼ hr.) picturesque *Piller-See* (2735 ft.; inn at the S. end; trout).

98 M. *Kitzbühel* (2420 ft.; **Hôt. Kitzbühel*, first class, R. from 2, pens. 8 K.; *Tiefenbrunner*; *Hinterbräu*; *Goldener Greif*; **Pension Schloss Lebenberg*, English landlady, pens. 7 K. 20 h.; *Pens. zum Wilden Kaiser*; *Pens. Hirsinger*), a charmingly situated little town, much frequented in summer. About 1 M. to the S. is the *Kitzbühler Bad*, with a chalybeate spring.

The **Kitzbühler Horn* (6560 ft.; 3½ hrs.; horse or chair-carriage 16 K.) is a highly attractive point. An easy road ascends to the (2¾ hrs.) *Inn* above the *Trott-Alp* whence the summit (**Inn*, bed 2-3, pens. 7 K.) is reached in 1 hr. more.

A picturesque road leads to the S. from *Kitzbühel* viâ the *Pass Thurn* (4180 ft.; inn) to (6½ hrs.) *Mittersill* (p. 125).

The railway curves round the town and gradually ascends viâ (101 M.) *Schwarzensee* to (103 M.) *Kirchberg* (2690 ft.; *Bechlwirt*; *Rainwirt*), prettily situated at the entrance to the *Sperten-Tal*. The line now descends at the S. base of the *Hohe Salve* to (107 M.) *Westendorf* (2490 ft.; *Restaurant*) and beyond a tunnel enters the *Windau-Tal*, where it describes a wide curve before traversing a second tunnel (360 yds. long) back to the narrow *Brixen-Tal*. — 113½ M. *Hopfgarten* (1930 ft.; *Post*; *Rose*; *Diewald*; *Restaurant* at the station, with rooms), a large village.

The **Hohe Salve* (9955 ft.), the Rigi of the Lower *Inntal*, is usually ascended from *Hopfgarten* (3 hrs.; guide, 4 K., unnecessary; horse 10, 'chaise-à-porteurs' 2½ K.). The route leads through the (¼ hr.) village and ascends to the left by the (5 min.) finger-post to the (1½ hr.) *Tenner Inn*. Thence it leads past the *Kalbn-Hütte* to the (1½ hr.) summit, on which are a chapel and a clean *Inn* (40 beds). Splendid **View*.

The train traverses the *Brixentaler Klause*, a wooded rocky gorge, above which, on a spur to the right, stands *Schloss Itter*.

118½ M. *Wörgl* and thence to (157 M.) *Innsbruck*, see p. 135.

11. The Gastein Valley.

18½ M. *TAUERN RAILWAY* (opened in Sept. 1905) from *Schwarzach* to *Bad Gastein* in 1 hr. 10-1 hr. 30 min.; fares 3 K. 40, 2 K., 1 K. 10 h. — The continuation of the railway from *Bad Gastein* to *Böckstein* and thence through the *Tauern Tunnel* (p. 125) to *Mallnitz* will probably be opened in 1908.

Schwarzach-St-Veit (1920 ft.), see p. 119. The new line to *Gastein* diverges here to the left from the *Salzburg and Innsbruck Railway*, skirts the hillside as far as (3 M.) *Station Loibfarn* and





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then ascends sharply to the left, threading the *Lower* and *Upper Klamm-Tunnels* (808 and 813 yds.), between which it crosses the *Gasteiner Ache* in the bottom of the deep and sombre *Klamm Gorge* by a bridge of 72 ft. span. At (5½ M.) *Klammstein* (2550 ft.) it emerges on the upper level of the green *Gastein Valley*; to the right rises the double-peaked *Bernkogel* (7625 ft.), to the left the *Arlspitz* (7245 ft.), and to the S., in the background, the *Tisch* (8075 ft.).

We now follow the right bank of the *Ache*, crossing it before (9¼ M.) *Dorf Gastein* (2740 ft.), and then gradually ascend along the hill-side. — 12 M. *Hof-Gastein*, 1½ M. to the N.W. (new road) of the village.

Hof-Gastein (2850 ft.; **Moser*, R. 2-4 K.; **Müller*; *Post*), on the right bank of the *Ache*, the capital of the valley (840 inhab.), was in the 16th cent., when its mines still produced considerable quantities of gold and silver, the wealthiest place in this district next to Salzburg. Several of the houses, with decorations of the 16th cent., still testify to the ancient prosperity of the place, especially that of *Moser*, with arcades on each floor. The *Kaiser-Platz* is adorned with a gilded bust of Emp. Francis I., commemorating the construction in 1828 of a conduit, upwards of 3 M. long, which brings the thermal water hither from the springs at Bad Gastein. The temperature of the water falls during its transit from 102° to 93° Fahr. Baths at the 'Märktische Badeanstalt', the hotels, and many private houses.

The **Gamskarkogel* (8085 ft.; horse and attendant 21 K. 60 h., guide 8 K.) is ascended from Hof-Gastein or Bad Gastein in 4½ hrs. On the summit is a refuge-hut. The snow-mountains of the *Ankogel* and the *Tischlerkar Glacier* are most conspicuous to the S.; to the W., the lofty double-peaked pyramid of the *Gross-Glockner* and the *Wiesbachhorn*; N., the *Uebergossene Alm*; N.E., the *Dachstein* and the *Hochgolling*.

Farther on the railway passes the station of *Kaltenbrunn*, opposite Hof-Gastein to the W., and crosses the deep gorge of the *Anger-Tal* by an iron bridge of 300 ft. span, 279 ft. above the *Lafenn-Bach*, which descends in brawling cascades. We then skirt the wooded hillside, soon obtaining a view of the *Kötschach-Tal* with its glaciers, and farther on of Bad Gastein, in the valley below, and reach the station of (18½ M.) *Bad Gastein*, situated above the village to the S.W., on the W. side of the *Pyrkershöhe* (p. 124).

Bad Gastein. — **Hotels.** **STRAUBINGER*, R. 3-4, B. 1½, U. 4 K., with dépendance **AUSTRIA* (R. 6-20 K.); **GASTEINER HOF*, R. from 4 K., **WEISMAYR*; **BADESCHLOSS*; **KAISERHOF*, R. 6-20 K., on the *Kaiser-Promenade*, with fine view; *SCHERNTHANER* (*GRABENWIRT*), opposite the lower fall of the *Ache*; **HIRSCH* (¼ M. from *Straubinger's*), **GERMANIA*, both in open situations; *RADLINGER*, with restaurant; all these with baths. — **Lodging Houses**, with baths: *ELISABETHHOF*; *SCHWAIGERHAUS*; *GRUBER*; *MOSE*; *VILLA IMPÉRIALE*; *DR. SCHILDER*; *MAYR*; *MÜHLBERGER*; *BELIEVE*; *SOLITUDE*; *VILLA HOLLANDIA*; *LAINER*; *VILLA ELLA* and *VILLA LOUISA*, below the *Wandelbahn*; *GROYER*; *ANGERER*; *SABATHIL*; *ERZHERZOG JOHANN*, at the beginning of the promenade of that name; *ÉCHO*, etc.; *HELENENBURG*; *PAULIN*; *EDELWEISS*; *ALPENROSE* (the last four without baths). — *Post & Telegraph Office* in the *Straubinger-Platz*. — *Office (Expositur) of the State Railways*, adjoining the *Wandelbahn*. — *Visitors' Tax* during the

season (May-Sept.), for a stay of upwards of five days, 8-30 K. according to the class in which the visitor is ranked; additional members of a family and servants proportionally less.

Bad Gastein (3480 ft.), a celebrated thermal station (7-8000 visitors annually), is picturesquely situated in the narrow valley of the Gasteiner Ache, the older and more important part lying on the right bank. The chief rallying-points of visitors are the small *Straubinger-Platz*, between the Straubinger and Badeschloss hotels, and the *Wandelbahn*, a long covered glass-gallery, used as a promenade in wet weather. At the W. end is the *Kur-Casino*, with reading-room, etc.

The Ache, which flows through the valley, is precipitated here through narrow gorges, forming two magnificent *WATERFALLS, the upper 207 ft., the lower 280 ft. high. The upper fall is best viewed from the bridge by Straubinger's, the lower from a small terrace adjoining the Gasteiner Hof or from the bridge at the foot of the fall. In summer the falls are illuminated on Wed. and Sun. at 8.30 p.m.

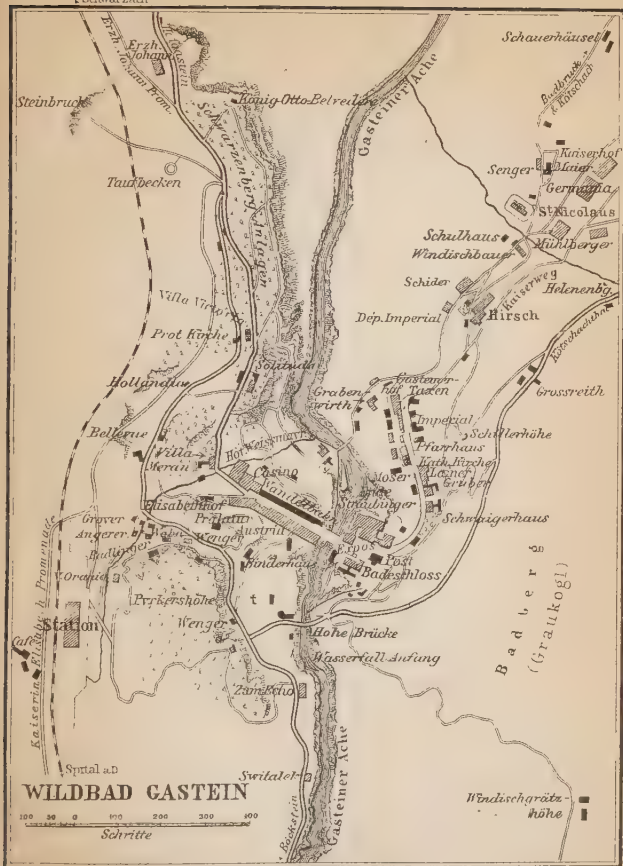
The hot springs (77° to 120° Fahr.) rise on the slope of the *Badberg* and yield about 880,000 gallons of water daily. The water, which has neither taste nor smell, contains a very small proportion of mineral ingredients, but possesses invigorating properties, and is beneficial in cases of debility, nervous affections, gout, etc.

WALKS. The road to Hof-Gastein on the left (W.) side of the valley passes the *Villa Meran*. Higher up, on the left, are the *Bellevue* (café; fine view) and the *Villa Hollandia*. The road next reaches the *Solitude* (right) and the small *Protestant Church*. At this point, to the right, below the road, begin the *Schwarzenberg Promenades*, with various views of the waterfalls, while the *König-Otto Belvedere* here overlooks the Gastein valley. Farther on, by the *Erzherzog-Johann* (lodgings), to the left, the shady *Erzherzog-Johann Promenade* leads to (1 M.) *Stöckl's Restaurant* (view).

On the right (E.) side of the valley a charming walk is afforded by the **Kaiserweg*, which follows the slope of the hill above the *Church of St. Nicholas*, and leads past a bronze bust of Emp. William I., who was a regular visitor to Gastein for many years, to (20 min.) the *Habsburger Hof Restaurant* (fine view) and to (25 min.) the *Café zum Grünen Baum* in the *Kötschach-Tal* (see below). — The *Schwarze List*, a café with an admirable view, on the road to the *Kötschach-Tal*, is reached in 10 min. by a path diverging to the right near the *Habsburger Hof*. — Shady paths with steps ascend from the Badeschloss Hotel to the (5 min.) *Hohe Brücke* with a view of the upper fall, and to the (¼ hr.) *Pyrkershöhe*, near the station of the new Tauern railway (p. 123). — The best ascent to the (5 min.) *Schiller-Höhe* is from Gruber's.

LONGER EXCURSIONS. The *Windischgrätz-Höhe* (¾ hr.), on the slope of the *Badberg*, affords a survey of the valleys of Gastein and Bockstein, the *Schareck*, etc. The path to it ascends from the *Hohe Brücke* (right bank), and an easier route leads from the *Patscherger*. — The picturesque *Kötschach-Tal* is reached by the road leading to the (2 M.) *Café zum Grünen Baum* (see above), whence a bridle-path ascends past the (¼ hr.) *Himmelwand* to (½ hr.) *Prossau*, the last Alp (4220 ft.; refreshments).

BÖCKSTEIN and the **NASSFELD** are the two favourite points for excursions from the Wildbad. (The shady *Kaiserin Elisabeth Promenade*, which leads to the left from the *Café Bellevue* over the hill and then follows the left bank of the Ache, takes walkers ¼ hr.). The road leads from the *Hohe Brücke* (p. 124), following first the left, then the right bank of



the Ache, and passes the (1 M.) *Patschger* (Inn). $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Böckstein** (3700 ft.; *Kurhaus*, with garden; *Mühlberger*) is a straggling village, charmingly situated opposite the mouth of the *Anlauf-Tal*, which stretches to the S.E. towards the Ankogel. From this valley the new railway (p. 122) pierces the Tauern range by a tunnel 9260 yds. in length to Mallnitz (see see below). Near the mouth of the tunnel (20 min.) is the Restaurant *Anlaufal*. Farther up the valley, near the (1 hr.) *Tauern Fall*, a path diverging to the right leads via the *Hohe* or *Korn-Tauern* (8080 ft.) to (7 hrs.) the *Hannover-Hütte* (8830 ft.) or (8 hrs.) *Mallnitz* (see below; guide, 14 K., unnecessary in fine weather). The *Ankogel* (10,705 ft.) is easily ascended by experts from the *Hannover-Hütte* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.

The route to the *Nassfeld* (from Böckstein 2 hrs.) is a carriage-road for $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. We then ascend by a tolerable cart-road through the *Asten*, a rocky gorge about 2 M. in length, in which the Ache forms a series of cascades. At the entrance is the *Kessel Fall*, at the end the *Bären Fall*. Below the latter the stream, which drains the *Pochhard-See*, falls into the ravine over a precipice 300 ft. high, forming the graceful *Schleier Fall* ('veil-fall'). By the bridge, 5 min. farther on, the path enters the *Nassfeld*, a sequestered green valley, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in breadth, surrounded by massive mountains, amongst which the *Schareck* is conspicuous. Near the last bridge (8 min.) stands the *Erzherzogin Marie Valerie Haus* (5265 ft.; Inn in summer).

FROM BÖCKSTEIN TO OBER-VELLACH OVER THE MALLNITZER TAUERN 10 hrs. (guide 14 K., unnecessary in fine weather). From the *Nassfeld-Haus* to the *Reck-Hütte* at the S.E. end of the *Nassfeld*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. The bridle-path, indicated by stakes, winds up a steep slope to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Mallnitzer*, or *Niedere Tauern* (7920 ft.). A few hundred paces below the saddle stands the *Mallnitzer Tauernhaus* (7615 ft.). The path descends via the *Mannhart-Alp* to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Mallnitz* (3890 ft.; *Drei Gamsen), whence a carriage-road runs to (6 M.) *Ober-Vellach* (*Post), in the pleasant *Mölltal*, $12\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station of *Sachsenburg* (p. 169; carr. 7 K.).

FROM THE NASSFELD TO KOLM-SAIGURN OVER THE POCHHARD-SCHARTE 7490 ft.), an attractive route of $4-4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide from Gastein 11 K.), see p. 149.

12. From Zell am See to Krimml. Upper Pinzgau.

Comp. Maps, pp. 122, 134.

33 M. PINZGAUER LOKALBAHN (narrow-gauge railway) in $3-3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (2nd class 5 K. 60, 3rd cl. 2 K. 30 h.). — The scenery of the Upper Pinzgau is somewhat monotonous, but the Krimml waterfalls are well worth seeing and may be visited by means of the railway in a long day's journey.

Zell am See (2460 ft.), see p. 120. The line skirts the lake and then turns to the right. 2 M. *Bruckberg*; to the left, at the mouth of the *Fuscher Tal* (p. 120), rises the *Imbachhorn*, adjoined by the snowy summit of the *Hochtenn*. $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Fürth-Kaprun*. To the left, at the entrance to the valley of *Kaprun*, are the village and castle of that name, commanded by the *Kitzsteinhorn* (10,510 ft.). $9\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Niedernsill* (Oberwirt). Near (13 M.) *Uttendorf* (2535 ft.; Bichlwirt) opens the *Stubach-Tal*, with the *Schneewinkelkopf* (to *Kals* over the *Kalser Tauern*, see p. 169). — $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Stuhlfelden*; then the small sulphur-baths of (16 M.) *Burgwies*.

$17\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Mittersill** (2560 ft.; *Post*, at the station; **Schwaiger*, *Gruntner*, on the right bank), the principal village in the upper Pinzgau (600 inhab.). The well-preserved old *Château*, on a height on the left bank, 500 ft. above the river, is fitted up in the old-Ger-

man style and commands a fine view of the *Velber-Tal* to the S. — Over the *Pass Thurn* to *Kitzbühel*, see p. 122.

20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hollersbach*, at the mouth of the valley of that name. In the distance rises the snow-clad *Krutzenberg* (9940 ft.). 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Dorf-Pass-Thurn* (footpath to the right to *Pass Thurn*, p. 122); 23 M. *Mühlbach*; 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Bramberg* (*Seningerbräu*); 26 M. *Habachtal*. To the right is *Weierhof* (Inn, with old panelled rooms), with a ruined castle. Opposite is the mouth of the *Habach-Tal*, with the *Hoke Fürlegg* (10,750 ft.) and the *Habachkopf* (9945 ft.) in the background. Beyond (27 $\frac{1}{3}$ M.) *Neukirchen* (2800 ft.; *Schett*; *Kammerlinder*) the railway enters the *Rosental*. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rosental-Gross-Venediger*, at the junction of the *Unter-* and *Ober-Sulzbach-Tal*. The *Unter-Sulzbach Fall* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) deserves a visit.

We now pass the ruin of the *Hieburg* (right), and reach (30 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wald* (2850 ft.; *Strasser*), where the path to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gerlos* diverges to the right (p. 135). The line crosses the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Salza*, which here unites with the *Krimmler Ache* to form the *Salzach*, skirts a projecting rock called the *Falkenstein* (Inn), and reaches its terminus at (33 M.) *Krimml* (2990 ft.; *Kastlunger's Inn*), 2 M. (omnibus in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 1 *K.*) below —

Ober-Krimml (3500 ft.; **Hôtel Krimmlerhof*; **Walzl*; *Zum Wasserfall*, near the falls), a pleasant village, chiefly visited on account of its magnificent **Waterfalls*, the finest among the German Alps.

The *Krimmler Ache*, the discharge of the great *Krimml Glacier*, is precipitated in three falls into the valley below, a depth of about 1400 ft. The finest points of view have been rendered easily accessible by new paths on the left bank (there and back 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide unnecessary). A road leads from the inn in the direction of the falls as far as a ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) finger-post, where we go straight on (while the old *Tauern* path crosses the bridge to the left, see below). Passing various points (**Riemann-Kanzel*) commanding views of the *Lowest* and *Middle Falls*, we ascend over the *Schönangerl* (*Hofer's Inn*) to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) '*Jung-Kanzel*', the first point of view for the '*Highest Fall*', which descends in two leaps from a height of about 460 ft. (Those who do not care to mount to the top of this fall should at least ascend for a few hundred paces more in order to obtain a complete view of it.) Crossing the *Ache* above the highest fall, we may return by the well-made *Tauern* path on the right bank.

TO GERLOS OVER THE PLATTE, 4 hrs., bridle-path, guide unnecessary (horse to *Gerlos 12*, to *Zell 22 K.*); see p. 135.

OVER THE KRIMMLER TAVERN TO KASERN, 9 hrs., laborious (guide 13 *K.*, unnecessary for experts). In the *Krimmler Achentäl*, 3 hrs. from *Krimml*, is the *Tauernhaus* (5350 ft.; Inn, plain). Thence to the *Innerkees Alp*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. We then ascend the *Windach-Tal* to the (2 hrs.) pass of the *Krimmler Tauern* (3640 ft.), where a splendid view is obtained, to the S., of the *Dreiherrnspitze*, the *Rößspitze*, etc. Rapid descent thence to (2 hrs.) *Kasern* (5135 ft.; *Leimegger*), the highest village in the upper *Ahrntal* (see p. 168), whence a road leads in 8-9 hrs. to *Bruneck*.

III. TYROL.†

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† For a detailed description of Tyrol, with mountain-ascents, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*, 10th Ed., 1903.

13. Innsbruck and Environs.

Hotels. *HOTEL TIROL* (Pl. a; D, 1), frequented by the English, R. from A. B. 11½ d. 2½, D. 5 K.; **HOTEL DE L'EUROPE* (Pl. b; D, 4), R. 3-6, B. 1 K. 29h, D. 1 K.; **GOLDNE SONNE* (Pl. c; D, 4), R. 3-6, B. 1 K. 20h, D. 5 K.; these three 1st class, near the station. — Second-class: *VICTORIA* (Pl. n; D, 4), opposite the station; *HOTEL KREID* (Pl. m; D, 4), Margareten-Platz, near the station; *HABSBURGER HOF* (Pl. k; D, 3), Museum-Str., with garden-restaurant; *STADT MUNCHEN* (Pl. e; C, 4); *HOTEL CENTRAL* (Pl. f; C, 4), Erler-Str.; *ABLBERGER HOF*, near the station; *GOLDNER ADLER* (Pl. d; B, C, 3), near the Inn bridge; *POST, Maria-Theresien-Str.*; *HOTEL VELUIDENA* (Pl. l; B, 6), near the railway-station of Wilten; *HIRSCH* (Pl. f; B, C, 3); *KRONE*, by the Triumphal Gate; *LOWE; RÖTER ADLER* (Pl. g; B, 3); *GRAUER BÄR, Universitäts-Str.*, good wine. — On the left bank of the Inn: **HOTEL-PENSION KAYSER* (p. 133), charmingly situated ½ M. from the bridge, pens. 5½ 8 K. — Second-class: *GOLDNER STERN* (Pl. h; B, 2); *MONDSCHEN* (Pl. i; B, 3), *KAISERHOF*, by the bridge. — **Pensions.** *Thompson, Claudia-Str. 3; Junek, Landhaus-Str. 10; Schönnruh*, pleasantly situated near *Schloss Ambras*.

Cafés and Restaurants. *Rail. Restaurant; Stadtsäle* (Pl. 19; C, 3); *Maximilian, Maria-Theresien-Str.*; *Deutsches Café* (band daily), *Hierhammer*, both in the Museum-Strasse; *Café Central, Erler-Str.* — **Confectioners.** *Kugler, Maria-Theresien-Str. 13 and Margareten-Platz; Munding, Kirchgasse 16.*

Carriages (driver included). To or from the station, with bag, one-horse 2 K., two-horse 3 K. 60 h. To the Berg Isel and back, one-horse 3 K. 60, two-horse 5 K.; Muhlau 3 K. 20, 5 K.; Weiherburg and Mühlau 6 K., 9 K. 60 h.; Ambras and back 4 K. 80, 7 K. 10 h.; Stefans-Brucke 6 K., 9 K. 60 h.; Lans 9 K. 60, 16 K.; Schönberg 11 K. 20, 20 K. (in all cases with stay of 1 hr.).

Steam Tramway from Berg Isel through the town to Mühlau and Hall every hour; every ½ hr. in the afternoon in summer. The stations are *Berg-Isel* (mountain railway to *Igls* every hour, p. 133), *Wilten, Triumphal Gate, Landhaus, Theresien-Strasse, Inn Bridge, Inn Foot Bridge, Dollinger* (Stern, at Muhlau), *Mühlau, Rum, Thaur, and Hall* (comp. the Plan). The trip from Berg Isel to Theresien-Str. takes 12 min.; thence to Dollinger ¼ hr., to Hall ¾ hr. The fares, reckoned in seven zones, vary from 10 to 36 h. (e. g. from Theresien-Str. to Berg Isel or Mühlau 16 h.).

Baths. *Swimming and other Baths* in the Adamgasse, adjoining the Margareten-Platz; *Kaiserkrone, Herzog-Otto-Str.* — **Theatre** (Pl. C, 3), *Rennweg*; performances in winter only. — **Panorama** of the Battle of Berg Isel, *Sieberer-Str.* (Pl. E, 2; adm. 1 K.).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 4), *Maria-Theresien-Str.*; branch office at the station. — Carved wood, photographs, etc., at *F. Unterberger's, Museum-Str.*, and *Czichna's, Herzog-Friedrich-Str.*

British Vice-Consul, Rev. R. E. Macdonald.

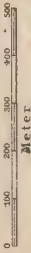
English Church Service in the Kleiner Stadtsaal (Pl. 19; C, 3) at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Innsbruck (1880 ft.), the capital of Tyrol, with 45,000 inhab. (including the suburbs) is charmingly situated on the *Inn*, not far from the influx of the *Sill*, and next to Salzburg is the most picturesque town among the German Alps. In every direction, particularly towards the N., the eye is met by striking groups of bold and fissured limestone mountains (*Brandjoch, Frauwitt, Hafelekar*), towering above the cultivated slopes of the valley; while towards the S., above the wooded *Berg Isel*, rise the noble outlines of the *Waldraster-Spitze* and *Saile-Spitze*. To the S.E., nearer the foreground, above the *Lanser Köpfe*, peeps the rounded summit of the *Patscher Kofel*.



INNSBRUCK

1 : 16.600



Denkmäler:

- 1. Erzbg. Leopold V. C.3.
- 2. Rudolfsbrunnen. C.D.4.
- 3. Waltherr- u. Vogelsch. B.2.
- 4. Goldenes Dachl. C.3.
- 5. Gymnasium C.3.

Gasfabrik

Bade-Anst.

Exercier-Platz

Laudianus

Margarethe-Rudolf-Str.

Sud-Pöhl-Str.

Post

St. Lorenz

Amberg

Pradi

Kadetten-Sch.

Fallmerayer

Carl Ludwig-Pl.

Anna-Capelle

Spartakus

Museum

Botan. Garten

Universität

Hofburg

Theater

St. Jakob

Marienberg

St. Nikolaus

St. Nikolaus

St. Nikolaus

St. Nikolaus

St. Nikolaus

St. Nikolaus

St. Nikolaus

St. Nikolaus

St. Nikolaus

St. Nikolaus

Leaving the station (Pl. D, 4), we proceed to the right along the Rudolf-Strasse to the MARGARETEN-PLATZ (Pl. C, D, 4), where the *Rudolfsbrunnen* (Pl. 2), in red Tyrolese marble, erected in 1863-77, commemorates the 500th anniversary of the union of Tyrol with Austria (1363). At the top is a bronze statue of Duke Rudolph IV., 10 ft. in height, by Grisse mann, and around the basin below are four water-spouting dragons and four griffins as shield-bearers.

We next reach the MARIA-THERESIEN-STRASSE (Pl. C, 3, 4), which contains the *Landhaus*, the *Post Office* (formerly the palace of Prince of Thurn and Taxis; Pl. C, 4), and other handsome buildings of the 17-18th centuries. The *Anna-Säule* (Pl. C, 4), erected in 1706, commemorates the evacuation of Tyrol by the Bavarians and French in 1703. — The Maria-Theresien-Str. is continued towards the N. by the Herzog-Friedrich-Strasse, a street flanked with arcades ('Lauben'), which leads direct to the Goldne Dachl.

The '**Goldne Dachl**' (Pl. 4; C, 3), a gilded copper roof, covering a rich late-Gothic balcony, belongs to a palace which Count Frederick of Tyrol 'with the empty pockets' (d. 1439) is said to have built at a cost of 30,000 ducats (about 14,000*l.*) in order to refute the imputation in his nickname. The date on the balcony itself refers it to the year 1500. The reliefs on the upper part and the paintings and armorial bearings below refer to the Emp. Maximilian I. — The handsome old *Stadtturm* or *Feuerturm*, 236 ft. high, commands a fine view.

Thence the Hofgasse leads to the right to the ***Franciscan Church**, or **Hofkirche** (Pl. C, 3), in the Renaissance style, erected in 1553-63, in compliance with the will of Emp. Maximilian I. (d. 1519) for the purpose of worthily enshrining his monument. The fine porch and doorway should be noticed.

The INTERIOR is open on week-days from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., on Sat. and the eves of holidays till 4 p.m. only; on Sun. and holidays, and on May 3rd, June 13th, Sept. 14th, and Oct. 4th from 11 to 5 and after 6.30 p.m. — To the left of the entrance is a monument to *Andreas Hofer* (shot at Mantua on 20th Feb., 1810; his bones were brought hither in 1823); at the sides lie his comrades *Jos. Speckbacher* (d. 1820) and the Capuchin *Joachim Haspinger* (d. 1858). — The '**Monument of the Emperor Maximilian**', who, however, is not interred here, but at Wiener-Neustadt, occupies the centre of the nave. Maximilian is represented in a kneeling posture, in bronze, on a massive marble sarcophagus, surrounded by 28 bronze statues of his contemporaries and ancestors, in the guise of mourners and torch-bearers. The completion of this imposing work occupied several generations; begun as early as 1509, it was not finished till 1593 under Archduke Ferdinand. The general design is due to *Gilg Sesselschreiber* of Augsburg, the court-painter. The figures were cast by *Stephan Godl*, *Bernhard Godl*, *Gregor Löffler*, *Hans Lendenstreich*, and others; and the famous *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg, to whom the figures of King Arthur (the finest of the series) and Theodoric (8th and 5th on the right) are attributed, also took part in the work. The figure of Maximilian himself is by *L. del Duca* (1544). On the sides of the sarcophagus are 24 'Reliefs in marble, representing the principal events in the emperor's life. These were designed by *Florian Abel* (d. 1565), but, with the exception of the first four, were executed by *Alex. Colins* of Malines (d. 1612). Many of the heads are portraits; the features of Maximilian at different periods of his life are unmistakable;

and the characteristics of the different nationalities are faithfully rendered. The reliefs are covered with glass and enclosed by a railing.

The steps to the right, at the beginning of the right aisle, lead to the *Silberne Kapelle*, so called from a silver statue of the Virgin, and embossed representations in that metal of the 'Lauretanian Litany' on the altar. On the left wall are 23 bronze statuettes of saints, cast at Innsbruck, and probably once destined for the monument of Maximilian. The tomb of Archduke Ferdinand II. (d. 1595), executed by Colins during the duke's lifetime, is adorned with four scenes in relief from the life of the deceased. The tomb of Philippina Welser of Augsburg (d. 1580), first wife of the archduke (see p. 132), is embellished with two reliefs by Colins. The old organ is said to have been a gift of Pope Julius II.

To the left, on leaving the Franciscan Church, is the imperial palace, or **Hofburg** (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1766-70. Visitors are admitted 9-12 and 2-5 from the Hofkirche by the *Silver Chapel* (see above); the *Riesensaal* (with paintings by Maulbertsch) is worth seeing.

Opposite the Burg are the *Stadtsüle* (Pl. 19; restaurant, see p. 128) and the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 3). To the W. of the latter rises the *Leopoldsbrennen* (Pl. 1), erected by the town of Innsbruck in 1893, with a small equestrian statue of Archduke Leopold V. and other bronze figures by C. Gras (1626). — To the N. is the well-kept *Hofgarten* (band four times weekly in the afternoon).

Next the Hofkirche, in the Universitäts-Strasse, is the **University** (Pl. C, D, 3), founded by Emp. Leopold in 1672 and attended by about 1000 students. The *Jesuitenkirche* or *University Church* (Pl. 9), erected in 1627-40 in the baroque style, is crowned with a dome 200 ft. high. Adjoining is the *University Library* (Pl. 25), a collection of 177,000 vols. (open 8-1 and 3-5). — The adjacent **Botanic Garden** (Pl. C, D, 3) contains upwards of 600 species of Alpine plants with the different kinds of rock on which they grow, arranged orographically.

Near this point, in the Museum-Str., rises the handsome Renaissance building of the ***Museum Ferdinandeum** (Pl. C, D, 3), begun in 1842 and enlarged in 1884-86 (open daily, except Sun. afternoon, in summer 9-5, in winter 10-3; admission 1 K., short guide 20 h.).

GROUND FLOOR. In the Corridor are Roman, mediæval, and modern monuments in stone and bronze. — The central *Hall*, containing portraits of the founders and benefactors of the museum, is intended for temporary exhibitions. To the left and right are the *Zoological Collection* and the *Geological Collection*. — **FIRST FLOOR.** Room I: *Collection of Arms*. — R. II: Rhaetian, Roman, and Teutonic antiquities. — R. III: *Ethnographical Collection*. — R. IV: *Geographical Collection*; globes by Anich; ancient measuring-instruments. — R. V: Collections illustrating the history of civilization. — R. VI, a circular apartment containing patriotic and historical relics and curiosities: statue of Hofer; his tombstone from Mantua; his sabre, amulet, coins struck during his brief rule, his rifle, etc.; Speckbacher's chain, sabre, and belt; Haspinger's hat and breviary; a Neapolitan six-pounder; the flag of a Venetian volunteer corps, captured from the Italians by a corps of Innsbruck students in 1848; a mountain-gun of the same period. The *Radetzky Album*, a memorial of the marshal of that name, contains over 1000 autographs; the most interesting leaves are exhibited in frames on the wall. — R. VII: Sculptures and plaster-casts of works by Tyrolese artists. — R. VIII: Small objects of art. — R. IX: Furniture, of the 15th cent. downwards. — R. X: Objects of art in metal. — R. XI: Coins. — **SECOND FLOOR.** The *Picture Gallery* here occupies seven rooms

and ten cabinets. To the right of the staircase, Cab. I-V: Tyrolese, German, and Dutch artists of the 14-16th centuries. — RR. I-III: Works by Tyrolese masters of the 17th, 18th, and first part of the 19th centuries. — R. IV ('Defregger Room'): *3. *Defregger*, Speckbacher and his son Anderl; six copies of Defregger's chief pictures, touched up by himself. — R. V: Modern Tyrolese and Austrian masters. — R. VI: Italian, French, and Spanish masters of the 17-18th centuries. — R. VII: Netherlands masters: *Von der Helst*, *Rembrandt*, *Frans Hals*, *Terburg*, *G. Dou*, etc. — Cabinets VI-X: Engravings, water-colours, and drawings.

The **Church of St. James** (*St. Jakob*; Pl. C, 3), erected in 1717-24, contains a picture of the Virgin over the high-altar by *L. Cranach*, surrounded with a painting by *Schöpf*.

The handsome **Bridge** (Pl. B, 3), which leads to the suburbs of *St. Nikolaus* and *Mariahilf* on the left bank of the Inn, affords the best survey of the environs. In the *Inn Alley* on the left bank is a zinc *Statue of Walther von der Vogelweide* (p. 148). — To the *Weiherburg* and *Mühlau*, see p. 133.

At the S. end of the Maria-Theresien-Strasse is a **Triumphal Gate** (Pl. C, 5), erected by the citizens in 1765, on the occasion of the entry of Emp. Francis I. and the Empress Maria Theresa, to commemorate the marriage of Prince Leopold (afterwards Emp. Leopold II.) with the Infanta Maria Ludovica. The emperor died before the conclusion of the festivities.

Beyond this gate, to the right, are the *Tyrolese Glass-Painting and Mosaic Establishment* (Pl. 24, B, 5; open on week-days 11-12 and 5-6) and the *Lying-in Hospital* (Pl. C, 5). In the adjacent Fallmerayer-Str. stand the *Law Courts* (Pl. B, 4, 5), the *Turnhalle* (gymnastic institute; Pl. 6), and the *Paedagogium* (teachers' seminary; Pl. B, C, 4). The garden of the last (open 4-7 from May 1st to July 15th, 8-12 and 2-4 from July 15th to Sept. 15th) contains a large and interesting *Relief Model of Tyrol* (scale 1 : 7500; vertical scale 1 : 2500), by Prof. Schuler, covering an area of about 100 sq. yds., and reproducing accurately the geological peculiarities of the different districts. — The well-kept *Cemetery* contains handsome modern monuments by Tyrolese sculptors and the original monument of A. Colins, the sculptor (p. 129), in the Renaissance style.

In the suburb of *Wilten*, about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Triumphal Gate, on the Brenner road (p. 144), to the left, is the church of the former Premonstratensian abbey of Wilten (Pl. D, 7), a good example of the florid baroque style, from the end of the 17th century. By the portal are statues of the giants Haimon and Thyrsus, the traditional founders of the abbey. — In 3 min. more the road brings us to the Berg Isel station of the steam-tramway (to Ambras and Igls, see p. 133), above which is the Bierstindl Restaurant.

The ***Berg Isel** (Pl. D, 8; 2460 ft.), reached in 10 min. by an easy path (the carriage-road diverges from the Brenner road farther up to the W., comp. Pl. C, 8), is famous for the battles fought in 1809, during which Andreas Hofer and his brave Tyrolean peasants twice recaptured the capital from the French. The hill has since

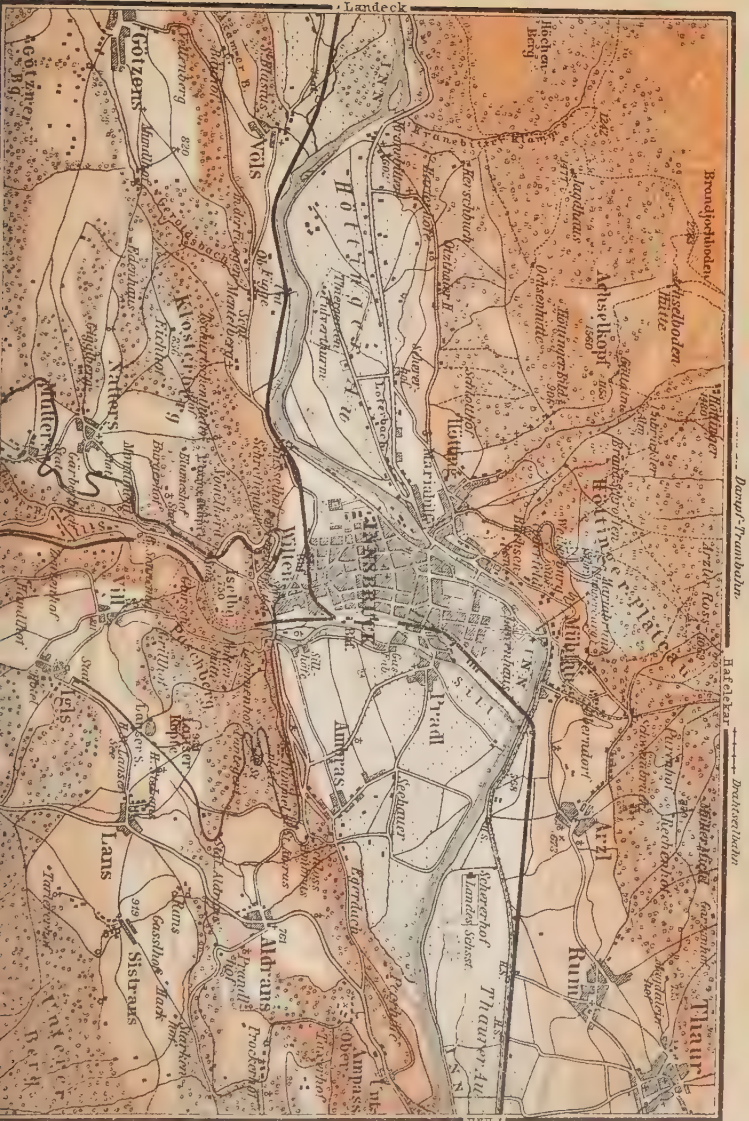
1816 belonged to the 'Kaiser-Jäger' (Tyrolese Riflemen), who have their shooting-ranges here (military concert on Sat. afternoons). The *Regimental Museum* (adm., in summer only, 40 h.) contains many relics, and a *Pavilion* (restaurant) at the N.E. angle affords a charming survey of the Inn valley and the town. Near the rifle-range, where the carriage-road ends, is a colossal **Bronze Statue of Andreas Hofer*, by Natter (1893).

SCHLOSS AMBRAS, situated on a hill about 3 M. to the S.E. of Innsbruck, is most conveniently reached by steam-tramway (see p. 128; viâ Berg Isel station in 26 min.; 60 h.). The direct road to the château leads by *Pradl*. Another road, viâ *Wiltten* (comp. Pl. E, F, 3; steam-tramway in 7 min., see p. 128) passes to the left of the tramway-station below the Brenner railway, crosses the *Sill*, and then leads straight to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) château along the base of the hills (*Schlosskeller Restaurant*, near the entrance). A pleasant route for pedestrians ascends to the right beyond the Sill bridge, past the *Bretterkeller*, and follows the well-wooded hillside to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Tummel-Platz*, used in 1797-1809 as a burial-place for about 8000 soldiers, and the (10 min.) château.

***Schloss Ambras** or *Amras* (2070 ft.), originally erected in the 13th cent., owes its fame chiefly to Archduke Ferdinand, son of Emp. Ferdinand I., and husband of Philippina Welser, daughter of a wealthy patrician of Augsburg. The archduke, who became governor of Tyrol in 1563, extended the château considerably and filled it with treasures of art. His historical collection of arms and armour established here, but transferred to Vienna in 1806, is to this day one of the finest in existence, and forms the most valuable part of the Imperial Museum of Weapons (p. 52). The Schloss gradually fell into decay, but when Archduke Karl Ludwig (governor of Tyrol in 1856-58) selected it as his residence, it underwent a thorough restoration. The objects of art were considerably increased by contributions from the imperial collections in Vienna, and in 1882 the château was opened as a museum (open in summer daily, except Mon., 9-12 and 2-5, in winter 10-12 and 1-3; adm. 40 h., Sun. free).

The outer court contains 8 Roman milestones, from the time of Septimius Severus (193-211 A.D.), found on the road from Wiltten to Schönberg. In the *UNTERSCHLOSS* ('lower castle'), two large halls to the right contain the valuable *Collection of Weapons*, from the 15th cent. to the present time, arranged in chronological order. At the entrance to the *Hochschloss* is the large *Spanish Saloon*, 140 ft. long, 32 ft. broad, and 18 ft. high, built in 1570-71, and restored in 1856-77. — The *Ground Floor* of the *Hochschloss* ('upper castle') contains a restored Gothic chapel of the 15th cent., with frescoes by Wörndle; and a bath-chamber said to have been used by Philippina Welser (see above). The *First* and *Second Floors* contain miscellaneous collections: furniture, models of buildings, objects in metal, sculptures in marble, wood, ivory, etc., glass and pottery, and a large collection of portraits, including those of Archduke Ferdinand (d. 1595), at various ages, Philippina Welser (d. 1580), etc.

The pretty *Park*, with its miniature waterfalls, is also accessible (entrance near the Spanish Saloon).



Dampf-Triebwagen

Hafelekar

Drachsteinbach

Brandhofboden

Kieselboden
Hütte

Adelskopf

Adelskopf

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FROM INNSBRUCK TO IGLS. — RAILWAY ('Mittelgebirgs-Bahn'; continuation of the steam-tramway, p. 132; through-carriages) 12 times daily in summer from the Berg Isel station in 26 min. (1 K. 20 h., descent 96 h.). — CARRIAGES by the old road viâ *Vill* to Igl's, one-horse 7, two-horse 12 K.

The line crosses the Sill and the Wilten road (p. 132) and ascends through wood to the station of *Ambras*, 5 min. above the château (p. 132). It then winds up, with glimpses of the Inn valley, to *Aldrans*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of the village (2496 ft.; Plattner; Aldranser Hof). The next station, *Lans-Sistrans*, lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of the village of *Lans* (2835 ft.; Traube) and 1 M. from *Sistrans* (3014 ft.; Krone). Turning to the right from the station and passing through the lattice gate, we may ascend in 20-25 min. to the N.E. top of the **Lanser Köpfe* (3050 ft.), which commands a charming view of the Inn valley from the Martinswand to the Kellerjoch and Kaiser-Gebirge, and of the Stubai glaciers, Habicht, Waldraster-Spitze, Saile, etc., towards the S.

Pedestrians may ascend the Lanser Köpfe in 1 hr. from the Berg Isel station (p. 131) by a direct path, diverging to the right beyond the Bretterkeller (see p. 132) ascending the wooded *Paschberg* (finger-posts and yellow way-marks).

The next station, *Lanser See*, lies near the small lake of that name (2760 ft.; inn; baths).

$5\frac{1}{2}$ M. Igl's (2900 ft.; **Igelerhof*, first-class, with baths, R. from 3, B. $11\frac{1}{4}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$, board $6\frac{1}{2}$ K.; **Hôt. Maximilian*, close by, also of the first class; **Tiroler Hof*, at the station; **Altwirt*; *Stern*, unpretending), charmingly situated at the foot of the Patscher Kofel, is much frequented as a summer resort. The air is excellent, and the environs abound in pleasant walks and fine views.

The ascent of the *Patscher Kofel* (7264 ft.) is easy and interesting (4 hrs.; guide unnecessary). Bridle-path viâ the pilgrimage-church of *Heiligwasser* to the ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Franz Josephs-Schutzhaus* (6460 ft.; inn in summer) and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) summit. Splendid view.

A pleasant walk may be taken on the left bank of the Inn, past the Gothic church of *St. Nicholas* (Pl. 12; C, 1), the château of *Büchsenhausen* (now a brewery and bathing-establishment), and the *Pension Kayser* (p. 128), to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Schloss Weiherburg* (2210 ft.; Pens. and Restaurant), with a terrace commanding a charming *View of the valley of the Inn, the Glungetzer, Patscher Kofel, etc. About 800 ft. above the Weiherburg (steep ascent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; cable-railway under construction) is the farm-house of *Maria-Brunn* (the '*Hungerburg*'; Restaurant), which commands a *View extending to the Stubai glaciers; carriage-road back to Innsbruck viâ *Hötting*, 2 M. — We may return from the Weiherburg by (20 min.) *Mühlau* (2025 ft.; *Pension Edelweiss*; *Stern*), a charmingly situated village, at the mouth of the wild *Mühlauer Klamm* (Innsbruck Electric Works, interesting), and thence to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Innsbruck, either by the steam-tramway in 12 min. (station Dollinger, near the Stern Inn) or on foot by the handsome suspension-bridge ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.).

Excursion to the *Stubai-Tal* (electric railway to Fulpmes in 1 hr.), see p. 144. — Pedestrians follow the Brenner road (carriages, see p. 128) on

the W. side of the picturesque *Silltal*, viâ *Gärberbach* and the *Stephansbrücke*, to (9 M.) the village of *Schönberg* (3325 ft.; **Jägerhof*, R. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, pens. 6 K.; *Schönachhof*; *Domanig*), a summer-resort, picturesquely situated opposite the mouth of the *Stubai-Tal* (beautiful view from the *Witting-Warte*). About 1 M. further on the Brenner road is the **Hôt.-Pens. Schönberger Hof*, a health-resort. — From *Schönberg* to the *Stubai-Tal*, a carriage-road (diligence in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) descends viâ *Mieders* (**Lerchenhof*; *Post*) to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Fulpmes* (p. 144).

14. From Innsbruck to Salzburg viâ Kufstein and Rosenheim.

123 M. RAILWAY in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. to *Kufstein*, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs. thence to *Salzburg*. Luggage is examined at *Kufstein* (in both directions).

Innsbruck, see p. 128. The railway traverses the valley on a long viaduct, and at *Mühlau* (p. 133) crosses the *Inn*, above the influx of the *Sill*. To the right is the château of *Ambras* (p. 132).

5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hall* (1835 ft.; *Bär*; *Stern*, with garden; *Engel*; *Post*; *Pens. Plainer*; *Pens. Tömlschlössl*; **Hôt.-Pens. Vorderwalderhof*, finely situated 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., on the right bank of the *Inn*), a quaint old town of 6200 inhab., with salt-works, to which the brine is conveyed from a distance of 6 M. The evaporating houses near the station contain a cabinet of models. Steam-tramway to *Innsbruck*, see p. 128.

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Fritzens*; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Terfens*. — 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schwaz* (1765 ft.; *Zur Brücke*; *Zum Freundsberg*; *Roter Turm*; *Stern*), a town with 6550 inhab., lies on the right bank of the *Inn*, commanded by the château of *Freundsberg*. About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. is the Benedictine abbey of *Fiecht*, restored after a fire in 1868.

The ascent of the **Kellerjoch* (7670 ft.; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.; guide 8 K., unnecessary for adepts) is easy and attractive. The route (marked path) leads past the château of *Freundsberg* through wood to the (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Kellerjoch-Hütte* (6055 ft.), and thence to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit (fine view). Descent to *Fügen* (p. 135), 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

23 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Jenbach* (1735 ft.; **Prantl's Hôtel*, opposite the station, R. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 $\frac{1}{2}$ K.; *Post*; *Bräuhaus*, in the village, with view-terrace), at the entrance to the *Achental*, is the station for the *Zillertal* (p. 135). On the mountain-slope, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W., is Count *Enzenberg's* handsome château of *Tratzberg* (2080 ft.; fine view).

*TO THE *ACHENSEE*, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. narrow-gauge railway (partly on the rack-and-pinion system), eight trains daily in 36 min.; a highly attractive excursion (fare 3, down 2 K.; return-ticket available for 10 days 4 K.). The railway ascends (16:100), with a pretty view on both sides of the *Inn* valley, viâ the station of *Burgeck*. The highest point of the line (3180 ft.), where the toothed rail ends, is reached at (2 M.) *Eben* (3060 ft.; *Kirchemwirt*), a frequented pilgrim-resort, with the tomb of St. *Nothburga* (d. 1315). Beyond (3 M.) *Maurach* the line descends slightly to the (4 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) terminus beside the *Seespitz Hotel*, 3 min. from the steamboat-pier. The dark-blue **Achensee* (3030 ft.; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad) is the finest lake in N. Tyrol. A steamboat makes the circuit of the lake eight times daily in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. On the S.W. bank is the *Pertisau*, a green pasture enclosed by precipitous mountains and frequented as a summer-resort (*Fürstenhaus*, on the lake; *Hôt. Stefanie*; *Alpenhof*). — On the E. bank, towards the N. end, is the *Hôtel Seehof*, 1 M. farther on is the *Hôtel Scholastika*, and at





0 2 4 6 8 10 Englische Meilen
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1 : 520.000

the end is *Mayer's Inn*. The *Unnütz* (6815 ft.; easy and interesting) may be ascended from the *Scholastika* in 3 hrs. — The scattered houses of the village of *Achenkirch* (Post, 3 M. from the lake; Kern; Adler) extend almost to the N. end of the lake. About 6 M. farther on, beyond the village of *Achenwald* (Traube), the Tyrolese frontier is reached in the once strongly fortified defile of *Achen*. For details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The *Zillertal*. From *Jenbach* to (20 M.) *Mayrhofen*, RAILWAY in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; 2nd class 3 K. 80, 3rd cl. 4 K. 40 h. — Quitting *Jenbach* the train crosses the Inn and enters the *Zillertal* at ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Strass*. 5 M. *Gagering*; 6 M. *Fügen* (1785 ft.; *Post; Stern; Zum Aigner; Sonne), a large village (940 inhab.), frequented as a summer-resort. The railway then leads viâ *Kapfing*, *Uderns*, and *Ried*, and at ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kaltenbach* (Post) approaches the *Ziller*. — 15 M. *Zell* (1885 ft.; **Welschwiirt*, **Bräu*, *Greidever*, on the right bank; **Post*, *Daviler*, on the left bank), the chief place (750 inhab.) of the valley, which is here broad and fertile, lies at the confluence of the *Gerlosbach* with the *Ziller*. To the E. rise the *Hainzenberg* and the *Gerloswand* (7105 ft.); to the S. the *Tristner* (9065 ft.) and the *Ingent* (9570 ft.). [To the E. of *Zell* opens the *Gerlos*, through which a bridle-track leads to the *Pinzgau* (to *Krimml* 8-9 hrs.; horse 18 K., guide, 11 K., unnecessary), viâ ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Gerlos* (Alpenrose; Stöckl; Kammerlander) and thence either by the *Gerlos Pass* (4875 ft.) or the *Pinzgauer Platte* (5560 ft.).] See *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The line ascends the right bank of the *Ziller*, viâ ($17\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bühel*. — 20 M. *Mayrhofen* (2065 ft.; **Neuhaus*; **Stern*; **Alle Post*; *Krammer*), the highest village in the lower *Zillertal*, is beautifully situated in a green basin amidst lofty mountains. The valley divides here into four branches: E. the *Zillergrund*, S.E. the *Stillup*, S.W. the *Zemmtal*, W. the *Tuxer-Tal*. Through the *Tuxer-Tal* an easy and interesting bridle-path leads viâ ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Hinter-Tux* (4900 ft.; Inn, with baths) and over the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Tuxer* or *Schmirner Joch* (7675 ft.) to the *Schmirner-Tal* and ($4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *St. Jodok* on the *Brenner* railway (p. 145).

FROM MAYRHOFEN TO STERZING OVER THE PFITSCHER JOCH (16 hrs.; two days), interesting. The *Zemmtal* is worthy of a visit (to *Ginzling* 3 hrs., to the *Berliner Hütte* 8-9 hrs.; guide unnecessary). Beyond *Mayrhofen* we cross the (10 min.) *Zillerbach* and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more) the *Stillup-Bach* (fine waterfall), and turning to the left reach the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hochsteg* (2165 ft.; **Inn*), a covered bridge over the *Zemmbach*. The bridle-path then ascends gradually through the **Dornauerg-Klamm*, a picturesque valley enclosed by lofty pine-clad hills, skirting the left bank of the *Zemmbach*, which is precipitated in numerous cascades through a rocky ravine. The *Karlsteg*, $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from *Mayrhofen*, crosses the torrent, which here dashes wildly over huge rocks. $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Ginzling* (3280 ft.; *Tipotsch*; *Kröll*) is prettily situated on the right bank of the *Zemmbach*. The path crosses again to the left bank and ascends viâ the *Rosshag-Alp* (3595 ft.; Inn) to (2 hrs.) *Breitlahner* (4070 ft.; *Eder's Inn*), opposite the mouth of the *Zemm-Grund* or *Schwarzenstein-Grund*, a picturesque valley, in which a highly interesting excursion may be made to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **Berliner Hütte* of the German Alpine Club, grandly situated on the *Schwarzenstein-Alp* (6725 ft.; inn in summer).

Farther on the path ascends the *Zamser-Tal*, at first rapidly, to the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Dominicus-Hütte* (5525 ft.; inn), beautifully situated opposite the entrance of the superb *Schlegeis-Tal*, and to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Pfätscher Joch* (7375 ft.; Inn). We then descend to (2 hrs.) *St. Jacob* in the *Pfätscher-Tal* (4760 ft.; *Rainer's Inn*) and thence viâ *Wieden* and *Afers* to (4 hrs.) *Sterzing* (p. 145).

28 M. *Brizlegg* (1690 ft.; *Brizlegger Hof*; *Herrenhaus*; *Vogl*. *Neuwirt*; *Wolf*, at the station), a pleasantly situated summer-resort; — $29\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rattenberg* (Post or *Sonne*; *Ledererbräu*), an old town with a picturesque ruined château. Short tunnel. — 33 M. *Kundl*.

$37\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wörgl* (1665 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, R. 2 K.; *Rose*), the junction of the Tyrol and Salzburg line (R. 10). The round summit of the *Hohe Salve* (p. 122) rises from the *Brixen-Tal* to the S.

The railway now crosses the *Brixentaler Ache* and at *Kirchbichl* passes to the right bank of the Inn. To the E. rises the imposing *Kaiser-Gebirge*.

47 M. *Kufstein* (1600 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; Bavarian and Austrian custom-house examination; *Hôtel Gisela*, near the station; *Auracher Bräu*; *Post*; *Eggerbräu*; *Drei Könige*), a small town of 2900 inhab., frequented as a summer-resort. An interesting visit may be paid to the old fortress of *Geroldseck*. Fine view from the *Calvarienberg*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station. About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther are the baths of *Kienbergklamm*, well fitted up (pens. 5-6 K.).

WALKS: on the left bank of the Inn to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Klause* (*Inn, with fine view) and the *König Otto Kapelle* (see below); to the top of the (1 hr.) *Tierberg* (fine view from the tower); to the *Kaiser-Tal*, etc.; see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The frontier of Tyrol is now passed in the *Klause*, a narrow defile. To the left, the pretty *König Otto Kapelle*. — 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kiefersfelden*; 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Oberaudorf*; 57 M. *Fischbach*. — 60 M. *Brannenburg* (1550 ft.; *Schlosswirt*, in the village), beautifully situated at the base of the hills. — 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Raibling*.

68 M. *Rosenheim* (1470 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; **Deutscher Kaiser* and *Bismarckbad*; *Hôt. Greiderer*; *König Otto*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Zum Wendelstein*, moderate), the junction of the line to Munich (in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 hrs.), is a town of 14,200 inhab., with salt-works and saline-baths (brine conducted hither from *Reichenhall*, over 50 M. distant). — About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station are the *Kaiserbad*, with a large park, the *Bismarckbad*, *Marienbad*, and *Dianabad*, all with hotel-pensions and salt and other baths. Pretty view from the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Schlossberg* (Restaurant).

The train crosses the *Inn*, passes (72 M.) *Stephanskirchen*, the *Simm-See* (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long), with the station of (74 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Krottenmühle* (Restaurant) at its N. end, and (78 M.) *Endorf*, and then runs through a hilly district to (84 M.) *Prien* (1740 ft.; *Hôt. Chiemsee*, at the station; *Zur Kampenwand*; *Kronprinz*; *Bayrischer Hof*), a summer-resort in the smiling *Priental*.

From *Prien* a STEAM TRAMWAY runs in 8 min. to (1 M.) *Stock*, the landing-place of the steamer on the *Chiemsee*, which plies nine times daily in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the *Herreninsel* and seven times in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Fraueninsel* (return-ticket to the *Herreninsel*, 2nd cl. in the steam-tramway, 1st cl. on the steamer, 1 M. 80 pf.). — The *Chiemsee* (1700 ft.), 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, contains three islands: the large *Herreninsel*, with a Benedictine monastery (now an inn and brewery), the *Fraueninsel*, with a nunnery, and the *Krautinsel* ('vegetable-island'), formerly a kitchen-garden for the monks and nuns. There are also a fishing-village and an inn on the *Fraueninsel*. On the much larger *Herreninsel* (9 M. in circumference) rises the large *Schloss Herrenchiemsee*, begun in the style of Louis XIV. by King Louis II. after the model of Versailles, but not completed (adm. from 1st May to 15th Oct. daily 9-5, fee 3 M., closed on 13th June). The interior is fitted up with lavish splendour. The lake is celebrated for its fish. The banks are low, and in the distance to the S. extends the long chain of the Bavarian and Tyrolese mountains.

The line skirts the S. bank of the *Chiemsee* and passes the stations

of Bernau, Uebersee, and Bergen. About 3 M. to the W. of Bergen are the well-equipped baths of Adelholzen.

101 M. Traunstein (1935 ft.; **Traunsteiner Hof*, **Krone*, both at the station; **Wiespauer*; **Post*), a thriving place with 7500 inhab., on a hill above the Traun, is much frequented as a summer-resort. The Friedens-Denkmal, the Monument of King Max II., the Luitpold Fountain (1794), and the handsome marble Liendl Fountain (1526) in the upper Platz may be inspected. *Mineral and Saline Baths*, with large garden (pens. 4-8 *M.*). The extensive salt-works are situated on the Traun; the brine is conducted here from Reichenhall, a distance of 22½ M.

111 M. Teisendorf, with the ruin of Raschenberg. 119 M. Freilassing (Föckerer; Maffei; Bachinger), is the last Bavarian station and the junction for Reichenhall. As we approach Salzburg the white walls of Maria-Plain (p. 102) appear among the woods to the left. The Salzach is crossed.

123 M. Salzburg, see p. 96.

15. From Bregenz to Innsbruck. The Arlberg Railway.

Comp. Maps, pp. 138, 142.

136½ M. RAILWAY in 4¾-9 hrs. (fares 12 K. 60, 7 K. 60, 4 K. 20 h.; express 17 K. 70, 11 K., 5 K. 90 h.). — The **Arlberg Railway* (*Arlbergbahn*), built in 1880-84, is one of the most interesting examples of mountain-railway engineering, while at the same time it commands a series of magnificent views (from Bludenz to Langen the best views are to the right, from St. Anton to Landeck to the left). The steepest gradient on the W. side (from Bludenz to Langen) is 31:100, and on the E. side (from Landeck to St. Anton), 26:100.

Bregenz. — **Hotels.** **HÔTEL MONFORT*, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼ K., **HÔT. DE L'EUROPE*, R. 2-6, B. 1 K., both at the station; **OESTERREICHISCHER HOF*, on the lake; *WEISSES KREUZ*, *SCHWEIZERHOF*, both in the Römer-Str.; *KRONE*; *POST*; *LÖWE*, etc. — **Restaurants.** *Railway Restaurant*, with view of the lake from the terrace; *Austria*; *Weberbeck*. Wine at *F. Kinz's*, *Kirchgasse*; '*Old German*' Wine Room, opposite the station. Beer at the *Hirsch*, *Forsterbräu*, etc.

Bregenz (1300 ft.), the capital of the *Vorarlberg* (district 'before the Arlberg'), the *Brigantium* of the Romans, with 8200 inhab., lies at the base of the *Pfänder*, at the E. end of the *Lake of Constance* (Ger. *Bodensee*). The *Old*, or *Upper Town*, of irregular quadrilateral shape, situated on a hill, occupies the site of the Roman *Castrum*. The handsome *Church*, with an ancient tower, is situated on another hill to the S. The *Vorarlberg Museum* (adm. daily 9-12 and 2-5; 50 h.) contains natural history specimens, coins, and Roman antiquities. The *Lake Promenade* (band in the afternoon) affords a good survey of the town and lake.

The **Gebhardsberg* (1965 ft.; ascent 35 min.; carr. there and back 8 K.), on the summit of which are the scanty ruins of the castle of *Hohen-Bregenz*, a small church, and a restaurant, commands an extensive prospect,

embracing the Lake of Constance, the valleys of the Bregenzer Ach and the Rhine, and the snow mountains of Appenzell and Glarus.

The *Pfänder (3490 ft.), to the E. of Bregenz, commands a still more extensive view. The best path ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) leads viâ the *Berg Isel* (shooting range) to *Weissenreute*, and then ascends to the right through wood viâ *Hintermoos* to the *Hôtel-Pension Pfänder, 5 min. below the summit.

FROM BREGENZ TO THE SCHRÖCKEN, 9-10 hrs., a very pleasant expedition through the *Bregenzer Wald*. Railway to *Bezau*, 25 M., in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (2nd class 2 K. 60, 3rd class 1 K. 70 h.); diligence thence to ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Schoppernau twice daily in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (2 K. 30 h.). The line ascends the narrow and wooded valley of the *Bregenzer Ach* viâ ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lingenau* and ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Egg* to ($18\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Andelsbuch* (2000 ft.; Hôt. König, at the station, pens. $4\frac{1}{2}$ K.), a scattered village with the Bad-Hôtel Andelsbuch ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.; hydropathic and chalybeate baths, pens. $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ K.). — From (21 M.) *Schwarzenberg* (2080 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, with R.) a road (omnibus in 35 min., 40 h.) leads to the right to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schwarzenberg* (2275 ft.; *Hirsch; Lamm), a summer-resort, charmingly situated at the foot of the *Hochälpe* (4810 ft.; ascent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., easy and repaying). The present terminus of the railway is (25 M.) *Bezau* (2019 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, with R.; Post; Gemse), the chief place of the 'Innere Wald'. Carriage-road thence viâ ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Mellau* (2365 ft.; Bär), with chalybeate springs, ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Schnepfau*, and (1 hr.) *Au* (Krone; Rössle), to (1 hr.) *Schoppernau* (2730 ft.; Krone), where it ends. A good bridle-path ascends hence, past the small sulphur-baths of *Hopfreben*, to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the *Schröcken* (4135 ft.; inn), a little village in a green basin, surrounded by mountains rising to a height of 7000-8000 ft., covered with forest and pasture at their bases and snow on their summits.

Mountain-paths lead in various directions from the Schröcken:

To *Sturen* on the *Arlberg*, 5 hrs. (guide unnecessary), a good bridle-path viâ the *Auenfeld-Alp* to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Lech* (4745 ft.; Krone), prettily situated at the base of the *Omeshorn* (7400 ft.), whence a fine road leads viâ *Zürsch* and the *Flexen-Sattel* (5715 ft.) to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Stuben* (p. 140).

To *Obertsdorf*, $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The path ascends to the N. viâ ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Krumbach ob Holz* (5565 ft.; inn) to the (1 hr.) *Gentschel-Joch* (6480 ft.) at the foot of the *Widderstein* (8305 ft.; ascended in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the pass; attractive), and then descends through the *Gentschel-Tal* to (2 hrs.) *Mittelberg* (3980 ft.; Krone; Zum Widderstein), the principal place in the *Kleine Walser-Tal*, and viâ *Hirschegg* and *Riezlern* (Inn) to the *Walser Schänzle* (inn, good wine) and (4 hrs.) *Obertsdorf*. See *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The railway skirts the *Gebhardsberg* (p. 137), crosses the *Bregenzer Ach*, and at ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lauterach* enters the broad valley of the *Rhine*. $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schwarzach*.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Dornbirn* (1495 ft.; *Hôt. Weiss, at the station; *Hôt. Rhomberg; *Dornbirner Hof*; *Mohren*), the largest market-town in the *Vorarlberg*, with 13,000 inhab., is a busy place upwards of 2 M. long, on the *Dornbirner Ach*. It consists of the four quarters of *Markt*, *Oberdorf* (E.), *Haselstauden* (N.), and *Hatlerdorf* (S.; the last two are railway-stations). The S.W. horizon is bounded by the mountains of Appenzell, the *Kamor* and *Hohe Kasten*, the snow-clad *Sentis*, and the indented *Curfürsten*.

About 3 M. to the S.E. lies the *Gütte* (1700 ft.), with a cotton-mill, a restaurant, and a fountain which plays to a height of 180 ft. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther up is the picturesque **Rappenloch Gorge*, through which dashes the foaming Ach. The return may be made viâ the *Zanzenberg* (fine views; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to Dornbirn).

$12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hohenems* (1420 ft.; *Post*), a well-to-do village (5600 inhab.), lies at the foot of precipitous rocks, commanded by the ruins of *Alt-* and *Neu-Hohenems*.



Kilometer 6,6

15 Engl. Miles.

500.000

The flat alluvial plain of the Rhine is relieved at places by rocky and wooded knolls, the chief of which is the *Kummenberg* (2190 ft.), on the right. — Near (15½ M.) *Götzis* (1400 ft.; *Goldner Adler*), with a modern Romanesque church, are two ruined castles of the former Counts of Montfort. The train crosses the *Frutzbach* to (20½ M.) *Rankweil* (1515 ft.; *Hecht*; *Zum Schützen*), at the entrance to the *Laternser-Tal*.

The ascent of the *Hohe Freschen* (6580 ft.; 5-5½ hrs., guide, 10 K., not necessary for experts) is a fine excursion. About ½ hr. from the top is the *Freschenhaus* (inn in summer). Magnificent panorama from the summit, embracing the Vorarlberg, Glarus, and Appenzell Alps, the Lake of Constance, etc.

23 M. *Feldkirch* (1510 ft.; **Post*; *Vorarlberger Hof*, at the station; *Bär*, with beer-garden; *Löwe*; *Schäfle*, well spoken of; *Railway Restaurant*), a thriving town (4100 inhab.), ½ M. from the station, is commanded by the ancient castle of *Schattenburg*. The Gothic Church, erected in 1487, possesses a *Descent from the Cross by Wolfgang Huber (1521) and a fine pulpit (1509). Pleasure grounds have been laid out at the upper end of the town, near the *Ill-Klamm*; and adjacent are well-equipped public baths.

A fine view of the valley of the Rhine, from the Falknis to the Lake of Constance, and of the gorge of the Ill, is obtained from the *Margaretenkapf* (1830 ft.), a hill ½ hr. to the W. of Feldkirch, on the left bank of the Ill, with the villa and grounds of the Tschavoll family. (Ascent to the right beyond the lower bridge over the Ill; adm daily, except Frid., 7-11 and 3-7; free). — Similar views from the *Veitskapf* on the Ardetzenberg, on the opposite (N.) side of the gorge of the Ill (road ascending to the right on this side of the bridge; 20 min.).

FROM FELDKIRCH TO BUCHS, 11 M., railway in ¾ hr. The line passes the stations of *Nendeln* and *Schaan* (Linde), and near *Buchs* crosses the Rhine (comp. *Baedeker's Switzerland*). — About 2 M. to the S. of Schaan is *Vaduz*, the capital of the small principality of Liechtenstein.

Above and below Feldkirch the Ill has forced a passage through the limestone rocks by means of the *Upper* and *Lower Ill Klamm*. The train passes through a tunnel, enters the Upper Klamm, and crosses the Ill. Before (25½ M.) *Frastanz* the valley, now called the *Inner Walgau*, expands. To the right is the *Samina-Tal*, and farther on, at (30 M.) *Nenzing*, the *Gamperdon-Tal* opens on the right, and the *Grosse Walser-Tal* on the left. The train crosses the Ill.

36½ M. *Bludenz* (1870 ft.; **Bludenser Hof*, *Scesaplana*, *Hôtel Arlberg*, near the station; **Eisernes Kreuz*, in the town), a prettily situated little town of 4000 inhab., dominated by the château of *Gayenhofen* (now government offices). To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the *Brandner-Tal*, with the *Scesaplana* and the broad snowy saddle of the *Brandner Glacier* in the background.

The *Hohe Frassen* (6480 ft.; 3½-4 hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 8 K.) affords an admirable view of the Vorarlberg and Rhaetian Alps. About 1 hr. below the summit is the *Pfannenknecht Alp* (inn).

TO THE LÜNER SEE AND THE SCESAPLANA, a very interesting excursion 6½-6¾ hrs. to the lake; guide unnecessary). A carriage-road crosses the Ill to *Bürs* and ascends the charming *Brandner-Tal* to (3¼ hrs.) *Brand* (3360 ft.; Beck; Kegele), prettily situated at the base of the *Mottenkopf*. Hence a footpath leads viâ the (1½ hr.) *Schatten-Lugant-Alp* to the picturesque

dark-green **Lüner See* (6175 ft.). On the W. side is the (2 hrs.) *Douglass-Hütte* (inn in summer). — The ascent of the *Scesaplana* (9735 ft.; 3 hrs., with guide), the highest peak of the Rhetikon chain, is rather fatiguing, but not difficult for moderately experienced walkers. Splendid **View*.

Above Bludenz the beautiful **Montafon Valley**, watered by the Ill, opens to the S.E. The chief place in the valley is (9 M.) *Schrüns* (2260 ft.; **Taube*; **Löwe*; **Stern*), a picturesquely situated village, frequented as a summer-resort reached from Bludenz by diligence twice daily in 1½ hr. (1 K. 40 h.). Various excursions may be made hence: past the monastery of *Gauenstein* to the (1¼ hr.) top of the *Bartholomäberg* (fine view); through the *Gauer-Tal* to the (6 hrs.) *Lüner See* (see above); to the *Sulzfluh* (9200 ft.; 7½-8 hrs.; with guide) viâ the *Tilisina-Hütte* (inn), etc. The Rhetikon chain, dividing the Montafon from the Prätigau in the Grisons, is traversed by several passes, all rarely used (*Schlapina-Joch*, *St. Antonien-Joch*, *Drusen-Tor*, *Schweizer-Tor*, etc.). — The road (rough at places) goes on above *Schrüns* viâ (2 hrs.) *St. Gallenkirch* (2730 ft.; Adler; Rössl) and (1¼ hr.) *Gaschurn* (3120 ft.; Rössl; Krone) to (¾ hr.) *Patenen* (3350 ft.; Essigwirt), the highest village. Attractive and not difficult passes lead hence over the *Zeinisjoch* (6095 ft.) in 4 hrs., and over the *Biederhöhe* (6630 ft.), with the *Madlenerhaus* of the Ger. Alp. Club (inn in summer), in 6½-7 hrs., to *Gallür* (5790 ft.; Rössl), the highest village in the *Patznaun-Tal*, whence a carriage-road descends viâ (2½ hrs.) *Ischgl* (4515 ft.; Post; Wälschwirt) and (2 hrs.) *Kappl* (*Löwe*) to (4 hrs.) *Pians* (p. 141).

The ARLBERG RAILWAY quits the Ill at the nunnery of *St. Peter*, enters the *Kloster-Tal*, watered by the *Alfenz*, and ascends along its N. side. A beautiful view up the valley is soon disclosed; on the left rises the *Rogelskopf* (7460 ft.). 43½ M. *Bratz* (2315 ft.). Viaducts, cuttings, and tunnels follow each other in rapid succession. 47 M. *Hintergasse*; 50½ M. *Dalaas* (3055 ft.), 300 ft. above the village (Post; Krone). The line now skirts the hillside at a considerable elevation, and crosses the picturesque *Radona Gorge* and two smaller torrents (in the valley to the right is *Wald*) to (54½ M.) *Danöfen*. We cross the *Streubach*, traverse two snow-sheds, and cross the *Wäldlitobel* by a single-arched bridge (206 ft. high) to (58 M.) *Klösterle* (3470 ft.; **Löwe*), at the mouth of the narrow *Nenzigast-Tal*. The train now threads a tunnel, 550 yds. long, passing under the great landslip of 1892. — 59½ M. *Langen* (3990 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant & Post*, pens. from 6 K.).

FROM LANGEN TO ST. ANTON BY THE ARLBERG (3 hrs.), an interesting route for pedestrians. The Arlberg road leads viâ (½ hr.) *Stuben* (4600 ft.; Alte Post) and ascends in windings to the (1 hr.) *Arlberg Pass* (5910 ft.). Beyond the pass (5 min.) is the hospice of *St. Christoph*. The road descends, with fine views of the Fervall-Tal and the Stanzer-Tal, to (1½ M.) *St. Anton* (p. 141).

The train now crosses the *Alfenzbach* and plunges into the great **Arlberg Tunnel*. This tunnel, 6¾ M. (or 10¼ kilomètres) long, 26 ft. wide, and 23 ft. high (3 M. shorter than the *St. Gotthard Tunnel*), cost about 1,300,000 l. It ascends at a gradient of 15:100 to its highest point (4300 ft.; 1595 ft. below the *Arlberg Pass*), and descends thence at a gradient of 1:50 to *St. Anton*. The transit (very smoky) lasts 16-17 min., and the temperature is 59-64° Fahr. An obelisk, to the left of the E. end of the tunnel, bears a portrait in relief of *Jul. Lott* (d. 1883), the first chief engineer of the line.

69 M. **St. Anton** (4270 ft.; **Post*, R. 2-7, pens. 6-9 K.; *Adler*, well spoken of), the highest village in the *Rosanna-Tal*, is frequented as a health-resort. — The railway next crosses the Rosanna twice. 71 M. **St. Jacob**. To the right is the *Riffler* (10,365 ft.), with its precipitous glacier. 74 M. *Pettneu*. The railway now crosses to the right bank of the Rosanna. 76 M. *Schnan*, near the mouth of the *Schnaner Kluemm*, a gully of the Schnanerbach. We cross the Rosanna twice more. — 77½ M. **Flirsch** (3795 ft.; *Post*) is pleasantly situated at the base of the *Eisenspitze* (9400 ft.). The valley contracts; the brawling Rosanna forms several waterfalls. 81½ M. *Strengen* (3355 ft.). Numerous tunnels and viaducts follow. Straight on opens a magnificent view down the valley; in the distance rises the pyramidal Tschirgant. An imposing **Bridge*, 280 yds. long and 180 ft. high, crosses the *Trisanna*, which issues from the *Patznaun-Tal* (p. 140) and unites with the Rosanna to form the *Sanna*. 84½ M. **Wiesberg** (3150 ft.), with an old castle. The line is now conducted along the *Maienwand*, high above the Sanna, by a series of viaducts and cuttings.

86½ M. **Pians** (2990 ft.). Below, to the left, lies the picturesque village of *Pians* (2795 ft.; Alte *Post*; Neue *Post*); above it, on the verdant Mittelgebirge, is *Grins* (3230 ft.), at the base of the huge *Parseierspitze* (9965 ft.). — The line now descends the right bank of the Sanna at a steep gradient to (89½ M.) *Landeck-Perfusch* and then crosses the rapid *Inn*.

92 M. **Landeck** (2675 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, R. 2½ K.). The little town (**Post*, R. 3-5, B. 1 K.), 1 M. to the W., lies on both banks of the Inn, commanded by the ancient *Schloss Landeck*. Road to *Finstermünz*, see R. 18. Picturesque walk (2 hrs. there and back) viâ *Perjen* to the *Lötzer Kluemm*, a ravine with a fine waterfall.

The railway from Landeck to Innsbruck remains on the right bank of the Inn. 93 M. *Zams*, with a large nunnery. Passing the foot of the lofty rock crowned by the ruins of *Kronburg* and traversing a defile by means of rock-cuttings, the train reaches (98 M.) *Schönwies* and (103 M.) **Imst** (2310 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), on ground reclaimed from the Inn. The little town (2715 ft.; **Post*; *Sonne*; *Lamm*), 2 M. to the N., is pleasantly situated at the entrance to the *Gurgler-Tal*. To the E. rises the *Tschirgant* (7770 ft.).

A carriage-road (diligence twice daily in 1¾ hr.) traverses the shadeless *Gurgler-Tal* viâ *Tarrenz* to (9½ M.) **Nassereit** (2765 ft.; **Post*), where the road from *Telfs* (16 M.; see p. 143) viâ *Obsteig* debouches on the right. — FROM NASSEREIT to REUTE viâ the *Fern Pass*, 25 M., one of the finest passes between Tyrol and Bavaria (diligence daily in 5¾ hrs.). Passing the château of *Fernstein* and the picturesque *Fernstein Lake*, with the ruins of *Sigmundsburg*, we ascend to the (1¾ hr.) **Fern Pass** (3700 ft.; Inn), and thence descend past the *Blind-See* and *Weiss-See* (fine views of the Wetterstein range) to (6 M.) **Lermoos** (3245 ft.; **Post*; **Drei Mohren*), prettily situated in a green basin, whence a road leads to *Partenkirchen* viâ *Griesen* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). Our road leads viâ *Heiterwang* to (25 M.) **Reutte** (2195 ft.; *Post*; *Hirsch*; *Adler*), a considerable village on the Lech. About ¾ hr. to the E. are the picturesque *Stuben Falls*, to the left of the

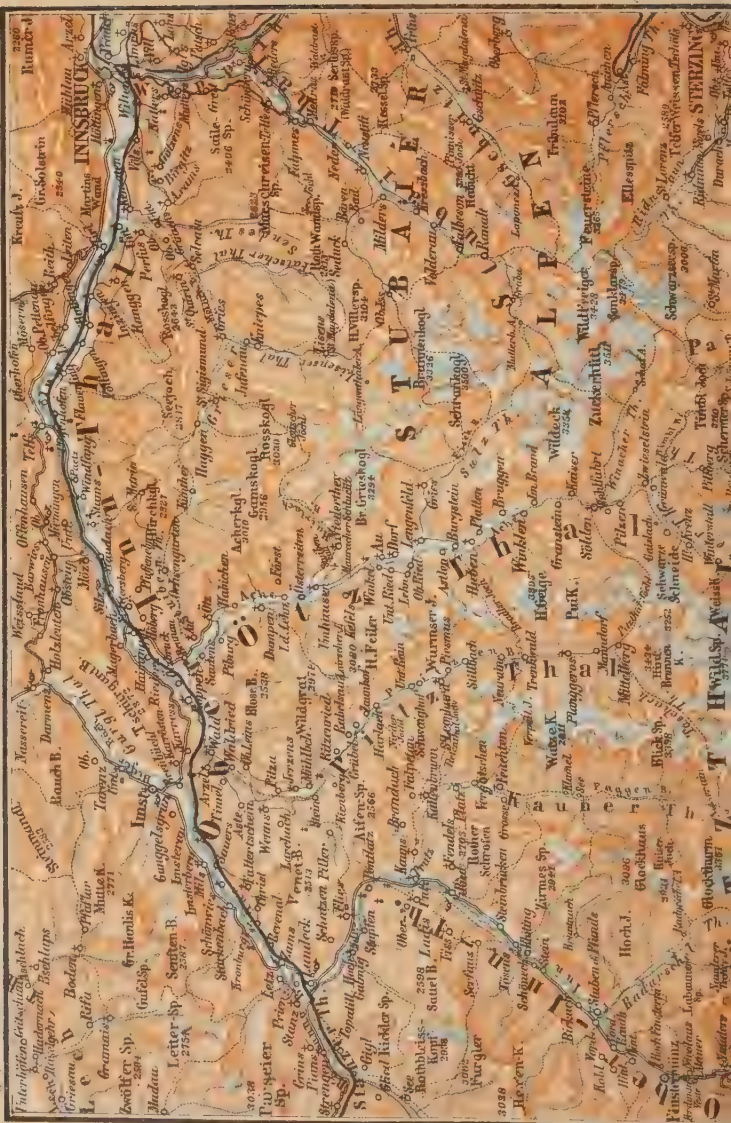
road from Reutte to the (1½ hr.) *Plansee* and (6 hrs.) *Partenkirchen*. — To the *Upper Lechtal*, *Hohenschwangau*, etc., see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

A visit to the *Pitztal*, a valley opening to the S. of Imst, is recommended, especially to less ambitious travellers who desire to obtain a glimpse at the Oetzthal glacier-region. A cart-track, beginning at the station, ascends to (½ hr.) *Arzl*, finely situated at the foot of the *Burg stall* (3440 ft.), and thence viâ (1½ hr.) *Wenns* (3195 ft.; Ochs; Post; Adler) and (4 hrs.) *St. Leonhard* (4580 ft.; Sonne; Post) to (2½ hrs.) *Planjeros* (5300 ft.; inn) and (1 hr.) *Mittelberg* (5690 ft.; *Kirschner's Inn*), the last hamlet, beautifully situated in view of the huge **Mittelberg Glacier*, the grand ice-fall of which extends 3 M. farther to the bottom of the valley. In the *Taschach-Tal*, 6 M. to the S.W., is the imposing *Taschach Glacier*. — Various passes lead from Mittelberg to the neighbouring valleys. To *Sölden* viâ the *Pitztaler* or *Rettenbach-Joch* (9830 ft.; 7 hrs.; guide 10 K.), laborious. The route to *Vent* viâ the **Taufkar-Joch* (10,530 ft.; 8-9 hrs.; guide 16 K.) is preferable; on the *Karlesköpfe*, 3 hrs. from Mittelberg, is the finely-situated *Braunschweiger Hütte* (9050 ft.; Inn in summer). — Viâ the *Oelgruben-Joch* (9885 ft.) to *Gepatsch* (7½ hrs.; guide 14 K.), attractive and not difficult: viâ the beautiful *Taschach Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) *Taschach-Hütte* (7980 ft.; Inn in summer), in a magnificent situation, and thence across the *Sechsegerten Ferner* to the pass, whence we descend over debris and grassy slopes to the *Gepatsch-Haus* (p. 154). For details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

Beyond Imst the train crosses the *Pitzbach* by a bridge, 130 ft. in height (to the left, the village of *Karres*, with its slender Gothic church-tower). The line is here carried along the sheer precipices on the right bank of the Inn. From (106 M.) *Roppen* (Klocker) a road runs over the hill to (1¾ hr.) *Oetz* (see below). A bridge, 130 yds. long and 65 ft. high, crosses the *Oetztaler Ache*, affording a fine view of the Oetzthal with the *Acherkogel*, to the right, and of the *Tschirgant* and *Weisse Wand*, to the left.

108½ M. *Oetzthal* (2256 ft.; **Oetztaler Hof*, with carriages for hire) is the station for the *Oetzthal*.

The **Oetzthal*, the longest lateral valley of the Inn, well watered and remarkable for the varied charms of its scenery, is broad and fertile in the lower part, contracts higher up to a succession of wild ravines, and in its highest region branches off in several arms towards the S., terminating in a vast expanse of snow and glacier. A diligence plies from Oetzthal station twice daily to Oetz (1¼ hr.; 80 h.), to Umhausen (3¼ hrs.; 2 K.), to (15 M.) *Längenfeld* (5½ hrs.; 3 K. 20 h.), and to (24½ M.) *Sölden* (9 hrs.; 5 K. 80 h.). — The road leads along the right bank of the *Oetztaler Ache* to (3½ M.) *Oetz* (2690 ft.; **Kasslwirt*, pens. 5½-7 K.; *Stern*), a thriving village and summer-resort. At *Habichen* we cross the *Ache*, and ascend viâ (2¼ M.) *Tumpen* (*Acherkogel Inn*) and (6 M.) *Umhausen* (3400 ft.; *Krone*). About 2 M. to the S.E. is the beautiful *Stuben Fall*. — We now enter the wild defile of *Maurach*, and beyond a short ascent reach a broad green plateau in which lie the hamlets of *Aw* and *Dorf*, and farther on (6½ M.) *Längenfeld* (3860 ft.; **Hirsch*; **Stern*), at the mouth of the *Subtal*, from which the rapid *Fischbach* issues (¼ M. from the *Hirsch* is the well-equipped *Kurbad Längenfeld*, with sulphureous springs). Above (2 M.) *Huben* the valley contracts. Crossing the *Ache* beyond the (3½ M.) *Aschbach Inn*, we reach (3½ M.) *Sölden* (4465 ft.; *Grüner zum Alpenverein*; *Untermirt Gstrein*; *Oberwirt Rimmel*), charmingly situated. To *Mittelberg* viâ the *Pitztaler-Jöchl*, see above. — From *Sölden* we proceed by a rough cart-track through a grand rocky ravine of the *Ache* called the *Kühlreien*. At the (1 hr.) hamlet of *Zwieselstein* (4830 ft.; *Untermirt Prantl*; *Traube*), at the foot of the *Nöderkogel* (10,385 ft.), the valley divides into the *Gurgler-Tal*, to the left, and the *Venter-Tal*, to the right.





The path into the VENTER-TAL crosses the Ache, and follows a stony slope on the left bank of the *Venter Ache* to (2 hrs.) *Heilig-Kreuz* (5375 ft.) and to (2 hrs. more) *Vent* (6250 ft.; *Zum Curat; Tappeiner*), an Alpine hamlet at the foot of the *Talleitspitze* (11,175 ft.), which divides the valley into two branches. The route viâ the *Hochjoch* (9465 ft.) to (8 hrs.) *Unser Frau* leads through the *Rofen-Tal* or W. arm; that viâ the *Niederjoch* (9990 ft.) to (7 hrs.) *Unser Frau*, through the *Nieder-Tal* or E. arm. From *Unser Frau* (4910 ft.; *Adler*) a bridle-path descends the pretty *Schnalser-Tal* to (1½ hr.) *Karthus* and (1 hr.) *Neu-Ratteis* (3385 ft.; *Flora*), whence a road leads through a picturesque rocky gorge to (6 M.) *Naturns*, on the Vintschgau post-road (p. 156; diligence twice daily in 1½ hr. to *Meran*).

From *Vent* to *Mittelberg* viâ the *Taufkar-Joch*, see p. 142. — The route into the GURGLER-TAL, crossing the Gurgler Ache at *Zwieselstein*, ascends abruptly on the left bank, but (1 hr.) above the mouth of the *Timmbach* (p. 153) returns to the right bank. We again cross the stream twice, pass the chalets of *Pillberg* and *Königsrain*, and reach (2 hrs.) *Ober-Gurgl* (6265 ft.; **Scheiber's Inn*), the loftiest village in Tyrol, situated in the midst of imposing scenery. For excursions and ascents, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

Beyond Oetzthal Station the valley of the Inn expands. On a hill to the right, beyond (110 M.) *Haiming*, is the château of *Petersberg*. — 113½ M. *Silz* (2130 ft.; *Railway Inn*); 114½ M. *Mötz*; 118½ M. *Stams*. In the village, 1 M. to the S., is an extensive Cistercian convent, founded in 1271 by Elizabeth, mother of *Conradin*, the last of the *Hohenstaufen*. To the N. are the massive limestone crags of the *Mieminger Mts.* and the *Hohe Munde* (8730 ft.).

117½ M. *Rietz*. — 120½ M. *Telfs* (2045 ft.; *Seiser*, at the station; *Post*; *Löwe*; *Traube*; *Schöpfer's*), a village of 2700 inhab., ¾ M. to the N. of the station. From *Telfs* a picturesque road leads viâ *Ober-Mieming* (*Post*) and *Obsteig* to *Nassereit* (p. 141).

124 M. *Zirl* (*Zur Martinswand*, at the station). The village (2035 ft.; *Löwe*; *Post*) is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Inn, 1 M. to the N., overlooked by the ruined castle of *Fragenstein*. The *Calvarienberg* commands a beautiful view; to the S. rise the jagged peaks of the *Sellrain*, to the E. the *Solstein* (8330 ft.).

Below *Zirl* the *Martinswand* (3650 ft.), the legendary scene of a perilous adventure of Emp. Maximilian I. while hunting, in 1493, rises perpendicularly from the valley. The spot where the emperor was in danger is marked by a cross in a small cavern, now accessible to steady walkers by a safe and easy path (1¼ hr. from the station).

FROM *ZIRL* to *MITTENWALD*, 17 M., diligence daily in 4½ hrs., viâ *Seefeld* (3850 ft.; *Post*) and *Scharnitz* (*Adler*). See *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The line now skirts the Inn and crosses the *Melach* to (130 M.) *Kematen*, at the entrance to the *Sellrain-Tal*. In a picturesque gorge, 1½ M. to the S.E., are the *Kaiser Ferdinand Waterfalls*. 132½ M. *Völs*, situated among orchards; 135½ M. *Willten* (p. 131).

136½ M. *Innsbruck*, see p. 128.

16. From Innsbruck to Botzen by the Brenner.

Comp. Maps, pp. 134, 142, 162.

83 M. RAILWAY in 3½ 6½ hrs. (fares 11 K. 80, 8 K. 80, 5 K. 80 h.; express 15 K. 30, 11 K. 50, 7 K. 50 h.). Best views to the right as far as the *Eisack* bridge below *Sterzing*; beyond it, generally to the left.

The **Brenner** (4490 ft.), the lowest pass over the main chain of the Alps, is traversed by the oldest of the Alpine routes, once used by the Romans, and rendered practicable for carriages in 1772. The railway, opened in 1867, one of the grandest works of the kind (30 tunnels; 60 large, and many smaller bridges), is the shortest route between Central Germany and Italy. The steepest gradient, 1:40, occurs between Innsbruck and the summit; and thence to Sterzing the gradient is 1:41. The most interesting parts of the line are between Innsbruck and *Gossensass*, whence *Hochwieden* should be visited (p. 145).

Innsbruck (1880 ft.), see p. 128. The train passes the abbey of *Willen* (right), traverses a tunnel 750 yds. long under *Berg Isel*, and then the *Sonnenburg Tunnel* (270 yds.), and crosses the *Sill* by a stone bridge, 78 ft. in height. Further on it runs through the narrow *Wipptal*, high above the brawling river. On the left bank is the Brenner road, which a little farther on crosses the bold *Stefans-Brücke* over the *Rutzbach*, issuing from the Stubai-Tal; to the S. rises the finely-shaped *Waldraster-Spitze* (8920 ft.). Five more tunnels follow before (6 M.) *Patsch* (2570 ft.; footpath to *Schönberg* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; see p. 134).

The ***Stubai-Tal** stretches for about 20 M. to the S.W., in the direction of the central Oetzal mountains. Electric narrow-gauge railway from Innsbruck to Fulpmes in 1 hr. (fare 3 or 2 K.). Beginning at the station of *Willen-Stubai* (comp. Plan of Innsbruck, C, 7) the line ascends along the Brenner road (fine views of the Inn valley) and enters the Silltal to the W. of *Berg Isel*. It then diverges to the right viâ (3 M.) *Natters* and (4 M.) *Mutters*, two well-to-do villages and summer-resorts, picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Saile*, and descends viâ *Kreith* and *Telfes* to ($11\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Fulpmes** (3065 ft.; *Hotel Stubai*, first class; *Lutz: Pfurtscheller*), a thriving place with iron manufactories (road viâ *Mieders* to *Schönberg*, see p. 134). A carriage-road ascends hence to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Neustift* (3255 ft.; *Salzburger; Hofer*), where the valley forks into the *Oberberg*, on the right, and the *Unterberg*, on the left. A pleasant excursion may be made up the *Oberberg* to the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Franz-Senn-Hütte* of the German Alpine Club (7120 ft.), finely situated near the foot of the great *Alpeiner Glacier*. — About 3 hrs. above *Neustift*, in the *Unterberg* or main valley, lies the hamlet of *Ranalt* (4130 ft.; inn), 3 hrs. from which, in the *Langental*, is the *Nürnberger Hütte* of the German Alpine Club (7535 ft.; inn in summer; ascents and passes thence, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). An attractive expedition from *Ranalt* leads viâ the *Mutterberger Alp* to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Dresdner Hütte* in the *Oberer Fernau* (7570 ft.; inn in summer), and over the **Bildstöckl-Joch* (10,290 ft.) to (7 hrs.) *Sölden* (p. 142; guide from *Neustift*, 20 K.). The top of the pass commands a fine view of the Stubai and Oetzal Alps.

Three more tunnels, including the *Mühlbach Tunnel* (960 yds.), the longest on the line. Near *Matrei* the line penetrates the *Matreier Schlossberg* and crosses the *Sill*. $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Matrei** (3240 ft.; *Krone; Stern; Rose*), a beautifully situated village, with the château of *Trautson*; the property of Prince Auersperg. On the small *Tebener See*, 1 M. to the N.E., is the **Pension Kraft* (6-10 K.). — $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Steinach** (3430 ft.). The village (*Steinacherhof; *Steinbock; *Post; Wilder Mann*, moderate), much visited as a summer-resort, lies on the left bank of the *Sill*, at the mouth of the *Gschneitztal*.

The line now begins to ascend rapidly on the E. side of the valley and then, near the village of *Stafflach* (3610 ft.), enters the *Schmirner-Tal*. (Above us, on the other side of the valley, is seen

the mouth of a tunnel through which we afterwards pass.) To the right opens the *Valser-Tal*, with the village and station of (18½ M.) *St. Jodok* (Lamm) at its entrance (over the *Tuxer-Joch* to the *Zillertal*, see p. 135). The line crosses the *Schmirner Bach*, penetrates the hill between Schmirn and Vals by means of a curved tunnel, and crosses the *Valser Bach* (view of the Tux glaciers to the left). The train next ascends the S. slope of the valley (to the right, 225 ft. below, lies the route already traversed), regains the *Silltal* through another curved tunnel, and runs towards the S., high above the river. — 22 M. **Gries** (4115 ft.); the village (3810 ft.; Aigner, Rose), lies below, at the mouth of the pretty *Obernberg-Tal*.

The line describes a long curve, high above the *Silltal*, passing the small green *Brenner-See* (4300 ft.) and crossing the *Vennabach*. The Sill is now crossed for the last time, and we reach the station of (25 M.) **Brenner** (4490 ft.; *Buffet*), on the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. At the railway-station is a memorial to *K. von Etzel* (d. 1865), builder of the Brenner Railway. On the road opposite is the **Brenner Post Hotel*, frequented in summer.

The *Eisak* descends in several falls to the right of the station. — 27½ M. **Brennerbad** (4390 ft.; **Grand Hôtel Brennerbad*, first class, R. 3-9, B. 1½, D. 5, pens. 9-18 K.; *Hôt. Geizkoflerhaus*, less pretending), with indifferent thermal springs (68° Fahr.). The line then descends rapidly by means of a long embankment and two tunnels to (30½ M.) *Schelleberg* (4070 ft.). One of the most curious parts of the line is between this point and Gossensass, which lies 580 ft. below Schelleberg. The line turns suddenly to the right into the *Pflerschthal*, which opens here, gradually descends on its N. slope, enters the hillside by the curved *Aster Tunnel*, 840 yds. long, and emerges lower down, but in an opposite direction. A fine view of the *Pflerschthal* glaciers, with the *Feuerstein*, *Schneespitze*, etc., is obtained to the right on emerging from the tunnel.

36 M. **Gossensass** (3610 ft.; **Hôt. Gröbner*, R. 2-5, D. 4. pens. 8-12 K.; **Wielandhof*, pens. 7-10 K.; **Aukenthaler*; several pensions), a favourite summer-resort, lies at the foot of the *Hühnerspiel* (9025 ft.), which is frequently ascended for the sake of the view (4½ hrs.; good path, no guide required). An exquisite view of the *Pflerschthal* is obtained from (½ hr.) **Hochwieden* (4590 ft.; Restaurant). Swimming-bath near the station.

The railway crosses the *Eisak* at the influx of the *Pflerschbach*, follows the old bed of the river for some distance, and then leads high up on the left side of the narrow wooded valley. We now enter the broad basin of —

40 M. **Sterzing** (3110 ft.; **Stoetter's Hotel*, at the station, with baths, R. 1½-3, pens. 6 K.; **Sterzinger Hof*; **Alte Post*; **Neue Post*; *Krone*; *Mondschein*). The clean little town (1700 inhab.), with its picturesque old buildings, arcades, balconies, and turrets, lies ⅓ M. from the station, on the right bank of the *Eisak*, which is confined

between strong embankments. The town owes its prosperous appearance to the mines formerly worked here.

The *Rosskopf* (1190 ft.; fine view) may be ascended from Sterzing in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (marked paths; guide unnecessary). About $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the top is the *Rosskopf-Hütte* (rfmt.). — Over the *Penzer Joch* to Botzen, see p. 149; over the *Pötscher Joch* to the Zillertal, see p. 135; over the *Jaufen* to Meran, see p. 153.

A road (omn. thrice daily to Mareit in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; 1 K.) leads through the *Ridnaun-Tal*, which opens here to the W., viâ ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Wiedner's Hotel* (in the vicinity, the *Gilfenklamm* or *Marmorklamm*; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Mareit* (Stern). Thence a bridle-path (marked) goes on to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Ridnaun* (1430 ft.; Sonklarhof), whence a very interesting excursion may be taken to the *Uebellal Glacier*, with guide (to the *Grohmann-Hütte* 5, *Teplitzer Hütte* 6, *Becherhaus* 9 K.). We proceed viâ ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Mayern* to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Grohmann-Hütte* (1275 ft.), splendidly situated opposite the end of the grand *Uebellal Glacier*. About 1 hr. farther up is the *Teplitzer Hütte* (3695 ft.), with a magnificent view. On the *Becher* (10,470 ft.), $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. from the *Teplitzer Hütte*, is the *Kaiserin Elisabeth Schutzhäus* (Inn in summer), the starting-point for a number of grand mountain-ascents (*Wilde Freiger*, *Sonklarspitze*, *Zuckerhüttl*, etc.) and passes; see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The train crosses the *Pfischer Bach* and runs between river and rock, close under the castle of *Sprechenstein*. On the opposite bank rise the castles of *Thumburg* and *Reifenstein*, at the mouth of the *Ridnaun-Tal* (see above), at the head of which rise the lofty snow-clad *Botzer*, *Sonklarspitze*, and *Freiger*. The line traverses the marshy *Sterzinger Moos* by a long embankment and reaches ($42\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Freienfeld*. On the left lies the picturesque château of *Welfenstein*. 45 M. *Mauls*; $47\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Grasstein*. The train now enters a narrow defile, in which lies (50 M.) *Mittewald*, where Marshal Lefebvre was defeated by the Tyrolese under Haspinger and Speckbacher in 1809. At *Oberau* 550 of Lefebvre's Saxon troops were taken prisoners, and the pass is still called the *Sachsen-Klemme*.

The mouth of the defile, called the *Brixener Klause*, near *Unterau* (2510 ft.), was strongly fortified in 1833-38. The works (*Franzensfeste*), which are very conspicuous when seen from the S., command the Brenner route and the entrance to the Pustertal. $52\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Franzensfeste Station* (2450 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant*) lies upwards of 1 M. to the N. of the fortress. *Pustertal Railway*, see R. 22.

To the left in the valley below, beyond the hill, is the Augustine monastery of *Neustift*, founded in 1141. To the right, near ($57\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Vahrn* (**Pens. Villa Mayr*; *Waldsacker*), opens the *Schalderer-Tal*, in which lies the (3 M.) unpretending *Bad Schalders*. The vegetation assumes a more southern character, and vineyards and chestnuts begin to appear.

$59\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Brixen* (1860 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms; **Elephant*, R. 2-4, pens. 7-8 K.; *Kreuz*; *Pens. Alexandra*, *Villa Gasser*, *Rudolfsheim*, and others; *Dr. von Guggenberg's Hydropathic*, pens. 8-13 K.), for nine centuries the capital of a spiritual principality, which was suppressed in 1803, is still an episcopal see. Pop. 5400. The 15th cent. *Cathedral*, with its two copper-roofed towers, was rebuilt in 1754. To the right are the cloisters, containing old mural

paintings and tombstones. At the S.W. end of the town is the *Episcopal Palace*, with an extensive garden.

The Eisak is again crossed. To the left, at the entrance to the *Aferer Tal*, stands the church of (61 M.) *Albeins*. At (64 M.) *Villnös* (1770 ft.) opens the *Villnös-Tal*, with the jagged *Geislerspitzen* (9930 ft.) in the background.

65 M. *Klausen* (1715 ft.; **Lamm*, R. 1½-2 K.; *Krone*; *Alte Post*), consisting of a single narrow street, and lying in a defile, as its name imports, has always been regarded as an important military point. The Benedictine nunnery of *Säben* (2350 ft.), crowning the cliffs on the right, was a baronial castle until 1685. A painted crucifix on the N. tower was placed there in memory of a nun who was pursued by the French in 1809 and threw herself from the battlements.

99 M. *Waidbruck* (1545 ft.; **Krone*; **Sonne*; *Lamm*) lies at the mouth of the *Grödener-Tal*. To the left, high above it, rises the *Trostburg* (2040 ft.), the property of Count Wolkenstein.

The *Grödener-Tal* is a narrow valley, 18 M. in length, watered by the *Grödener Bach*, and enclosed by massive dolomites. The local dialect is 'Ladin' (p. 167), but German is commonly understood. A diligence plies thrice daily in 3¼ hrs. from Waidbruck to (7 M.) *St. Ulrich* (4055 ft.; **Rössl*; **Adler*; *Marien Gasthaus*; *Höt. Madonna*), the chief village in the valley, with extensive depots of wood-carvings. — To the E. rise the *Langkofel* and *Sella*. A road leads hence viâ (1½ hr.) *St. Christina* (inn) to (¾ hr.) *St. Maria in Wolkenstein* (5128 ft.; *Höt. Oswald von Wolkenstein*; *Hirsch*; *Krone*), the last village. Thence over the *Grödener-Jöchl* to *Enneberg* (to *Corvara* 3½ hrs.). see p. 167. — To FASSA OVER THE SELLA-JOCH (to *Campitello* 4½ hrs.), attractive. The bridge-path ascends to the right at (½ hr.) *Plan* (inn), to the (2 hrs.) *Sella-Joch* (7275 ft.; *Sellajoch-Haus*; *Valentini's Inn*), between the *Sella* and *Langkofel*. The *Rodella* (8155 ft.), easily ascended hence in ¾ hr., commands an admirable view of the *Langkofel*, *Marmolata*, etc. Descent to (2 hrs.) *Campitello* (p. 161).

From Waidbruck a carriage-road (diligence in summer thrice daily in 2¼ hrs.) ascends to the S.E. to (5 M.) *Kastelruth* (3590 ft.; *Lamm*; *Rössl*; *Dr. Mayr's Sanatorium*), a health-resort in an open and sunny situation, at the foot of the *Puflatsch* (7140 ft.), which may be ascended hence in 3½ hrs. (guide not indispensable; picturesque view). To the S.E. extends the *Seiser-Alp*, an undulating grassy plateau, 12 M. long and 8-9 M. broad, sprinkled with chalets and hay-sheds. — From *Kastelruth* the road proceeds viâ (2½ M.) *Seis* (3285 ft.; *Seiser Hof*, R. 1½-2, pens. 6-7 K.; **Dolomitenhof*; *Adler*; **Höt.-Pens Sadegg*, ¾ M. to the S.), a favourite summer-resort, to (2½ M.) *Bad Ratzes* (3950 ft.; Inn, pens. 5½-6 K.), with sulphureous and chalybeate springs, situated in the narrow and wooded gorge of the *Frötschbruch*, at the foot of the *Seiser Alpe* (bridge-path to the plateau in 1½ hr.). The **Schlern* (8400 ft.), a splendid point of view, may be ascended hence in 4-4½ hrs. by a good bridge-path (guide 5-6 K., not indispensable). About ½ hr. below the top are the *Schlernhäuser* (8050 ft.; *Inn in summer).

The train crosses the *Grödener Bach*, and then the *Eisak*, in a grand defile of porphyry rock. From (71½ M.) *Atzwang* (1220 ft.; *Post*), at the mouth of the *Finsterbach* (p. 149), a steep bridge-path ascends to the right to (2½ hrs.) *Klobenstein* on the *Ritten* (p. 149); another to the left viâ *St. Constantin* to (3 hrs.) *Seis* (see above).

Again crossing the *Eisak*, passing through several tunnels, and crossing the *Schlernbach* at (76 M.) *Steg* (to the left, high up, the château of *Prüssels*), we next reach (78 M.) *Blumau* (1020 ft.; *Bräu-*

haus; Tierser Hof), at the mouth of the *Tierser-Tal*. On the right bank, beyond the next tunnel, begin the vine-clad slopes of the *Botzener Leite* (p. 149). 81 M. *Kardaun*, at the mouth of the *Eggen-Tal* (p. 149; to the left, the castle of *Karneid*). The train now crosses the *Eisak*, and enters the broad and luxuriant basin of Botzen (*Botzener Boden*), which resembles a vast vineyard.

83 M. Botzen. — **Hotels.** *HÔTEL VICTORIA (Pl. b), at the station; *HÔTEL BRISTOL (Pl. a), Kaiser Franz Joseph-Str.; *KAISERKRONE (Pl. c), Erzherzog Rainer-Str.; *GOLDENER GREIF (Pl. d), HÔT. DE L'EUROPE (Pl. e), WALTHER VON DER VOGELWEIDE (Pl. f), Walther-Platz; HÔT. TIROL (Pl. g), Obstplatz; MONDSCHEN (Pl. l), Bindergasse; ERZHERZOG HEINRICH (Pl. k), Goethe-Str.; RIESEN (Pl. i), Kaiser Franz Joseph-Platz; *STIEGL (Pl. h), at the Zollstange, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N. of the station.

Restaurants. *Greif, Kräutner, Walther von der Vogelweide*, all in the Johann-Platz. — **Cafés.** *Kusseth, Muster-Platz; Schgraffer, Johann-Platz*, with garden. — **WINE** at the *Torgglhaus, Obst-Platz; Batzenhäusl* and *Löwen-grube, Zollgasse*.

Botzen (870 ft.), a town with 13,900 inhab., was the chief depot of the traffic between Venice and the North in the middle ages, and is to the present day the busiest commercial town in Tyrol. It is charmingly situated at the confluence of the *Talfer*, which descends from the *Sarntal* on the N., and the *Eisak*, which falls into the Adige 3 M. below the town. The E. background, beyond the *Eisak-Tal*, is formed by the picturesque and fantastic dolomite peaks of the *Schlern* and the *Rosengarten*, while to the W. the view is bounded by the long ridge of the *Mendel*, stretching from Mte. Roën to the *Gantkofel* and rising above the castled hills of *Ueberetsch*. Fine view of the environs from the *Talfer* bridge. In summer, when the heat in the basin of Botzen is very oppressive, the *Wassermauer* on the *Talfer* affords a cool walk after sunset.

The *Bahnhof-Strasse* leads through the attractive *Public Park* to the *Walther-Platz*, with a monument to the poet *Walther von der Vogelweide*, by H. Natter (1889). The Gothic **Parish Church*, of the 14-15th cent., has a W. portal with two lions of red marble, in the Lombard style, and an elegant open tower (205 ft.), completed in 1519. The altar-piece (Assumption) is by Lazzarini, a pupil of Titian. — The new *Museum* in the *Museum-Str.* (open daily 9-12, 2-5, Sun. 9-12; 40 h.) contains a miscellaneous collection of curiosities, natural history objects, furniture, Tyrolese costumes, etc.; among the pictures, an original portrait of *Andreas Hofer* by *Altmutter*. — The *Franciscan Monastery* possesses, in a chapel to the N. of the choir, a finely carved winged altar (ca. 1500).

The *Calvarienberg* (950 ft.) commands a fine view of the town and its W. environs (25 min.; turn to the left from the highroad by the *Botzener Hof* beyond the *Eisak* bridge, cross the railway, and ascend to the right). A more extensive view is obtained from the **Virglwarte* (1512 ft.), 20 min. farther up, to which also a direct path, diverging to the left from the *Eisak* bridge, ascends in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Near it is the **Hôt. Hof Weinegg*, with view terrace (pens. from 5 K.).

Gries (**Hôt.-Pens. Austria, *Sonnenhof, *Bellevue, *Grieser Hof* all first-class, with gardens; **Badl*, beyond the *Talfer* bridge, with



baths; *Germania*, on the Heinrich-Promenade; *Kreuz*; *Pens. Trafoier*, etc.), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W. of Botzen on the right bank of the Talfer, in a sheltered situation at the base of the *Guntschnaberg*, is frequented in winter by persons with delicate chests. The *Kurhaus* contains a café-restaurant, reading-room, etc. (music from 3.30 to 5.30 p.m.). The **Erzherzog Heinrich Promenade*, which gradually ascends the *Guntschnaberg*, affords a delightful walk. At its foot is a marble bust of the late Archduke Heinrich.

EXCURSIONS. A pleasant walk may be taken into the *Sarntal* along the left bank of the *Talfer*, past the spinning-mill of *St. Anton*. The road passes below ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Runkelstein* (1350 ft.), a castle built in 1237 and restored in 1884-88, with curious mediæval frescoes. Farther on we pass the castles of *Ried* and *Langeegg*, and enter the *Maggner Kessel*, a wild rocky chaos at the foot of the perpendicular *Johannskofel*. Then we reach (about $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Botzen) the *Inn zur Post Halbwegs*, beyond which the scenery loses in interest, and (6 M.) *Sarnthein* (3170 ft.; **Schweizerhof*; *Gönsbacher*), the chief place in the valley, pleasantly situated, and much visited in summer. — At *Astfeld*, 3 M. higher up, the valley forks, the left branch leading to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Pens* (inn). From *Pens* to (6 hrs.) *Sterzing* (p. 145), over the *Penser Joch* (7250 ft.), uninteresting (guide 8 K., not indispensable).

The *Ritten*, an extensive plateau to the N.E. of Botzen, between the Talfer and the Eisak, is a favourite summer-resort. A bridle-path leads from *St. Anton* (see above) past the church of *St. Peter* to (3 hrs.) *Oberbotzen* (3915 ft.; inn) and to *St. Maria-Schnee* (inn), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther on. Thence a pretty route proceeds viâ *Wolfsgruben* to (2 hrs.) *Klobenstein* (3770 ft.; **Mair's Inn*, pens. 6 K.), which commands a beautiful view of the *Schlern*, *Rosengarten*, etc. About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther on, beyond *Lengmoos*, in the valley of the *Finsterbach*, are the curious **Earth Pyramids*, worn into their present shapes by the action of rain-water and preserved from farther destruction by stones or trees on their summits. — The **Rittnerhorn* (7420 ft.; guide unnecessary; horse 8 K.), ascended viâ *Pemmern* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., is an admirable point of view; on the top is the *Rittnerhorn-Haus* (inn in summer). — The direct route from *Klobenstein* to (3 hrs.) *Botzen* is by a rough road (not recommended for driving) viâ *Unterinn* and *Kleinsteintal*, and down the *Botzener Leite*, with its vineyards, to join the main valley road at *Rentsch*.

Eggental. Diligence from Botzen to the *Karersee Hotel*, $20\frac{1}{2}$ M., twice daily in summer in $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (6 K. 40 h.); omnibus several times daily (from the *Hôtel Goldener Greif*, *Kräutner*, and *Mondschein*) in $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs. (6 K. 20 h.). Carriage and pair 32-36 K. and fee. Omnibus from *Karersee* viâ *Vigo* and *Campitello* to *Canazei* twice daily in summer in 5 hrs. (4 K. 60 h.); also viâ *Vigo* to *Predazzo* daily in $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (4 K. 10 h.). — We follow the *Brixen* road to *Rentsch*, and cross the Eisak and the railway to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kardautal*. Here we turn to the right through a gateway and enter the narrow ravine of the *Karneidbach*, below the picturesque castle of *Karneid*. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, the road passes through a short tunnel, immediately beyond a bridge under which the *Karneidbach* forms a picturesque fall. Two other short tunnels are traversed farther on. The valley now becomes comparatively uninteresting until we approach (7 M.; 12 M. from Botzen) *Birchabrunn* (2895 ft.; Post; Lamm), which commands a fine view of the *Latemar*, *Rosengarten*, and *Rotwand*. Thence the road ascends to the left to (15 M.) *Welschnofen* (3865 ft.; **Rössl*; *Kreuz*), beyond which it enters the wood and mounts in wide curves, passing the picturesque *Karersee*, to the (20 M.) **Karersee Hotel* (5580 ft.; R. from 3, pens. 9 K.), a large establishment finely situated among woods, with splendid views of the *Rotwand*, *Latemar*, and other dolomites. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, beyond the *Hôtel Latemar*, is the top of the *Karer Pass* (5765 ft.; *Rosengarten-Hof*), between the *Rotwand* (left) and *Latemar* (right), whence the road descends to the left to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Vigo* in the *Val di Fassa* (p. 161).

Ueberetsch. Kaltern. Mendel. Railway from Botzen to Kaltern, 12 M., in 47 min. (2 K. 48, 1 K. 24 h.); from Kaltern to the Mendel, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., mountain railway in 37-50 min. (3 K. 50 or 2 K. 50 h., descent 2 K. 50 h. and 2 K.). Through-tickets from Botzen to the Mendel and back 9 or 6 K. (carriages changed at St. Anton). — The line crosses the *Adige* to (3 M.) *Ueberetsch* (on a hill to the left rises the conspicuous castle of *Sigmundskron*, built in 1473 and now used as a powder-magazine), and ascends to the right, passing the ruins of *Wart* and *Altenberg*, to ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Eppan-Girlan* (1345 ft.; Hôtel Hocheppan), $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. of *St. Michael in Eppan* (1345 ft.; *Eppaner Hof; *Sonne; Rössl), a well-built and thriving village, where the Mendel road diverges to the right (to the Mendel Pass 3 hrs.; short-cuts for pedestrians). The railway thence proceeds across the vine-clad plateau viâ ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Montiggl* to (12 M.) *Kaltern* (1390 ft.; *Rössl), the capital of Ueberetsch, noted for its wine ('Seewein' is the best).

The MENDEL RAILWAY, constructed by the Swiss engineer Strub and opened in 1904, is an ordinary narrow-gauge line as far as ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *St. Anton* (1673 ft.), where carriages are changed for the electric wire-rope railway ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. long; maximum gradient 64 : 100), which ascends the steep, wooded slope in 26 minutes. The *Mendel Pass (4175 ft.), in well-wooded environs, with a cool and refreshing breeze even in the height of summer, is much frequented as a health-resort. About 3 min. from the station are the **Mendelhof Hotel* (R. 3-4, pens. 8-16 K.), on the left, and the **Grand Hôt. Penegal* (R. 3-4, pens. from 9 K.), on the right of the road, and $\frac{1}{3}$ M. farther on are the *Pens. Villa Maria* and the *Hôt. Adler*. Pleasant excursions may be made from the Mendel to the N. to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Penegal* (5685 ft.; inn in summer) and to the S. to the (3 hrs.) *Monte Roën* (6940 ft.), both commanding splendid views. — The road descends from the Mendel to (7 M.) *Fondo* (3240 ft.; Posta) and thence viâ *Cavareno* and *San Zeno*, with a celebrated pilgrim-resort, to (16 M.) *Cles* in the Val di Non (see p. 161); diligence from the Mendel Pass viâ *Cles*, *Malè* and *Dimaro* to (55 M.) *Madonna di Campiglio* (p. 161) daily in summer in 9 hrs., fare 11 K. 40 h.; carr. and pair from Botzen in 14 hrs., 96 K. and fee.

17. From Botzen to Meran.

Comp. Map, p. 142.

20 M. RAILWAY in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 3 K. 40, 2 K. 10 h., no second class).

The train crosses the *Talfer* and at ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sigmundskron* (castle, see above) enters the valley of the *Adige*. We traverse embankments viâ (6 M.) *Sieheneich* (to the right, on a precipitous rock, the ruined castle of *Greifenstein*) to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Terlan* (*Hôtel-Pens. *Steindlhof*, R. 1-2 K.), famous for its wine, with a Gothic church of the 16th century. Beyond (10 M.) *Vilpian* (825 ft.), to the left, is the large village of *Nals* and the hills of *Tisens*, overtopped by the wooded summit of the *Gall* (5350 ft.); more in the background, the *Laugen-spitze* (p. 153). The Meran hills appear shortly after (15 M.) *Lana*. To the left is *Oberlana*, with the ruined castle of *Braunsherg*. — $18\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Untermals* (950 ft.), at the foot of the Marlinger Berg; to the left is the château of *Lebenberg* (p. 152). The train crosses the *Passer*.

20 M. **Meran.** — **Hotels** (most of them closed in summer). *ERZHERZOG JOHANN (Pl. b), in the Sand-Platz, with garden; *MERANER HOF (Pl. a), on the left bank of the Passer, with garden; *KAISERHOF (Pl. c), *HAESBURGER HOF (Pl. d), *TIROLER HOF (Pl. e), these three near the station; *HÔT. WINDSOR (Pl. f); *SAVOY HOTEL (Pl. g); HÔT. SPITKÓ (Pl. h); : t these, R. from 3, pens. 8-9 K.; *HASSFURTHER (Pl. i); *GRAF VON MERAN (Pl. j); *HÔT.





VICTORIA (Pl. k), HÔTEL EUROPA (Pl. n), HÔTEL CENTRAL (Pl. o), Habsburger-Str.; FORSTERBRÄU (Pl. p), with garden-restaurant; HÔT. ORTENSTEIN (Pl. y), above the Gilf-Promenade. — In Obermais: *ERZHERZOG RAINER (Pl. t); *HÔT. AUSTRIA (Pl. u); *MÄNDLHOF (Pl. v), with hydropathic; *HÔT. IMPERIAL (Pl. w). — In Untermais: MAISER HOF (Pl. x). — For passing travellers: *SONNE (Pl. z), STERN (Pl. a), etc., in the town.

Pensions. *Passerhof*; *Neuhaus*; *Radetzky*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Speckbacher*; *Kessler*, all at Meran. At Obermais: *Weinhart*; *Dr. Mazegger*; *Villa Regina*; *Warmegg*, etc.; at Untermais: *Villa Maja*; *Wolf*, etc.

Cafés. *Kurhaus* (see below); *Café Gilf*, on the Gilf Promenade; *Ortenstein*, above the last, with pretty view. — **Restaurants**, at the above-mentioned hotels. Wine at *Jos. Marchetti's*, Laubengasse. Beer: *Kurhaus*; *Raffl*; *Forsterbräu* (see above), with garden, etc. — **Kurhaus** (closed in summer), in the Gisela Promenade. — **Sanatoria**: *Hygiea* (Dr. J. Schreiber) in Obermais, open from Oct. to May; *Dr. Ballmann's* at Obermais (Mëndlhof); *Martinsbrunn* and *Sonnenheil* at Gratsch.

English Church Service in the Church of the Resurrection.

Meran (1000 ft.), with 9300 inhab., the ancient capital of Tyrol, occupies a sheltered situation at the base of the vine-clad *Küchelberg*, on the right bank of the *Passer*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above its confluence with the Adige, and is much frequented in winter by persons with pulmonary complaints on account of its mild and equable climate. There are also a whey-cure in spring and a grape-cure in autumn. On the opposite bank of the *Passer* lie the villages of *Untermais* and *Obermais* (the latter higher and cooler), with numerous villas, old castles, and vineyards. The business-quarter of Meran is a long street intersecting the town from E. to W., flanked with arcades ('*Lauben*'). In this street, in the court of the 'Magistrats-Gebäude', is situated the *Burg*, or castle, once the residence of the Counts of Tyrol, dating from the 15th cent.; it has been skilfully restored and deserves a visit (adm. 60 h.). — The Gothic Church (14-15th cent.) contains a good painting by Knoller (d. 1804), representing the Assumption.

The *Gisela Promenade*, with its fine old poplars, the chief rallying-point of visitors, lies on the broad embankment on the right bank of the *Passer*. Adjoining it is the *Kurhaus* (see above), in front of which a band plays in winter, and farther on is the *Stefanie Promenade*, with the Protestant Church. Above the *Spital-Brücke* are the *Untere* and *Obere Winter-Anlage*, with a spacious covered promenade (band in the morning; smoking forbidden), near which is the *Museum*, containing pictures and sculptures by Tyrolese masters, antiquities, etc. (adm. 50 h.). On the left bank is the *Marie-Valerie-Anlage*, with a marble statue of the Empress Elizabeth (d. 1893), by Klotz, and farther up, united with the Winter-Anlage by the *Tappeiner Steg*, is the *Sommer-Anlage*, where the band plays in the evening in spring and autumn. These grounds extend along both banks, beyond the *Steinerne Steg*, to the *Kaiser Franz Joseph-Anlage* and the *Elisabeth-Garten* at Obermais, with a covered promenade (band twice weekly), and to the **Gilf-Anlage*, with its luxuriant vegetation and the *Café Gilf*, on the right bank. The platform at the upper end of the latter affords a charming glimpse of the gorge of the *Passer*, at the foot of

the Zenoburg. Easy walks lead uphill, crossing the *Passeier* road, to the *Hôtel* and *Café Ortenstein* (fine view). — Another pleasant promenade may be taken along the **Tappeiner Weg*, which gradually ascends from the Burg (p. 151) along the S. slope of the Küchelberg. On this path is a marble bust of Dr. Tappeiner, by J. Steiner.

Pleasant walk from **Obermais** towards the E., past *Schloss Rubein* with its cypress-avenue, and across the *Naif* (two cafés by the bridge) to the (20 min.) church of *St. Valentin*, which commands a charming view; then back by *Schloss Rametz*, or to the S. by *Schloss Trautmannsdorf* (restaurant at the foot), with a park and a terrace at the back, which is another fine point of view. — Among the numerous old châteaux near Obermais the ivy-clad *Schloss Planta* and *Schloss Rottenstein* may be mentioned, the latter belonging to the Archduke Franz Ferdinand (garden generally open to the public). The garden of the *Villa Schillerhof* (visitors admitted) contains a bust of Schiller, by Zumbusch.

EXCURSION TO SCHLOSS TIROL (there and back 3-3½ hrs.). The easiest and pleasantest route is by the *Tappeiner Weg* (see above), which commences at the back of the Magistrats-Gebäude in the Laubengasse; on the top of the Segenbüchel the 'Tiroler Steig' diverges to the left and joins the road (see below). — The road leads through the N.E. town-gate (*Passeier Tor*), past the *Zenoburg*, with its curious Romanesque portal, and then ascends the *Küchelberg* to the left to (55 min.) *Dorf Tirol* (1960 ft.; Zum Rimmele, with view-terrace). We next (¼ hr.) thread a tunnel 100 paces long (passing the picturesque ruin of the *Brunnenburg* and several clay pyramids in the ravine to the left), and in a few minutes more reach the entrance to the castle.

Another and longer route (1¾ hr.), rough at places, but level for the first ½ hr., passes through the N.W. town-gate (*Vinschgauer Tor*), diverges from the highroad to the right opposite the Capuchin convent, and ascends by the village of *Gratsch* (wine at the **Wessobrunn Tavern*), the old château of *Durnstein*, and the church of *St. Peter* (fine view of *Schloss Tirol*).

***Schloss Tirol** (2095 ft.; adm. 50 h.; tickets at Rimmele's, see above), situated on the N.W. side of the Küchelberg, was the earliest residence of the Counts of Tyrol. It is now in a dilapidated condition. The only ancient parts of the building are a porch and the marble portals (12th cent.) of the Rittersaal and the chapel. Magnificent **View* from the windows of the Kaisersaal, best by evening-light, embracing the valley of the Adige to a distance of 20 M., bounded on the left by a chain of porphyry mountains extending to Botzen, and on the right by the cliffs of the Mendel and the Ultental Mts.; to the W. stretches the luxuriant valley of Meran, with the falls of the Adige (which descends 600 ft. from the Töll to Meran); in the background, the Laaser Ferner.

The château of ***Lebenberg** (1740 ft.), charmingly situated 5 M. to the S. of Meran, is now a pension (rfmts.). Shortest route by the 'Marlinger Steig', which crosses the fields to the (1 M.) *Marlinger-*

Brücke, above the station of *Untermals* (p. 151). Beyond the latter we follow the road to the left to the (1½ M.) bridge over the *Lebenberger Graben*, ascend on the other side to the right to *Basling*, and then by the road to the (40 min.) castle. The short-cuts through the vineyards are barred in autumn, but are accessible on payment of 10 h. to the mediævally-attired watchers ('Saltner').

Among the numerous old castles visible from Meran that of **Schenna* (1925 ft.), at the entrance to the *Passeier*, built in the 12th cent. and containing a collection of old weapons and other curiosities, is one of the most interesting and picturesque. A carriage-road leads from Obermais viâ (1 hr.) *Dorf Schenna* (**Prunner*; *Schlosswirt*). The Gothic chapel contains the tomb of Archduke John (d. 1859) and commands as fine a **View* as the castle itself (fee to the steward).

Another pleasant excursion (new road) may be made to the (2 hrs.) *Frgsburg* (2410 ft.; *Restaurant*), in an elevated situation on the hillside to the E. (splendid view). In a gorge, ½ hr. farther on, is a fine waterfall of the *Sinachbach*.

The Vinschgau road (p. 156) leads from Meran to the W. and crosses the (2 M.) Adige to the château of *Forst*, recently restored and tastefully fitted up (proprietor Mr. Cross; visitors admitted on Tues. and Frid. 12-4 p.m.), beyond which is the (¾ hr.) *Forster Brewery*. The small château of *Josefsberg* lies ¼ hr. higher up (pension). The road ascends to the (1 M.) saddle of the *Töll* (1660 ft.; inn), with the electric works for Meran and Botzen, whence a carriage-road to the left leads viâ the *Quadrat-Höfe* to the (2½ hrs.) **Hôt.-Pens. Eggerhof* (4210 ft.; fine views), and another path to the right ascends to the (1½ hr.) **Partschins Waterfall* in the *Ziellal*. From the *Töll* we may return to Meran by the picturesque *Old Road*, or along the *Plars Aqueduct* to (1 hr.) *Algund* and (¾ hr.) *Meran*.

ASCENTS FROM MERAN (*Vigiljoch*, *Roisteinkogel*, *Gfalthwand*), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

FROM MERAN TO THE BATHS OF RABBI (p. 161) through the *Ulten-Tal* and over the *Kirchberger Joch* (8130 ft.), 15 hrs., not very attractive on the whole. About 5 hrs. from Meran lies the *Ullner Mitterbad* (3190 ft.), with a good bath-house and arsenical springs, whence the *Laugenspitze* (7980 ft.; club-hut near the top), a famous point of view, may be ascended in 4½-5 hrs.

The *Passeier*, the valley watered by the impetuous *Passer*, is intimately associated with the memory of Andreas Hofer, the Tyrolese patriot (b. 1767; shot at Mantua 1810). New road (omnibus to St. Leonhard 4 times daily in 3½ hrs.) past the *Zenoburg* (p. 152) viâ (1½ hr.) *Riffian* (1770 ft.) and (½ hr.) *Saltaus* (Inn) to (2 hrs.) *St. Martin* (1930 ft.; *Unterswirt*). About ½ hr. farther on is the *Sandhof* (inn), the house in which Hofer (the 'Sandwirt of *Passeier*') was born, containing a few mementoes of him. Adjacent is the *Hofer-Kapelle*, built in 1867. Above St. Martin is the (2½ hrs.) *Pfundl-Hütte* or *Hofer-Hütte* (4700 ft.), where he was concealed from Nov. 1809 until his capture on 28th Jan., 1810.

Above (½ hr.) *St. Leonhard* (2130 ft.; **Theiswirt*; **Stroblwirt*; *Brühwirt*), the chief village in the valley, rises the *Jaufenburg*, a ruin on an isolated green hill (view). — FROM ST. LEONHARD TO STERZING (p. 145), 8 hrs., guide unnecessary (11 K.); the bridle-path leads through the *Walten-Tal* to the E. and over the *Jaufen* (6870 ft.; inn). — FROM ST. LEONHARD TO SÖLDEN in the *Oetztal*, 10½ hrs. (guide 12 K.). A good bridle-path ascends on the left bank of the *Passer* to (2½ hrs.) *Moos* (3340 ft.; inn), beyond which it crosses the river and proceeds to (1½ hr.) *Seehaus* (inn) and viâ *Rebenstein* to (¾ hr.) *Schönan* (5520 ft.; inn, clean). Thence we ascend rapidly to the (2½ hrs.) *Timmet-Joch* or *Timbler-Joch* (8230 ft.), whence we descend along the *Timmbach*, either to the right to (4 hrs.) *Sölden* (p. 142), or to the left to (3½ hrs.) *Gurgl* (p. 143).

18. From Landeck to Meran. Finstermünz.

Comp. Maps, pp. 142, 138.

81 M. DILIGENCE (landaas with four seats) daily in 15½ hrs. (fare 20 K. 64 h.). STELLWAGEN (omnibus) daily from Landeck to Mals and from Mals to Meran. EXTRA-POST with two horses, without changing carriages, from Landeck to Nauders 47 K. 62, to Mals 71 K. 72, to Eys 86 K. 18, to Meran 129 K. 56 h. (these charges include all fees, etc.). *Mail Coach*, see p. 156. Railway from Schluderns to Meran under construction.

Landeck (2675 ft.), see p. 141. — The road ascends on the right bank of the *Inn*, which here forms several rapids, past the *Neue Zoll Inn* to the (6 M.) *Pontlatzer-Brücke* (2820 ft.), where the Tyrolese 'Landsturm' nearly annihilated the Bavarian invaders in 1703 and 1809. On a precipitous rock, to the right, stand the ruins of *Burg Laudeck*, near which is the village of *Ladis* (3900 ft.), with sulphur-baths (moderate charges), 1 hr. by road from Prutz, 1¼ hr. from Ried (see below). About ½ hr. higher lies *Obladis* (4545 ft.), with mineral springs, beautifully situated. — 7½ M. *Prutz* (2840 ft.; *Rose*), where the road returns to the right bank, lies at the entrance to the *Kaunser-Tal*.

The *Kaunser-Tal* runs to the E. as far as Kaltenbrunn, then towards the S., parallel with the Pitztal, to the central mass of the Oetzal Mts. A new road ascends along the *Faggenbach* to (3½ hrs.) *Feuchten* (4175 ft.; *Hirsch), whence a bridle-path goes on to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Gepatsch Haus* (6325 ft.; inn, 26 beds), picturesquely situated at the head of the valley, opposite the imposing **Gepatsch Glacier*, the largest in Tyrol except the *Pasterze*. [Pedestrians will prefer to reach Feuchten by the footpath viâ *Kauns* and the pilgrim resort of *Kaltenbrunn* (4135 ft.; Eckhardt).] — Passes from the *Gepatsch-Haus* to *Mittelberg* in the Pitztal over the *Oelgruben-Joch* (9885 ft.), 7-8 hrs. (guide 14 K.), see p. 142; to *Vent* (p. 143) over the *Gepatsch-Joch* (10,610 ft.), 9-10 hrs., difficult (two guides at 19 K.); to *Langtaufers* over the *Weiss-See-Joch* (9745 ft.), 6 hrs. to *Hinterkirch* (guide 12 K.), a fine route, free from difficulty. *Graun* (p. 155) is reached in 2 hrs. from Hinterkirch.

10 M. *Ried* (2875 ft.; *Post*), a thriving village, with the castle of *Sigmundried*. The road now ascends over an extensive alluvial deposit and then closely skirts the Inn to (4¼ M.) *Tösens* (3055 ft.; Wilder Mann), crosses the Inn at (½ M.) *Bruggen*, and reaches (¼ M.) —

19 M. *Pfunds* (3185 ft.), picturesquely situated at the entrance to the *Radurschel-Tal*, and consisting of two villages: *Stuben* (*Post*), on the highroad on the left bank of the Inn, and *Pfunds*, on the right bank. About 1½ M. farther on, the road crosses the Inn and gradually ascends on the right bank, being hewn in the rock at places, and passing through three tunnels and two avalanche-galleries. Picturesque views of the narrow valley of the Inn. One of the finest points is at (23 M.) *Hoch-Finstermünz* (3630 ft.; **Hotel*, D. 4, pens. from 8 K.), a cluster of houses on the roadside, 420 ft. below which is *Alt-Finstermünz*, with its old tower and bridge crossing the Inn.

The road now quits the Inn and enters (left) a small lateral valley, passing a pretty waterfall and *Fort Nauders*. It then ascends in a long bend (old road shorter for walkers) to (¾ hr.) —

27½ M. **Nauders** (4470 ft.; *Post; Adler; Löwe; Mondschein*), a large village, with the old *Schloss Naudersberg*.

Highroad to the W. to the *Engadine* viâ *Martinsbruck*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

The road gradually ascends on the right bank of the *Stille Bach* to (4 M.) the **Reschen-Scheideck** (4950 ft.), its culminating point, the watershed between the Inn and the Adige. A little beyond the village of (31½ M.) *Reschen* (4890 ft.; *Stern; Federspiel*), which lies near the small green *Reschen-See*, a striking *View is disclosed of the snow and ice fields of the imposing Ortler chain (comp. p. 157). The *Adige*, Germ. *Etsch*, rises near Reschen, flows through the lake of Reschen, and afterwards through the *Mittersee* and *Heidersee*. We next reach (33½ M.) **Graun** (4880 ft.; **Hôt.-Pens. Wenter*, R. from 2, board 5 K.; *Hôt. Ortler; Traube* or *Post; Adler; Lamm*), a village at the entrance to the *Langtauferer-Tal*.

37 M. *St. Valentin auf der Haid* (4695 ft.; *Post*), formerly a hospice, situated between the *Mittersee* and the *Heidersee*. Below the latter lake begins the monotonous *Malser Heide*. To the right lies the village of *Burgeis*, with its red spire and the castle of *Fürstenburg*, now occupied by poor families. Farther on, the Benedictine abbey of *Marienberg* lies on the hill to the right.

43 M. **Mals** (3440 ft.; *Post* or *Adler; Bär; Hirsch*), a village of Roman origin, in the *Upper Vinschgau*. The grounds on the hillside to the E. (opposite the *Post*, 5-10 min. ascent) command a fine view of the *Vinschgau* and the *Ortler*.

Two days may be pleasantly spent by walking hence viâ *Tanfers* to (3 hrs.) the Swiss village of *Santa Maria* (4550 ft.; *Schweizerhof; Hôt. Stelvio*), in the *Münster-Tal*, and thence (new road) over the *Umbrail Pass* (8240 ft.) to (4 hrs.) *Santa Maria* on the *Stelvio*, returning to the valley of the *Adige* over the *Stelvio Pass* on the following day (see p. 158).

On quitting Mals we pass the venerable tower of the *Frölichsburg*. In the distance to the right, beyond the *Adige*, is the ruin of *Lichtenberg*. To the left, at *Schluderns*, rises the *Churburg*, a château of Count Trapp. At (49½ M.) *Neu-Spondinig* (2900 ft.; **Hirsch*) the *Stelvio* road (p. 157) diverges to the right. Then (2 M.) —

51½ M. **Eysrs** (2960 ft.; *Post*). At (55 M.) *Laas* (*Hirsch*) the ice peak of the *Laasserspitze* (10,835 ft.) comes prominently into view.

59 M. **Schlanders** (2315 ft.; *Post; Kreuz; Widder*), at the entrance to the *Schländernaun-Tal*. At *Göflan*, in the vicinity, are quarries of white marble. The road crosses (2 M.) the *Adige* above *Goldrein*, and then the rapid *Plima*, which descends from the *Martell-Tal* on the S.

The *Martell-Tal* stretches to the S.W. towards the *Ortler* group. At the entrance to the valley (1 M. from *Goldrein*, 1¾ M. from *Latsch*) lies the village of *Morter*, with the decayed castles of *Unter-Montan* and *Ober-Montan*, and 1 hr. farther on is the little chalybeate bath of *Sall* (3765 ft.), opposite which, on the left bank, is *Martell* or *Thal*, with the church of the valley. A cart-road ascends from *Sall* viâ (¾ hr.) *Gand* (inn) and (1¼ hr.) the chapel of *Maria-Schmelz* to the (1½ hr.) *Untere* and (1¼ hr.) *Obere Marteller Alp* (5995 ft.), commanding a fine view of the snow-clad *Cevedale* (12,350 ft.). About 1¾ hr. farther on is the *Zufall Club Hut* (7180 ft.;

inn in summer), finely situated near the end of the huge *Zufall Glacier*. Glacier-routes lead hence to Suldén (p. 157), in 6 hrs. viâ the *Madritsch-Joch* (10,230 ft.) or in 7 hrs. viâ the *Eissee Pass* (10,280 ft.); and to the W. in 8 hrs. to Santa Caterina (p. 159), viâ the *Cevedale Pass* (10,730 ft.).

Beyond (2 M.) *Latsch* (Hirsch) the road recrosses the Adige. To the left rises the picturesque ruined château of *Kastellbell*. We next pass *Tschars*, *Bad Kochenmoos*, with a sulphur spring, and (6½ M.) *Staben* (Adler), at the foot of a barren slope. Below the (¾ M.) **Hôtel Schnalstal* the road passes the narrow mouth of the *Schnalser-Tal* (road to *Neu-Ratteis*, p. 143), and leads to (2 M.) —

71 M. **Naturns** (1855 ft.; *Post*), with a restored castle. Beyond (¾ M.) *Rabland* (1740 ft.) the valley contracts. A saddle, called the *Töll* (1660 ft.), separates the *Vinschgau* from the *Meran* district. The road crosses the (1½ M.) Adige, which forms several rapids lower down, and descends the slope of the *Marlinger Berg* (p. 153) in a wide curve, affording a striking view of the beautiful valley of *Meran*, which resembles a vast orchard, enlivened with villages, churches, and castles, and enclosed by beautifully-formed porphyry mountains. At the foot of the hill (1 M.) we pass, on the right, the *Forst Brewery*, ¼ M. beyond which is *Schloss Forst* on the left (p. 153).

81 M. **Meran** (1000 ft.), see p. 150.

19. From Eysrs (*Landeck*, *Meran*) to Colico on the Lake of Como. Stelvio Pass.

Comp. Maps, pp. 142, 160.

99 M. **MAIL COACH** from *Landeck* to *Trafoi* (6½ M.) daily in summer in 1½ hrs. (18 K. 80, outside 22 K. 40 h.); **OMNIBUS** daily in 13 hrs. (17 K.). — **MAIL COACH** from *Meran* to *Trafoi* (39 M.) daily in 10 hrs. (12 K., outside 14 K.). **DILIGENCE** from *Meran* to *Eysrs* twice daily in 6 hrs. (9 K.); **OMNIBUS** from *Eysrs* to *Trafoi* twice daily in 4 hrs. (5 K. 40 h.). — **DILIGENCE** from *Eysrs* to *Bad Bormio* over the *Stelvio* (31 M.; pay for 43 M.) in summer daily in 12 hrs. (16 K. 80 h.; comfortable open vehicles). — **ITALIAN DILIGENCE** from *Bormio* to *Tirano* (25 M.) twice daily in 5 hrs.; **RAILWAY** from *Tirano* to *Colico* (42 M.) in 2¾ hrs. — **CARRIAGE** from *Eysrs* to *Gomagoi*, one-horse 14, two-horse 16 K.; to *Trafoi* 20 and 23 K. (extra horse for the ascent, when more than 66 lbs. of luggage, 9 K. 20 h.); to *Franzenhöhe* 30 and 34, to *Bormio* 64 and 68 K. (extra horse 20 and 28 K.); from *Mals* to *Gomagoi* carr. and pair for two pers. 16, larger vehicle 25 K.; to *Trafoi* 22 and 34, to *Franzenhöhe* 32 and 56, to *Bormio* 64 and 92 K. **EXTRA-POST** with two horses from *Meran* to *Trafoi* 76 K. 58 h., to *Bormio* (in two days) 137 K. 58 h.

The route over the **Stelvio* (*Giogo di Stelvio*, Ger. *Stilfser-Joch*), the highest carriage-road in Europe, 9055 ft. above the sea-level constructed by the Austrian government in 1820-25, is exceedingly interesting, and gradually carries the traveller from the huge glaciers and snow-fields of the *Ortler* and *Monte Cristallo* to the vine-clad slopes of the *Val Tellina* and the luxuriant vegetation of the banks of the *Lake of Como*. The finest scenery is on the *Tyrolese* side of the pass, whereas the construction of the road itself is an object of interest on the *Italian* side.

PEDESTRIANS crossing the pass are strongly recommended to avoid the short-cuts, as the road affords the finest view. The following times should be allowed for the various stages on foot: from *Prad* to *Trafoi* 3; *Franzenhöhe* 2¼; *Stelvio Pass* 2; *Santa Maria* ½; *Baths of Bormio* 3 hrs.;

back to Santa Maria 4; over the Wormser-Joch to Santa Maria in the Münster-Tal 4; Münster $\frac{3}{4}$; Taufers $\frac{3}{4}$; Mals $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

From Landeck or Meran to Eys, see R. 18. The Stelvio road crosses the *Adige* at (2 M.) *Neu-Spondinig* (2900 ft.; *Hirsch) and runs straight across the valley, which is rendered marshy by the inundations of the *Trafoier Bach*. At —

$3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Prad* (2950 ft.; *Post*; *Prader Hof*), at the entrance to the Trafoier Tal, the road is joined on the right by the direct route from Mals via *Glurns* (Sonne). At the *Schmelz* (Inn) the road begins to ascend, the valley contracts, and the brawling Trafoier Bach forms several waterfalls. On the slope to the right lies the poor village of *Stilfs*, Ital. *Stelvio*, whence the route derives its name. Opposite (5 M.) *Gomagoi* (4175 ft.; *Hôt. Gomagoi*), with a small fort, opens the *Sulden-Tal*.

The **Sulden-Tal* extends for 9 M. into the heart of the Ortler group. A road leads from Gomagoi to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *St. Gertrud* or *Sulden* (6050 ft.; *Eller; Zum Ortler; Tembl) and to (35 min.) the large **Sulden Hotel* (R. from 3, D. 4, pens. 9-16 K.), commanding a beautiful view of the Ortler, Königsspitze, Monte Zebbrü, etc. The large *Sulden Glacier*, descending from the Suldenspitze, has much receded, leaving its moraines behind it, and is now scarcely visible from the valley. A good view of it is obtained from the (2 hrs.) *Schaubach-Hütte* (8440 ft.; inn), on the *Ebenwand*, the starting-point for the *Königsspitze*, *Cevedale*, *Schönlautspitze*, *Cevedale Pass* (to Santa Caterina, p. 159), and the *Madritsch-Joch* (to Martell). The (2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Düsseldorfer-Hütte* (8880 ft.; inn; fine view of the Ortler) in the *Zaital*, and the (2 hrs.) *Baeckmann-Hütte* on the *Hintere Grat* (8760 ft.), above the Sulden Glacier, are both worthy of a visit. The former is the starting-point for the *Tschengelscher Hochwand*, *Vertuinspitze*, etc., the latter for *Monte Zebbrü*, the *Ortler* via the *Hintere Grat* or the *Hochjoch* (very difficult), etc. — ASCENTS from Sulden: **Hintere Schönlautspitze* (10,905 ft.; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 9 K.), easily reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Madritsch-Joch, and conveniently combined with the expedition to Martell (p. 156). — **Cevedale* (highest peak 12,380 ft.; 7 hrs.; guide 16 K.), not difficult for experts; fine view. The night may be spent at the *Halle'sche Hütte* on the *Eissee Pass* (10,280 ft.), $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Sulden; thence to the top 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — *Königsspitze* (12,655 ft.; 5-6 hrs. from the Schaubach-Hütte; guide 24 K.), difficult. — The *Ortler* (12,800 ft.; 7-8 hrs.; guide 20 K.), the highest of the Eastern Alps, is frequently ascended from Sulden and is not difficult for experts when the snow is in good condition. The route from Sulden ascends rapidly through the *Marit-Tal* to the (2 hrs.) *Tabaretta-Hüt'e* (8313 ft.; inn) and the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Payer-Hütte* on the *Tabaretta-Kamm* (9940 ft.; inn in summer), whence the summit is reached in 3-4 hrs. over the *Tabaretta Glacier* and *Upper Ortler Glacier*. Splendid view from the top. — For details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The road ascends more rapidly and crosses the Trafoier Bach four times. Behind appears the broad snowy pyramid of the Weisskugel, and in front the imposing Ortler group.

$10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Trafoi* (5080 ft.; **Trafoi Hotel*, 1st class, R. 3-9, D. 4, board 7 K.; *Post*; *Hôt Stelvio* or *Alte Post*; *Zur Schönen Aussicht*), a small village, is grandly situated.

Interesting walk (guide unnecessary) from Trafoi to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Heilige Drei Brunnen* (5240 ft.). The path diverges from the road to the left by the Trafoi Hotel, runs through meadows and pine-wood, and finally crosses a moraine. Under a wooden roof are three wooden figures representing Christ, the Virgin, and St. John, from whose breasts flows the ice-cold 'holy water'. Adjacent are a chapel and a tavern. Opposite rises the huge and

nearly perpendicular Madatsch, from the dark limestone cliffs of which two brooks are precipitated from a great height. To the left, above us, are the ice-masses of the Trafoi and Lower Ortler Glaciers, overshadowed by the Trafoier Eiswand. The whole scene is picturesque and impressive.

The road ascends in bold windings on the left side of the valley. As the best views are obtained from the bends of the road, short-cuts should be avoided. The finest point is ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the **Weisse Knott* (6110 ft.; rfmt. hut), a platform with a marble obelisk to the memory of *Josef Pichler* ('Passeirer Josele'), who in 1804 made the first ascent of the Ortler (see above). Facing us is the sombre Madatsch, to the right the Madatsch Glacier, and to the left the Trafoi and Lower Ortler Glaciers, overlooked by the Pleishorn. Far below, amid dark pine-trees, lies the chapel of the Three Holy Springs. Farther on, opposite the superb Madatsch Glacier, is the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Cantoniera del Bosco*, which was destroyed by irregular Italian troops in 1848. The zone of trees is now quitted, and stunted dwarf-pines only are occasionally seen. At ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) —

15 M. *Franzenshöhe* (7180 ft.; **Post Hotel*) the highest summit of the Ortler becomes visible for the first time.

The road ascends in long windings on slopes of talc-slate. High above us, on the left, are the snowy summits of the *Monte Livrio* (10,470 ft.) and the *Geisterspitze* (11,405 ft.).

On the (2 hrs.) *Stelvio Pass* (*Stilfser-Joch*, 9055 ft.) is the *Hôtel Ferdinandshöhe* (R. 2-5 K.; Austrian post-office in summer). A column to the left marks the boundary between Austria and Italy (the height given on the boundary-stone is wrong). The **Dreisprachenspitze* (9325 ft.) to the right, is easily ascended in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. and commands an excellent survey of the environs (new hotel).

To the left is the *Eben Glacier*. The road then descends in windings, which may be avoided by short-cuts, to (2 M.) —

21 M. *Santa Maria* (8160 ft.; *Inn*), the fourth *Cantoniera* and the Italian custom-house.

A new road (diligence twice daily in 1 hr.) diverges from the Stelvio route to the right near the *Cantoniera Santa Maria*, crosses the *Umbrail Pass* (8240 ft.), or *Wormser-Joch*, and descends through the *Val Muranza* to (3 hrs.) *Santa Maria* in the *Münster-Tal* (p. 155).

The ascent of the **Piz Umbrail* (9945 ft.; $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 hrs. from *Santa Maria*: guide, advisable, 5-6 fr.) is recommended. We diverge by the *Dogana* to the left from the road to the *Münster-Tal*, and ascend first a grassy slope and then a stony zigzag path to the jagged summit (the *Umbrail Glacier* remains to our right). Magnificent **View* of the Ortler, the Alps of the *Val Tellina*, the *Bernina*, *Silvretta*, and *Oetzal Alps*. A good panorama by *Faller* may be seen at the *cantoniera*.

We next reach the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) third *Cantoniera al Piano del Brauglio* (7590 ft.; inn), near a chapel, and then the *Casino dei Rotteri di Spondalunga* (7100 ft.), a house occupied by road-menders. The road descends in numerous windings, crosses the brook descending from the *Val Vitelli*, and reaches the (second) *Cantoniera Bruciato* (6495 ft.). To the right rises the abrupt *Mte. Brauglio* (9775 ft.). The road skirts the mountain-slope and is carried through the *Diroccamento*

(*Wormser Loch*) by covered galleries. Farther on is the (first) *Cuntoniera di Piatta Martina* (5585 ft.), beyond which the *Adda* dashes forth from the wild *Val Fraele* on the right and unites with the *Brauglio*. Beyond the last gallery but one the valley and the road turn towards the S., and a beautiful view is disclosed of the valley of Bormio as far as *Ceppina*. To the S.W. rise the *Corno di San Colombano* (9915 ft.), the *Cima di Piazz* (11,280 ft.), and the *Cima Redasco* (10,300 ft.); to the S.E. are the *Mte. Sobretta* (10,720 ft.) and the ice-pyramid of *Piz Tresero* (11,830 ft.). The *Bagni Vecchi* (4760 ft.; *Inn, R. 2-3, pens. 6-8 fr.), or Old Baths of Bormio, now come into view, perched on the rocks below the road. Before the last tunnel is reached, a road descends to them direct. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther down are the —

31 M. **New Baths of Bormio**, or *Bagni Nuovi* (4380 ft.; **Hotel*, R. 3-6, D. 4-5, pens. 8-12 fr.; post and telegraph office), a handsome building on a terrace, commanding a fine view of the valley of Bormio and the surrounding mountains.

33 M. **Bormio**, Ger. *Worms* (4020 ft.; *Posta* or *Leone d'Oro*; *Alb. della Torre*), an antiquated little Italian town at the entrance to the *Val Furva*, with many dilapidated towers.

FROM BORMIO TO SANTA CATERINA, 9-10 M. (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.; one-horse carr. there and back 12 fr.). The road leads through the *Val Furva*, along the *Frodolfo*. *Santa Caterina* (5700 ft.; **Stabilimento Clementi*; *Alb. Milano*) is a bath of some repute, with a spring impregnated with carbonic acid. A beautiful walk may be taken to the (2 hrs.) chalets called *Baite del Forno* (7660 ft.; Buzzi's Inn), situated opposite the huge **Forno Glacier*.

From *Santa Caterina* to *Ponte di Legno* (p. 161), over the *Gavia Pass* (8465 ft.), 7-8 hrs., easy and interesting (guide unnecessary in good weather); over the *Cevedale Pass* to the *Martell-Tal*, see p. 156.

The road crosses the *Frodolfo* at ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Santa Lucia*, and then turning towards the S. traverses the broad green valley (*Piano*) of Bormio. Beyond (3 M.) *Ceppina* we pass the hamlet of *Sant' Antonio* and then *Morignone*. The *Serra di Morignone*, a defile $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, here separates the district of Bormio from the *Val Tellina*, the broad valley of the *Adda*, the slopes of which yield excellent red wine. The *Ponte del Diavolo* was destroyed by the Austrians in 1859. Near the end of the defile (right) are the ruins of a fort.

45 M. **Bolladore** (2840 ft.; *Posta*; *Hôtel des Alpes*). Below ($46\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tiolo* the road crosses to the right bank of the *Adda*. $48\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Grosio*, with a château of Count Visconti-Venosta. Beyond (50 M.) *Grosotto*, at ($51\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mazzo* the road returns to the left bank of the *Adda*. To the W. rises the precipitous *Mte. Musucco* (9140 ft.). We then descend by *Lovero* and *Sernio* to —

$56\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Tirano** (1475 ft.; **Grand Hôtel Tirano*; *Posta, Italia*; *Hôtel Stelvio*), a small town which has often suffered from the inundations of the *Adda*, with old mansions of the Visconti, Pallavicini, and Salis families. The railway-station (buffet) is on the right bank of the *Adda*.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W. of the station lies **Madonna di Tirano** (*Alb. San Michele*), a small village with a large pilgrimage-church (16th cent.). A carriage-road (diligence daily) leads hence to *Poschiavo*, and across the *Bernina Pass* to the *Upper Engadine*; see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

The RAILWAY crosses the *Poschiavino*, which descends from the *Bernina lakes*. At (62 M.) *Tresenda* the *Aprica* road diverges to the left (comp. p. 161). On a hill to the N. rises the old watch-tower of *Teglio* (2945 ft.), which gives its name to the valley (*Val Teglino*).

73 M. **Sondrio** (1140 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; **Posta*, R. 3-5, D. 4, pens. from 7 fr.), the capital (7000 inhab.) of the *Val Tellina*, is prettily situated on the *Mallero*, an impetuous torrent.

Crossing the *Mallero*, the railway skirts the hill of *Sassella*, which produces a well-known wine. 77 M. *Castione*; 80 M. *San Pietro-Berlenno*. At (84 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ardenno-Masino* the *Val Musino*, in which are the frequented *Bagni del Masino*, opens on the right. — The train crosses the *Adda*. 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Morbegno** (850 ft.; *Alb. Centrale*), noted for its silk-culture. — 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cosio-Traona*; 93 M. *Delebio*. — The lower part of the *Val Tellina* is made marshy and unhealthy by the inundations of the *Adda*.

99 M. **Colico** (700 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms) is situated at the N.E. end of the *Lake of Como*; see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*, or *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

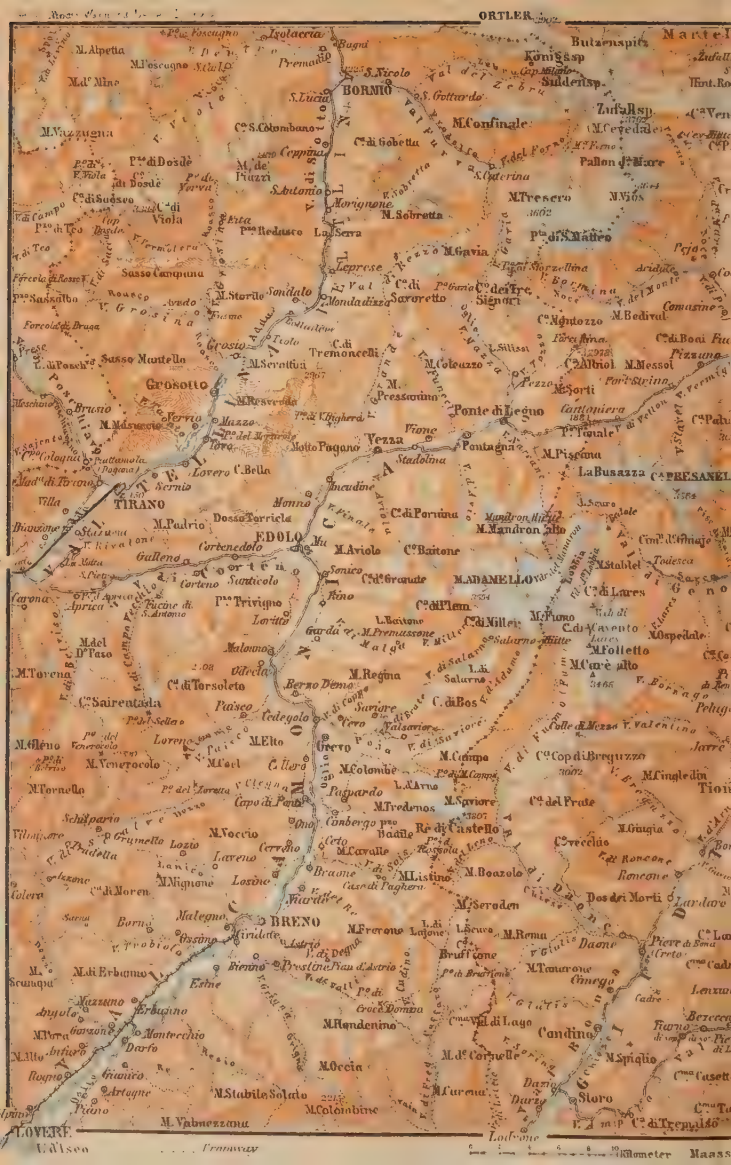
20. From Botzen to Verona.

Comp. Maps, pp. 160, 164.

89 M. RAILWAY. Express in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -4 $\frac{1}{4}$, ordinary trains in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Botzen (870 ft.), see p. 148. The train crosses the *Eisak*, which falls into the *Adige*, or *Elsch*, 3 M. lower down. At (6 M.) *Branzoll* the latter river becomes navigable. Beyond (10 M.) *Auer*, the train crosses the river; to the right, on the hill, is *Kaltern* (p. 149). — 13 M. **Neumarkt-Tramin**. The village of *Neumarkt* (*Post*) lies on the left bank of the *Adige*, 1 M. from the railway.

The **Valley of the Avisio** may be visited from *Neumarkt*. This valley, 60 M. long, consists of the *Val Cembra* (or *Zimmers*), the lowest part, from *Iavis* to *Val Florian* (21 M.); the *Val Fiemme* (or *Fleims*), the central part, as far as *Moëna* (24 M.); and the *Val di Fassa*, the highest part, extending to *Penia* (15 M.) and famous for its dolomites. The shortest route to the last leads from *Botzen* viâ the *Karer Pass* to *Vigo* (see p. 149). — The *Val Fiemme* is conveniently reached from *Neumarkt* by a diligence plying daily in 5 hrs. (3 K.) to (15 M.) *Cavalese*, and in 7-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (3 K. 56 h.) to (23 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Predazzo*; omnibus from *Cavalese* to *Vigo* daily in 3 hrs., and from *Vigo* to *Penia* twice daily in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (carriage and pair from *Neumarkt* to *Cavalese* 24, to *Predazzo* 40 K.). — The road ascends viâ (7 M.) *Kalditsch* and (8 M.) *Fontane Fredde* (3115 ft.; hotel) to its culminating point, near *San Lugano* (3610 ft.), and descends, passing the little sulphur baths of *Carano*, to (15 M.) *Cavalese* (3260 ft.; *Ancora*; *Corona*), the principal place (2400 inhab.) in the *Val Fiemme*, an Alpine valley of moderate width. Viewed from the hill beside the church at *Cavalese*, the villages of (4 M.) *Tesero*, (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Panchia*, and (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ziano*, which we next pass, seem quite near, but the intervening gorges necessitate frequent circuits. Beyond *Ziano* we enter the broad valley of (23 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Predazzo* (3340 ft.; *Nave d'Oro*; *Rosa*), an excellent field for the mineralogist. To the E. opens the *Val*



Travignolo, through which a road (diligence) leads viâ (8½ M.) *Paneveggio* and (18½ M.) *San Martino di Castrozza* (4740 ft.; *Hôt. des Dolomites; Hôt. Toffol), a favourite summer-resort, to (26 M.) *Primiero* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). — The last part of the Fiemme is a narrow sequestered dale. 29½ M. *Moëna* (3935 ft.; *Corona*; *Cavalletto*; *Albergo Alpino*), the first village in the *Val Fassa*. To the left rise the dolomite rocks of the *Rosengarten*, *Rotwand*, etc., the W. side of which presents so striking an appearance from *Botzen*. To the N. the *Langkofel* (10,425 ft.), adjoined by the *Plattkofel* (9710 ft.), rears its white summit above the valley. Before and after *Soraga* the road crosses the *Avisio*. We next reach *San Giovanni*, the church of (34 M.) *Vigo di Fassa* (4565 ft.; *Hôt. Vigo*; *Corona*; *Rosa*), the chief village in the *Val Fassa*, situated ½ M. higher up, to the left (to *Botzen* over the *Karer Pass*, see p. 149). The attractive ascent of the *Ciampiedie* (6590 ft.), the E. spur of the *Cime dei Mugon*, may be made hence in 1½-2 hrs. — The road descends viâ *Pozza* (4230 ft.), at the entrance to the *Val Monzoni*, *Perra* (*Rizzi's Inn*), and *Mazzin* to (38½ M.) *Campitello* (4730 ft.; *Hôt. Mulino*), at the influx of the *Duron* into the *Avisio*, a good starting-point for excursions in the upper *Fassa* valley. Interesting passes lead hence over the *Seila-Joch* (7275 ft.) to the *Gröden* valley (p. 147), and over the *Mahlknecht-Joch* (7180 ft.) to the *Seiser Alp* (p. 147). The **Col Rodella* (8155 ft.; 3 hrs.) commands a magnificent view. — The *Val Fassa* now turns to the E. 1½ M. *Gries*; ¾ M. *Canazei* (*Pitscheider*); 1 M. *Alba* (1980 ft.; *Della Giacoma's Inn*); 1 M. *Penia* (5095 ft.), the last village in the valley. Hence over the *Fedaja Pass* (6710 ft.) to (5½-6 hrs.) *Capriè* (p. 171), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

19½ M. *Salurn* (*Adler*), below the ruined *Haderburg*, situated on an apparently inaccessible pinnacle. To the right is the *Rocchetta Pass*, leading to the *Val di Non* (see below).

24 M. *San Michele* (750 ft.; *Adler*), with an old Augustinian monastery, is the best starting-point for *Madonna di Campiglio*.

The *Val di Non* and *Val di Sole*, opening here to the N.W., form a single valley, about 30 M. long, with many branches, and watered by the *Noce*. A good road leads from *San Michele* (diligence daily to *Malè* and *Tresenda*) viâ (2 M.) *Mezzolombardo* or *Wälsch-Metz* (865 ft.; **Victoria*), then through the defile of the *Rocchetta* and up the left bank of the *Noce*, to *Tajo* and (15 M.) *Cles* (2150 ft.; *Aquila*), the capital of the *Val di Non*, in a fine situation. We descend to the *Mostizzol Bridge*, where the *Val di Sole* begins, and proceed viâ *Caldes* to (25 M.) *Malè* (4420 ft.; *Hôt. Malè*; *Hôt. Onestighel*), the chief village in that valley. About 8 M. to the N.W., in the *Val di Rabbi*, are the frequented chalybeate baths of *Rabbi* (4000 ft.). — Beyond *Malè* we pass *Dimaro* (left; to *Madonna di Campiglio*, see below) and *Mezzana* (right) to (37 M.) *Fucine* (3135 ft.; *Zanella*; *Leone*), at the entrance to the *Val di Pejo*, 6 M. up which are the frequented baths of *Pejo* (4430 ft.). A picturesque road leads from *Fucine* over the *Tonale Pass* (6180 ft.) to (53 M.) *Ponte di Legno* (4140 ft.; *Hôt. Tonale*), in the *Val Camonica*, watered by the *Oglio* (over the *Gavia Pass* to *Santa Caterina*, see p. 158) and to (66 M.) *Edölo* (2200 ft.; *Leon d'Oro*); thence through the *Val Camonica* to *Iseo* and *Brescia*, or over the *Passo d'Aprica* to (81 M.) *Tresenda* (p. 160), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps* or *Northern Italy*.

FROM SAN MICHELE TO MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO, 38½ M., diligence in summer daily in 9 hrs. (10 K. 20 h.). Through the valley of the *Noce* viâ (15 M.) *Cles* (junction of the *Mendel* diligence, p. 155) and (25 M.) *Malè* to (28½ M.) *Dimaro*, see above. The road to *Campiglio* diverges here to the left and ascends the wooded *Val Meledrio* to the (3 hrs.) pass of *Campo Carlo Magno* (5400 ft.), whence it descends to the (1½ hr.) hamlet of *Madonna di Campiglio* (4970 ft.; **Grand Hôtel des Alpes*, a large first-class house, in an old monastery, R. 4-8, board 8 K.; **Hôt. Rainalter*, pens. 9-10 K.; *Dolomiten-Hôtel*, *Hôt. Brenta*, etc.), a pleasant summer-resort, in a sheltered situation at the foot of *Monte Spinale* (6630 ft.; easily ascended in 1½ hr.; fine views). Excursions and passes, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*. The most attractive is that over the **Bocca di Brenta* to *Molveno* (from *Campiglio* 9 hrs., guide 14 K.; from *Molveno* to *Mezzo Lombardo* 4 hrs.). To *Pinzolo* (*Val di Genova*), see p. 163.

The line recrosses the Adige. — 28½ M. *Lavis* lies on the *Avisio*, a torrent descending from the *Val Cembra* (p. 160), which with its ramifications is crossed by a curved bridge, 1000 yds. long.

35 M. **Trent.** — **Hotels.** At the station: **IMPERIAL HÔTEL TRENTO* (Pl. a; B, 1), R. 3-8, B. 1½, D. 5, pens. 9-14 K. — In the town: **HÔT. CARLONI* (Pl. b; C, 2), *Via Lunga*, R. 2-10 K. — Second-class: *AGNELLO D'ORO*; *CORNETTO*. — **Restaurants.** *Railway Restaurant*, with garden; *Isola Nuova*, near the station, with rooms. — **Cafés.** *Euro*, a. *Via Lunga*; *Trento*, near the cathedral. — *English Church Service* in the *Hôtel Trento*.

Trent (640 ft.), or *Trento*, Lat. *Tridentum*, with 25,000 inhab., once the wealthiest town in Tyrol, founded according to tradition by the Etruscans, possesses numerous towers, marble palaces, and broad streets, and still presents all the characteristics of an important Italian town. — A large **Monument to Dante*, by Zocchi, was erected in the *Piazza Dante* opposite the station in 1896.

The *Via Romana* leads to the S. from the *Piazza Dante* to the *Via Lunga* and *Via Larga*, the principal streets of the town. The *Palazzo Municipale* (Pl. 2; B, 2, 3), in the latter, accommodates the *Museum* (open on week-days 9-12 and 3-6, Sun. 9-12; closed in July and Aug.), which contains Roman and other antiquities, natural history objects, coins and medals, etc.

The **Cathedral* (Pl. B, C, 3), begun early in the 11th cent. but dating in its present form mainly from the beginning of the 13th, is a Romanesque basilica, with a lantern over the crossing. At the N. portal, as at *Botzen*, is a pair of lions (p. 148). In the *Piazza del Duomo*, which is embellished with the pretty *Neptune Fountain* (1769), are the *Palazzo Pretorio* (now military offices) and the *Torre Grande* or *Clock Tower* (Pl. 11). — *Santa Maria Maggiore* (Pl. B, 3; early 16th cent.), where the celebrated Council of Trent sat in 1545-63, contains a picture on the N. wall of the choir with portraits of the members. Outside the choir to the S. a column dedicated to the Virgin was erected in 1845.

On the E. side of the town rises the *Castello del Buon Consiglio* (Pl. D, 1, 2), with remains of ancient frescoes, once the residence of the Prince-Bishops, now a barrack (adm. 9-11 and 2-4; fee). The huge circular *Torre di Augusto* is not of Roman origin (fine view). There is also a good view of the town from the terrace of the *Capuchin Monastery* (Pl. D, 1), above the castle.

FROM TRENT TO BASSANO THROUGH THE VAL SUGANA, 71 M. Railway from Trent to *Tecce*, 48½ M., in 2½ 4 hrs., and diligence thence to (23 M.) *Bassano* in 4 hrs. — The railway diverges to the left from the *Verona* line, crosses the broad valley of the Adige by means of a long viaduct, and ascends in a large bend (curved tunnel) to (5½ M.) *Villazzano*. At (8 M.) *Povo* it enters the ravine of the *Fersina*, being at places hewn through the overhanging rocks. Near (9½ M.) *Ponte Alto*, to the left, is an imposing waterfall of the *Fersina* in a sombre gorge (accessible by a subterranean staircase; adm. 0 h.). — 15½ M. *Pergine* (1580 ft.; *Voltolini*), a market-village with a château. The line now descends gradually, skirting the beautiful *Lago di Caldonazzo*, to (24 M.) *Levico* (1663 ft.; *Grand Hôtel*, *Eden Hôtel*, *Bellevue*, *Germania*, etc.), a bathing-resort with arsenical springs, much visited by Italians. The *Val Sugana*, watered by the *Brenta*, begins here. — 30 M. *Roncegno* (**Hotel*) also has arsenical springs.



TRENTO. (TRIENŦ)

1:11.700.

Metri

1. Annunziata. (C3.)
2. Palazzo Municipale. (B23.)
3. Palazzo Princ. Vescov. (C3.)
4. Palazzo Vescov. (C2.)
5. Palazzo Vescov. (C2.)
6. Palazzo Vescov. (C3.)
7. Palazzo Vescov. (C3.)
8. Casa Garzanti. (B23.)
9. Scuola civica. (B2.)
10. IR. Ginnasio Sup. (C4.)
11. Torre grande. (C3.)
12. Torre grande. (B2.)
13. Torre grande. (C1.)





33 M. **Borgo** (1290 ft.; *Hôtel Valsugana*) is the chief place in the valley (3900 inhab.). The line passes the stations of *Castelnuovo*, *Strigno*, *Ospedaletto*, and *Grigno*, and reaches its terminus at (48½ M.) *Tezze*, ¼ M. from the village of that name (Austrian custom-house).

The road crosses the Italian frontier (custom-house examination) to (3 M.) *Primolano* (710 ft.; Posta, poor) and enters the *Canale di Brenta*, an imposing gorge enclosed by lofty precipices. In a rocky gorge beyond the village are the ruins of the old frontier-fortress of *Covelo* or *Kofel*, and 20 min. farther on we cross the *Cismone*, which descends from the *Val Primiero*. Beyond *Solagna* the valley expands. The road makes a curve and enters the extensive olive-clad plain of —

23 M. **Bassano** (120 ft.; **Sant' Antonio*; *Mondo*), a finely situated town (6100 inhab.), with old ivy-clad walls. The *Museum* (10-3) contains several pictures by the *Da Ponte* family of artists, who are usually surnamed *Bassano*, after their native place. The *Cathedral* contains pictures by *Jacopo Bassano*; the best is a Nativity, in the *Oratorio San Giuseppe*. Near the N.W. gate is the old castle of the Ghibelline tyrant *Ezzelino*, part of which is now occupied by the *arciprete* or dean of the cathedral. The promenades surrounding the town afford fine views of the Alps. — Railway from Bassano viâ (30 M.) *Padua* and (53 M.) *Venice*, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

FROM TRENT TO CAMPIGLIO, 46 M., diligence (9 K. 40 h.) in summer twice daily in 13 hrs. (carr. and pair in 10-11 hrs., 60 K. and fee). Shorter and more convenient routes lead from *San Michele* and from the *Mendel Pass* to Campiglio (comp. p. 150; diligence in 9 hrs.). — The road crosses the Adige and, skirting the fortified rocky hill of *Doss Trento*, reaches its culminating point (1640 ft.) near the hamlet of *Cadine*. It then descends past the picturesque *Castel Toblino* to (12½ M.) *Sarche* (860 ft.; inn), where a road to (11 M.) *Arco* (p. 164) diverges to the left. Here we cross the *Sarca* and ascend the imposing ravine of that river in long curves to (18 M.) *Comano* (1160 ft.), a sulphur-bath frequented by Italians, whence we again descend to the (19½ M.) *Ponte delle Arche* (with *Stenico* above it to the right) and proceed through the picturesque *Sarca* valley to (27½ M.) *Tione* (1850 ft.; *Cavallo Bianco*; *Posta*), the chief village in *Giudicaria*. The *Val Sarca* here becomes broad and fertile, and turning to the N., is known as the *Valle di Rendena*. Passing numerous villages, we reach (38 M.) *Pinzolo* (2325 ft.; **Hôt. Pinzolo*; *Corona*), the starting-point for the interesting visit to the **Val di Genova*, or highest part of the *Val Sarca* (to *Bedole* 5, *Mandron-Hütte* 7½ hrs.). Hence the road ascends to the E., with beautiful views of the *Brenta* and *Adamello Alps*, viâ *San Antonio di Mavignola* to (46 M.) *Madonna di Campiglio* (p. 161).

39 M. **Mattarello**. On a hill to the left near (44 M.) *Calliano* rises the large château of *Beseno* (1420 ft.), the property of Count *Trapp*. The lower valley of the Adige, rich in fruit, and yielding excellent red wine, is called *Val Lagarina*.

49 M. **Rovereto** (**Grand Hôtel*; *Hôt. Balmoral*; *Olivo*), a busy town with 10,200 inhab., on both sides of the *Leno*, is noted for its silk-culture. The old *Castello* is interesting. Steam-tramway to (1 M.) *Sacco*, with a large tobacco factory (1500 hands).

On the right bank of the Adige is *Isera*, with vineyards, villas and a waterfall. To the left, near *Lizzana*, is a castle in which *Dante* resided in 1302, when banished from Florence. — 51½ M. **Mori** (570 ft.; *Railway Hotel*) is the junction for *Arco* and *Riva* (see p. 164).

Near (52 M.) *Marco* are the *Slavini di Marco*, probably deposited by a glacier in the ice-age, but according to some the remains of a vast landslip, which overwhelmed a town in 883, and

is described by Dante (*Inferno* xii, 4-9). At (55½ M.) *Serravalle*, the ancient fort guarding the defile, the valley contracts.

59 M. *Ala* (415 ft.; *Corona*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a considerable place (4900 inhab.), where luggage is examined. — 61½ M. *Avio*, with a picturesque château of Count Castelbarco, the last Austrian station.

67 M. *Peri* (410 ft.) is the first Italian station. The valley of the Adige is separated on the W. from the Lago di Garda by the ridge of *Monte Baldo* (p. 165). On a height to the right lies *Rivoli*, stormed several times by the French in 1796 and 1797 under Masséna, afterwards 'Duc de Rivoli'. 73 M. *Ceraino*. The train now enters the celebrated *Chiusa di Verona*, a rocky gorge at the entrance of which is the fortification of *Incanale*. 78 M. *Domegliara*; 82 M. *Pescantina*; 85 M. *Parona*. The train crosses the Adige.

89 M. *Verona*, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

21. From Mori to Riva. Lago di Garda.

Comp. Map, p. 160.

15½ M. **LOCAL RAILWAY** in 1½ hr. (fares 1st cl. 3 K., 3rd cl. 1 K. 54 h.). **STEAMER** on the Lago di Garda, see p. 165.

Mori, see p. 163. — The railway crosses the Adige to (2 M.) *Mori-Borgata*, the station for the long and straggling village of *Mori* (Alb. Mori). It then traverses the broad green valley to (4½ M.) *Loppio*, passes the pretty *Lago di Loppio* (720 ft.) with its rocky islands, and ascends in windings amid rocky debris to the summit of the pass (915 ft.). At (8 M.) *Nago* (705 ft.), a village situated on the brink of a ravine, with the ruins of the castle of *Penede* above it, the old road to Riva viâ (3 M.) *Torbole* (*Hôtel Gardasee) diverges to the left. The line descends to the right along the hill-side, affording fine *Views of the Lago di Garda and the Sarca valley.

12½ M. **Arco**. — **Hotels**. *KURHAUS, *KURCASINO, *HÔTEL OLIVO, *HÔTEL STRASSER, all in the Kur-Platz; BELLEVUE, near the rail. station; *HÔT. VICTORIA, ½ M. from the Kur-Platz; *HÔT. OLIVENHEIM, in an elevated position, with fine view; AUSTRIA, Kur-Promenade; CORONA, with garden; HÔT. HÖDER, at the station. — **Pensions**. *Bellaria* (well situated), *Rainatter*, *Aurora*, etc. — The hotels and pensions are usually closed in summer.

Arco (300 ft.), an ancient town (2500 inhab.) with a handsome domed church, in a sheltered situation, is a favourite winter-resort for consumptive and nervous patients. To the N., on a precipitous rock (390 ft.), rises the *Castle of Arco*, destroyed by the French in the Spanish War of Succession, with garden and fine view (fee).

The railway now runs through the broad and fertile valley of the Sarca, viâ (13½ M.) *San Tomaso*, to —

15½ M. **Riva**. — **Hotels**. *PALAST-HÔTEL LIDO, with a garden on the lake, R. 3-7½, pens. 8-14 K.; IMPERIAL HÔTEL SOLE D'ORO, with a terrace on the lake, R. 2-4, pens. 7-8 K.; *HÔTEL-PENSION DU LAC, ½ M. to the E., on the Torbole road, with a large garden and bath-house, R. 2-3, pens. 6-7 K.; *HÔTEL-PENSION SEE-VILLA, R. 2-3, pens. 7-8 K.; HÔT. - PENS. JOLANDA, with garden; *HÔTEL-PENSION RIVA, R. 2-3, pens. 6-8 K.; HÔT.





CENTRAL: BÖHM'S HOTEL; HÔT. BAHNHOF; BAVIERA; ALB. SAN MARCO, outside the Porta San Michele, Italian; MUSCH, GALLO, ALB. DEL POPOLO, all three moderate. — *English Church Service* in the Hôtel du Lac.

Riva (230 ft.), a busy town and harbour with 3200 inhab., is charmingly situated at the N. end of the *Lago di Garda*, close to the foot of the steep *Monte d'Oro* (4975 ft.). On the hillside, high above the town, are the ruins of the round keep of the *Rocchetta*, a castle built by the Scaligers (p. 166). *Riva* is suitable for a prolonged stay. The climate is healthy, and the heat in summer is tempered by the lake.

EXCURSIONS. To the *Fall of the Ponale*, by electric launch (8 times daily in 20 min., 50 h.), or by boat (3-4 K., 1½-2 hrs. there and back); or we may go by boat and return on foot (steep ascent; 3-4 hrs. there and back). The waterfall itself, which the Ponale forms shortly before it falls into the lake from the ravine of the Ledro, is insignificant, but its surroundings are picturesque. The best point of view is beyond the old bridge over the bridle-path from the Ledro valley (small restaurant). — The walk to the fall by the **LEDRO ROAD* is also very interesting. It leads at a considerable height along the rocky precipices of the W. bank, through a succession of tunnels and galleries, and commands beautiful views (shade after 3 p.m.). From the point (¾ hr.) where the road turns to the right into the Ledro valley (see below), the old bridle-path, descending to the left, leads to the waterfall.

Interesting excursion to the N.W. to (2 M.) *Varone* (400 ft.), where there is a wild and picturesque **Gorge* with a fine waterfall (adm. 40 h.). Thence viâ *Cologna* to (2 M.) *Tenno* (1310 ft.), with an old castle (charming view), and along the hillside to *Varignano* and (4½ M.) *Arco*.

To the *Valle di Ledro*, another beautiful excursion (one-horse carriage to Pieve and back 8, two-horse 16 K.; diligence daily to Pieve). Beginning of the road, see above. It then turns a corner high above the gorge of the Ponale, enters the valley to the W., and leads viâ *Biacesa* and *Molina* to the pretty *Lago di Ledro* (2150 ft.), on the N. side of which is *Mezzolago* and (9 M.) *Pieve di Ledro* (2165 ft.; Albergo Alpino). Thence viâ *Storo* to *Condino* (Giudicaria), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The **Lago di Garda* (213 ft.), the *Lacus Benacus* of the Romans, 31½ M. long and 3-11 M. broad, is almost entirely in Italy, a small part near *Riva* alone belonging to Tyrol. The lake is rarely perfectly calm, and Virgil's description (*Geor. II, 160*), '*Fluctibus et fremitu adsurgens Benace marino*', is sometimes vividly recalled. The mountains at the N. end are lofty and abrupt, but slope gradually towards the S. until they are lost in the great plain of Upper Italy. The water of the lake is of a striking azure blue.

Steamboats. WEST BANK (the liner side). From *Desenzano* to *Riva*, twice daily in 4-5¼ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 45, 2 fr. 60 c., with 10 c. passenger-duty) viâ *Sirmione*, *Manerba*, *San Felice di Scovolo*, *Saldò*, *Gardone*, *Fusano*, *Maderno*, *Gargnano*, *Tignale*, *Tremosine*, and *Limone*. The morning-steamer also calls at *Castelletto*, the afternoon-steamer at *Malcesine* (both on the E. bank). — EAST BANK. From *Riva* to *Peschiera*, twice daily in 4¼ hrs. (fares 4½, 2½ fr.), viâ *Torbole*, *Malcesine*, *Assenza*, *Magagnano*, *Castelletto*, *Torri*, *Garda*, *Bardolino*, and *Lazise*. The steamboats also call at *Gargnano* and sometimes at *Maderno* on the W. bank. — Information as to the hours should be obtained on the spot. Fares are paid in Italian currency.

STREAMBOAT TRIP. — E. BANK. The first station is *Torbole* (p. 164), at the mouth of the *Sarca*. Then we skirt the steep slopes of the long *Mte. Baldo* (7220 ft.) to *Malcesine*, with an old château, and touch at the stations of *Assenza*, *Magagnano*, *Castelletto*, *Pai*, and *Torri*. The promontory of *San Vigilio*, extending far into the lake, is

the finest point on the E. bank. The village of **Garda** (*Hôt. Garda*), in a bay at the influx of the *Tesino*, has a château of Count Albertini.

The next places on the E. bank are *Bardolino* and *Lazise*. The steamer finally stops at the small fortress of **Peschiera**, at the efflux of the *Mincio*, at the S.E. angle of the lake, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway-station (*Rail. Restaurant*, poor; omnibus 50 c.).

To the W. of Peschiera, extending into the lake from the S. bank, is the narrow promontory of *Sirmione*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length. At the S.W. angle of the Lake of Garda, to the W. of this peninsula, lies the busy little town (4500 inhab.) of **Desenzāno** (*Mayer's Hôtel Royal; Due Colombe*, with a small garden on the lake, well spoken of), another station on the Milan and Verona railway (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*; omnibus from the quay to the station 50 c., luggage 25 c.).

W. BANK. The first station, to the N. of Desenzano, is **Sirmione** (*Hôtel Sirmione; Promessi Sposi*), a fishing village near the N. end of the peninsula. Here the remains of baths and of a building projecting into the water are said to represent the villa in which the poet Catullus composed his poems (*'Sirmio, peninsularum insularumque ocelle'*). The Scaligers, who ruled at Verona from 1262 to 1389, also built a castle here (fine view from the tower; fee). Farther on, on the W. bank, are the stations of *Manerba* and *San Felice di Scovolo* (not always touched at by the steamboat). Opposite the above-mentioned promontory of San Vigilio lie the small *Isola di San Biagio* (St. Blasius) and the beautiful crescent-shaped *Isola di Garda*, or *Isola Lecchi*, the property of Prince Borghese. In a bay to the W. lies **Salò** (**Hôtel Salò*), with 5000 inhab., in a luxuriantly fertile district. Charming prospect from the *Mte. San Bartolomeo* (1865 ft.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.).

At this point begins the *Riviera*, a part of the banks distinguished for its warm climate and the luxuriance of its vegetation, and dotted with numerous villages and country-houses. **Gardone-Riviera** (**Hôtel-Pension Gardone-Riviera*, closed in summer; *Hôt.-Pens. Fasano, Hôt. Gigola*, both in *Fasano*, 1 M. to the E.; *Pens. Villa Primavera, Häberlin, Aurora*, etc.), in a sunny and sheltered situation, at the foot of the hills and close to the lake, is a favourite autumn and winter resort of patients suffering from pulmonary and nervous affections. On a promontory formed by the alluvial deposits of the *Toscolano* lies *Maderno*, with an ancient church, at the base of the *Monte Pizzocolo*. Then *Toscolano, Cecina*, and *Bogliaco*. Next, **Gargnano** (*Cervo*), a large village (4124 inhab.) surrounded by lemon and orange plantations.

The Riviera ends here. The mountains become loftier. *Tremosine*, hardly visible, lies high above the lake; the path to it, ascending a precipitous rock, is not easily distinguished. Farther on, in a bay, appear the white houses of *Limōne*, amid lemon and olive plantations. We next pass the mouth of the *Ledro Valley*, with the *Fall of the Ponale* (see p. 165), and the new road (p. 165) on the face of the cliff high above the lake, and at length reach *Riva*.

22. From Franzensfeste to Villach. Pustertal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 134, 124, 162, 198.

131 M. RAILWAY in 5-7½ hrs. (fares 19 K. 60, 14 K. 70, 9 K. 60, express 25 K. 50, 19 K. 10, 12 K. 50 h.). Provisions should be taken, as the railway-restaurants are few and far between; dinner (2 K.) will be handed into the carriage at Lienz, if ordered beforehand from the guard.

The Pustertal, one of the longest valleys in Tyrol, consists of the valleys of the *Rienz* and the upper *Drave* or *Drau*, separated by the low saddle of Toblach. The scenery is pleasing, but has no claim to grandeur except at Franzensfeste, near Lienz, and at a few other points. The Val Ampezzo, Ahrntal, Iseltal, Mölltal, and other lateral valleys afford many beautiful excursions.

Franzensfeste (2450 ft.), see p. 146. The train passes through the fortifications and crosses the *Eisak* by an iron bridge. 260 ft. above the impetuous torrent in the gorge beneath. At (3 M.) *Schabs* the line passes through the watershed between the *Eisak* and *Rienz* by means of long cuttings, and turns to the left into the Pustertal. On the right is the conspicuous castle of *Rodeneck*. — 5 M. *Mühlbach* (2540 ft.; **Sonne*; *Linde*), in a sheltered situation at the mouth of the *Valser-Tal*, is frequented as a summer-resort. Beyond Mühlbach the train enters a narrow ravine called the *Mühlbacher Klause*, once defended by fortifications, which were destroyed by the French in 1809. Beyond it the valley expands. — 10 M. *Vintl*, near the village of *Nieder-Vintl* (Post), at the mouth of the *Pfunders-Tal*.

The train crosses the *Rienz*. 11½ M. *St. Sigmund*. — 14 M. *Ehrenburg*, with a château of Count Künigl. Several deep cuttings. Near (18 M.) *St. Lorenzen* (Rose; Post) the train crosses the *Gader*, descending from the Enneberg valley (see below). To the left is the dilapidated monastery of *Sonnenburg*; on a rock to the right, the ruined *Michaelsburg*.

The Enneberg or *Gader Tal*, about 27 M. in length, is chiefly interesting on account of the dolomites at its upper end. The language spoken is 'Ladin' (p. 147), but German is universally understood. The road (diligence to Corvara daily in 9 hrs.; 4 K. 40 h.) ascends from St. Lorenzen by the profound and romantic gorge of the *Gader* to (2 hrs.) *Zwischenwasser* or *Lorghiega* (inn), at the junction of the *Vigil-Tal*. In the latter, 1 hr. farther up, lies *St. Vigil* (3940 ft.; *Hôt. Monte Silla*; Post; *Krone*), frequented as a summer-resort, at the foot of the *Kronplatz* (p. 168). For expeditions and passes to the Val Ampezzo, Prags, etc., see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

At *Zwischenwasser* the road crosses the *Vigilbach* (to the S.W., the *Peitlerkofel*, 9440 ft.), and leads viâ (1 hr.) *Picoletin* to (3 hrs.) *Pedratsches*, opposite *St. Leonhard* or *Abtei* (Ladin *Badin*; 4510 ft.; *Craffonara*), at the foot of the *Heiligkreuzkofel* (9550 ft.). Before (1 hr.) *Stern* the valley forks. In the S.E. branch lies (2 hrs.) *St. Cassian* (5060 ft.; inn), where fossils abound. The road follows the S.W. branch, finally crossing the *Corvara-Bach* or *Grossbach* to (1¼ hr.) *Corvara* (5110 ft.; inn), a finely situated village. About ½ hr. farther up, to the W., is *Colfosco* (5400 ft.; inn), the most picturesque point in this interesting dolomitic region. To the GRÖDEN VALLEY over the *Grödener Joch* (7010 ft.; 3½ hrs. to *Wolkenstein*), attractive (see p. 147).

20 M. *Bruneck* (2670 ft.; **Hôt. Tirol*; *Post; **Hôt. Bruneck*, near the station; *Stern*), the chief place in the W. Pustertal, with 2600 inhab., charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Tauferer-Tal*, is much frequented in summer. The Church, destroyed by a

fire in 1850 and rebuilt in the Romanesque style, contains frescoes by Mader and altar-pieces by Hellweger. The *Kaiserwarte* on the *Kühbergl* (3295 ft.; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) commands a fine panorama.

The ascent of the **Kronplatz* (7455 ft.; 4 hrs.; guide unnecessary) is very attractive, whether made direct from Bruneck by the good new path (marked with red) viâ *Reischach*, or from *Olang* (see below) viâ *Geiselsberg* (inn). The top (inn) commands a splendid view of the Zillertal glaciers, the Tauern, the Dolomites, etc.

FROM BRUNECK TO TAUERS, a pleasant excursion of 1 day (omnibus twice daily in 2 hrs., 1 K. 40 h.; one-horse carr. 10 K.). The road runs through the *Tauferer-Tal* viâ *St. Georgen*, *Gais*, and *Uttenheim* to (3 hrs.) *Taufers* (2800 ft.; *Post: Elephant*), the picturesquely situated capital of the valley, consisting of the villages of *Saml* on the right bank and *St. Moritzen* on the left bank. Above rises the old castle of *Taufers*. Farther up the valley, now called *Ahrntal*, contracts. 1 hr. *Luttach* (inn) commands a beautiful view of the Zillertal glaciers (Hornspitzen. *Schwarzenstein*, etc.). The road goes on to (2 hrs.) *Steinhaus* (*Inn) and (4 hrs.) *Kasern* (Leimbacher), see p. 126. — A very attractive excursion may be made from *Taufers* into the **Raintal*, a splendidly wooded valley, through which the *Rainbach* descends in a series of fine waterfalls. In $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. we reach *Rain* or *St. Wolfgang* (5250 ft.; two rustic inns), admirably situated in view of the snow-covered *Rieser-Ferner* (*Hochgall*, *Wildgall*, *Schneebige Nock*), which enclose the head of the valley.

The train crosses the *Rienz*, describes a wide curve round the town, and passes through a tunnel, opposite the *Lamprechtsburg*. At *Percha* it recrosses the stream, the left bank of which it follows by means of cuttings and viaducts. Beyond two more tunnels we reach ($28\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Olang* (3380 ft.), at the entrance to the *Geiselsberger-Tal* (ascent of the *Kronplatz*, see above). Opposite, by the village of *Rasen*, opens the *Antholzer-Tal*, at the head of which the snow-clad *Rieser-Ferner* appear (see above). — 32 M. *Welsberg* (3555 ft.; *Löwe*; *Lamm*; *Rose*) is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the *Gsies-Tal*. To the N. rise the castles of *Welsberg* and *Thurn*; to the S., opposite the station, are the baths of *Waldbrunn*.

$35\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Niederdorf* (3800 ft.; **Schwarzer Adler*; *Post*; *Stern*), a large village in a broad green valley, much resorted to in summer.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of *Niederdorf* the attractive **Pragser Tal* opens to the right (omnibus to *Alt-Prags* twice daily, 1 K. 20 h.; one-horse carriage to *Alt-Prags* or *Neu-Prags* 4 K.; to the *Pragser See* and back 9 K.). About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. up the E. branch of the valley (road) lie the baths of *Alt-Prags* (4535 ft.), amidst beautiful scenery, with the lofty *Croda Rossa* on the S. An easy and pleasant route leads hence over the *Platzwiesen* (6540 ft.; *Hôt. Dürrenstein*), to the S. of the *Dürrenstein* (9320 ft.; easily ascended in 2 hrs.), to (4 hrs.) *Schluderbach*, on the *Ampezzo* road (p. 170). — From the baths of ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Neu-Prags* (4320 ft.) a road leads to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) beautiful **Pragser Wildsee* (4850 ft.; **Hotel*), in which the huge *Seekofel* (9220 ft.) is reflected.

At *Gratsch* the train crosses the *Rienz* for the last time, and soon reaches the *Toblacher Feld* (3965 ft.), the watershed between the *Rienz* and the *Drave* and the highest point on the line.

38 M. *Toblach* (*Hôtel Toblach*, opposite the station, R. 3-8, pens. 8-15 K.; **Union*, **Germania*, **Bellevue*, *Ampezzo*, all near the station; *Pens. Walldhof*, *Villa Laner*, *Santer*, *Ploner*, etc.). About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N. lies the village of *Toblach* (*Mutschlechner*; *Kreuz*; *Adler*), at the foot of the *Pfannhorn* (8730 ft.; ascent in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., easy and

interesting). The *Val Ampezzo* opens here to the S. (R. 23), surrounded by jagged dolomites, with the *Cristallino* in the background.

The train now descends, passing the insignificant source of the *Drave* on the right, to (41 M.) *Innichen* (3855 ft.; *Bär*; *Stern*; *Adler*; *Pens. Saxonia*, 6-10 K. per day), another summer-resort, prettily situated at the mouth of the *Sexten-Tal*. The Romanesque *Collegiate Church* (13th cent.) has an interesting portal. The first chapel to the left on entering the village is a 17th cent. imitation of the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem and served as a model for the burial-chapel of Emp. Frederick III. at Potsdam. To the E. rises the *Helm* (7935 ft.; bridle-path in 4 hrs.); fine view from the top (inn).

From *Innichen* a road ascends the *Sexten-Tal* on the left bank of the *Sextenbach*. In the woods above the main road, 2 M. from *Innichen*, is the *Innicher Wildbad*. In $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we reach *Sexten* or *St. Veit* (4320 ft.; Post; Kreuz) and in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more *Moos* or *St. Joseph*, where the valley forks. In the W. branch lies ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Bad Moos* (4455 ft.; inn), whence a most attractive walk may be taken to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Fischeleinboden*, commanding a splendid view of the *Dreischusterspitze*, *Bachernspitze*, *Zwölfer*, *Elfer*, and other dolomites at the head of the valley.

Beyond *Innichen* the line follows the right bank of the *Drave*, passing (46 M.) the baths of *Weilunbrunn*, to (48 M.) *Sillian* (3600 ft.; *Adler*). To the N., at the mouth of the *Villgratten-Tal*, stands the castle of *Heimfels*. Beyond the stations of *Abfatterslach*, *Mittevald*, and *Thal* the train enters the *Lienzer Klause*, a defile 9 M. long, successfully defended in 1809 by the Tyrolese.

64 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lienz* (2240 ft.; *Post; Rose; Adler; Traube; Sonne; Lamm; *Rail. Restaurant, R. 2 K. 40 h.), the easternmost town in Tyrol, with 4300 inhab., lies in a wide valley near the confluence of the *Drave* and the *Isel*, a river three times as large. *Schloss Bruck*, 1 M. to the N.W. (now an inn), and the (1 M.) *Schiessstand* (shooting-range) both command beautiful views.

From *Lienz* to the *Iseltal*, to *Kals*, and to the *Mölltal* (*Heiligenblut*; passes to the *Pinzgau*), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

69 M. *Dölsach* (*Putzenbacher*). Between (72 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Nikolsdorf* and (77 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ober-Drauburg* (2000 ft.; *Stern*) we cross the *Drave* and the boundary of *Carinthia*. — 85 M. *Dellach*; 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Greifenburg* (1900 ft.; Post); 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kleblach-Lind*. — 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Möllbrücken-Sachsenburg* (1840 ft.; *Fleischhacker*; *Taschler*), at the mouth of the *Mölltal*. The train now crosses the *Möll* and traverses the fertile plain of the *Lurnfeld*. — 107 M. *Lendorf*; on the right lies the ruined *Ortenburg*.

108 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Spittal* (1770 ft.; **Alte Post*; *Ertl*, at the station), a large village on the *Lieser*, has a handsome château of Prince Porcia.

A post-road leads hence to the W. over the *Radstädter Tauern* to *Radstadt* (comp. p. 184). — A pleasant excursion may be made through the *Lieser-Tal* to (8 M.) *Millstatt* (**Burgstaller*; *See-Villa*, etc.), with lake-baths, prettily situated on the *Millstätter See* (1900 ft.), on which a steamboat plies.

The train crosses the *Lieser*. On the opposite bank of the *Drave* is *Schloss Schüttbach*. — 112 M. *Rotenturm*, with a château; 119 M. *Paternion-Feistritz*; 127 M. *Gumern*. — 131 M. *Villach*, see p. 198.

23. From Toblach to Belluno. Val Ampezzo.

Comp. Map, p. 162.

66½ M. POST-OMNIBUS from the *Toblach* station to (18½ M.) *Cortina* daily in 4 hrs. (4 K., return 7 K.). OMNIBUS from the *Hôt. Toblach* and the *Hôt. Germania* in summer daily (same fares). — CARRIAGE with one horse from *Toblach* to *Cortina* 14 (there and back 18), with two horses 2½ K., if kept overnight 22 and 36 K. — DILIGENCE from *Cortina* daily to *Belluno* in 11½ hrs.

A visit to the Limestone Alps of S. Tyrol, enclosed by the Drave, Rienz, Eisak, Adige, Brenta, and Liave, and generally known as the **Dolomites** (from Dolomieu, the geologist, who first examined this magnesian limestone formation), is greatly facilitated by the Pustertal railway. Strictly speaking, the term *Dolomite* belongs to the Fassa Mts., the Langkofel, Rosengarten, and Schlein, but does not apply to the Cristallo, Hohe Gaisl, Tofana, Sorapis, Antelao, Pelmo, and other peaks of the Ampezzo Limestone Alps; but as these mountains are widely known as the 'Ampezzo Dolomites', the popular nomenclature is adhered to in the Handbook.

The AMPEZZO ROAD (called by the Italians 'Strada d'Allemagna') quits the Pustertal at the *Toblach* station (3965 ft.; p. 168), leads due S. into the *Höhlensteiner Tal*, watered by the Rienz, and passes the small, dark *Toblacher See* (4130 ft.; hotel). The valley soon contracts. To the right rise the jagged spurs of the *Dürrenstein* (p. 168), while the valley to the S. is closed by the *Mte. Pian* (see below). Above the *Klaus-Brücke* (4310 ft.) the Rienz issues from its subterranean channel. Near Landro the road passes a fort.

63¼ W. Landro, Ger. *Höhlenstein* (4616 ft.; **Hôtel Baur*, R. 4-7, pens. 8-12 K.), a pleasant summer-resort. At the head of the valley of the *Schwarze Rienz*, which opens here to the left, rise the lofty and glistening *Drei Zinnen* (*Cime di Lavaredo*; 9850 ft.). A few paces farther on is the light-green *Dürrensee*, dominated to the S. by the huge *Monte Cristallo* (10,495 ft.), with its glacier, and its neighbours, the *Piz Popena* (10,310 ft.) and the *Cristallino* (9140 ft.), presenting a most striking picture.

8½ M. Schluderbach (4730 ft.; **Hôtel Ploner*, pens. 8-10 K.), beautifully situated opposite the mouth of the *Val Popena*. To the left are the *Cadini* (9320 ft.), and to the right rises the imposing red pyramid of the *Croda Rossa*, or *Hohe Gaisl* (10,330 ft.).

The **Monte Pian* (7630 ft.) may be ascended from Schluderbach without difficulty in 3 hrs.; guide useless. We ascend the *Val Popena* by the Auronzo road, from which we diverge to the left after 1 hr. and follow a steep path (marked with red) over the *Forcella Alta* (6473 ft.) to the (1½ hr.) summit. The highest point is on the W. margin (refuge-hut), commanding a beautiful view. — From Schluderbach to the *Lago Misurina* and via *Tre Croci* to *Cortina*, see p. 171; via the *Plätziese* to *Prags*, see p. 168.

The road ascends, skirting the base of the *Croda Rossa* (see above), and on the *Gemärk* reaches the low watershed (5000 ft.) between the Rienz and the Boite. 12½ M. *Ospitale* (4835 ft.; inn), formerly a hospice, lies opposite the entrance to the *Val Grande*. The road passes the *Peutelstein* (4945 ft.), to the left, a rock formerly crowned with the ruins of a castle, which were removed in 1866, and winds down into the *Ampezzo Valley*, watered by the *Boite*.

20 M. Cortina. — **Hotels:** *HÔT. FALORIA, finely situated on the hillside, about 1 M. to the S.E., R. 3-5, pens. 7-10 K.; *HÔT. CRISTALLO, adjacent; *BELLEVUE, R. 2½ 3, pens. 8-9 K. (these three frequented by the English); *HÔT. MIRAMONTI, 1 M. to the S.; HÔT. MAJONI; AQUILA NERA; STELLA d'ORO; CROCE BIANCA; HÔT. CORTINA; VITTORIA; ANCORA.

Cortina d'Ampezzo (4025 ft.), with 800 inhab., finely situated at the foot of *Monte Tofana* (10,600 ft.) and well adapted for a stay, is the capital of the valley. The *Church* contains a rich altar, wood-carvings by Brustolone, etc. The gallery of the *Campanile* (250 ft. in height) commands an admirable *Survey of the environs.

A fine view is obtained from the (1 hr.) **Belvedere* on the *Crepa* (5060 ft.), a prominent rocky hill on the W. side of the valley (restaurant). — The **Nuvolau* (8460 ft.: inn at the top), easily ascended from Cortina in 4½ hrs. (guide unnecessary), commands an admirable view of the Dolomites, the Zillertal Alps, etc.

FROM CORTINA TO SCHLUDERSBACH VIÀ TRE CROCI (5 hrs., or including Mte. Pian 8 hrs.), a very attractive route, especially for travellers approaching Cortina by the highroad (guide unnecessary; one-horse carriage 15½, two-horse 26 K.). A narrow road, to the E., ascends to the (2 hrs.) *Passo Tre Croci* (5930 ft.; *Hotel*), which commands a beautiful view of the Val Ampezzo, to the W., dominated by the imposing Tofana; to the E. is the long chain of the Marmarole, and farther to the left rise the Cadini. We descend by the road that goes on into the Val Auronzo, but diverge to the left from it after ¼ hr. and continue at the same level through wood. In ¾ hr. we reach the 'Erz-Strasse' leading from the Val Auronzo to Schludersbach, and, slightly ascending at first, continue straight on viâ the *Misurina Alp* (fine view of the huge Drei Zinnen, etc.), to the (¾ hr.) *Lago Misurina* (5760 ft.; **Grand Hôtel Misurina*, near the S. end; *Albergo Misurina*, at the N. end, well spoken of). Thence we again ascend slightly to the (5 min.) *Col dell' Angelo* and descend the wooded *Val Popena* to (1½ hr.) *Schludersbach* (p. 170). — *Mte. Pian*, see p. 170.

FROM CORTINA TO CAPRILE VIÀ THE FALZAREGO PASS, 6½ hrs., attractive. A cart-road, suitable for small vehicles (new road under construction), ascends to the (3 hrs.) *Falzarego Pass* (6945 ft.), beyond a hospice. Thence the road descends viâ *Andraz* (Finazzer) to *Caprile* (Posta; *Albergo Belvedere*, 10 min. above the village), finely situated on the *Corderole*, 1½ M. to the N. of the pretty *Lago d'Alleghe* (3 M. long), which reflects the huge *Mte. Civetta* (10,565 ft.). From *Caprile* to *Fassa* over the *Fedaja Pass*, see p. 161; to *Agordo* and *Belluno*, see p. 172.

The road next reaches *Zuel* and (3 M.) *Acquabuona*, the last Tyrolese village, crosses the (1½ M.) Italian frontier, and descends rapidly to (1½ M.) *Chiapuzza*, the first Italian hamlet. Between (26½ M.) *San Vito* (*Albergo all' Antelao*) and (28½ M.) *Borca* (**Palace Hôtel des Dolomites*, R. from 4½, D. 5 fr.) it runs high above the Boite on the slopes of the *Antelao* (10,710 ft.). To the right (W.) towers the *Monte Pelmo* (10,395 ft.), a colossal rock forming the most conspicuous feature in the landscape.

33½ M. *Venas* (2895 ft.; *Alb. Borghetto*), below which the *Vallesina* unites with the Boite. Then (2½ M.) *Valle*, finely situated opposite the mouth of the *Val Cibianna*, (4½ M.) *Tai di Cadore* (*Alb. al Cadore*; *Alb. Venezia*), and (1 M.) —

38½ M. *Pieve di Cadore* (2905 ft.; *Progresso*; *Angelo*; *Sole*) beautifully situated on the hillside high above the *Piave*. In 1880, a bronze statue of *Titim* (Tiziano Vecelli, b. at Pieve 1477; d. 1576), the great painter, by Dal Zotto, was erected in the Piazza. The

school contains a small *Museum* of natural history objects, coins, and antiquities, and Titian's patent of nobility (1533). The ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Chapel of San Rocco* commands a fine view.

The road rounds *Mte. Zucco* (3930 ft.), and descends in windings, being hewn in the rock and supported by masonry at places, to the valley of the *Piave*, into which the Boite here falls.

44 M. **Perarolo** (1750 ft.; **Corona d'Oro*, carr. and pair to Vittorio 25 fr.). The *Piave* runs for many miles through a narrow ravine, in which there is barely space for the road. To the right, near (49 M.) *Ospitale*, is a fine waterfall; opposite the hamlet of *Termine*, on the left bank, is a second fall. $52\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Castel Lavazzo*.

$54\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Longarone** (1560 ft.; *Posta; Roma*), charmingly situated at the junction of the *Maè*, which issues from the *Val di Zoldo*, with the *Piave*.

The valley now expands, without at first losing its wild character. $57\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Fortogna*. $61\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Ponte nelle Alpi** or *Capodiponte* (1275 ft.; *Campana; Stella*). The road divides here, the left branch leading to Vittorio, the right to Belluno.

The road to VITTORIO ($20\frac{1}{2}$ M.) crosses the *Piave*, turns to the E., and follows the left bank of the *Rai*, which issues from the (6 M.) *Lago di Santa Croce* (1253 ft.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. long). At the S. end of the lake is the hamlet of *Santa Croce*. The road then crosses the debris of an extensive old landslip and descends steeply to *Fadalto*. It next skirts the E. bank of the *Lago Morto* (910 ft.), passes two other small lakes, and traverses a picturesque defile, at the end of which lies (12 M.) *Serravalle* (510 ft.), connected by a fine avenue, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long, with the larger village of *Ceneda*. These two places together form the town of Vittorio (**Hôtel Vittorio*, not far from the station, with garden; **Giraffa*, in the town). — RAILWAY from Vittorio to Venice viâ Conegliano, in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

The BELLUNO ROAD (omn. daily from Longarone) leads to the right from Ponte nelle Alpi to (5 M.) —

$66\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Belluno** (1283 ft.; *Hôt. des Alpes*, near the station; *Cappello*), the capital of a province, with 5200 inhab., situated on a hill between the *Ardo* and the *Piave*, which here unite. The *Cathedral*, built by Tullio Lombardo, was partly destroyed by an earthquake in 1873, but has been restored. The massive campanile, 216 ft. high, commands a beautiful view. The triumphal arch outside the W. gate, completed in 1815, and dedicated to the Emp. Francis, was, like that at Milan, begun in honour of Napoleon I.

FROM BELLUNO TO CAPRILE, $31\frac{1}{2}$ M. The carriage-road leads through the picturesque *Cordevole Valley* (*Val d'Agordo*) viâ ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mas*, (12 M.) *Agordo* (*Alb. alle Miniere*), the charmingly situated capital of the valley, and (6 M.) *Cencenighe*; and thence along the pretty *Lago d'Alleghe* to (9 M.) *Caprile* (p. 171). Thence to *Campitello* in the *Val Fassa* over the *Fedaja Pass*, see p. 161; to *Cortina* viâ *Andraz* and the *Falzarego Pass*, see p. 171. The head of the *Cordevole* valley, above *Caprile*, is called *Val Livinalongo*. — For farther details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

FROM BELLUNO TO VENICE viâ FELTRE, 72 M., railway in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

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140 M. SOUTHERN RAILWAY in 4½-8 hrs. (fares 19 K. 60, 14 K. 70, 9 K. 60, express 25 K. 50, 19 K. 10, 12 K. 50 h.). Best views to the right as far as Payerbach, then to the left. — A glimpse at the interesting "*Semmering Railway*" may be obtained by going as far as *Mürzzuschlag*, and returning the same day (return-tickets 21 K. 20, 15 K. 90, 10 K. 40 h., by Sun. excursion trains in summer, 2nd cl. 6, 3rd cl. 4 K.). See *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

From Vienna to (17 M.) *Baden*, see pp. 78-81. On the hills to the right are the ruins of *Rauhenstein* and *Rauheneck*, with *Schloss Weilburg* and the *Helenen-Tal* between them (see p. 82). The broad plain to the left, sprinkled with villages, is bounded by the *Leitha Mts.* Near (19½ M.) *Vöslau* (800 ft.; **Hôtel Bellevue*; **Hallmayer*; *Vöslauer Hof*, etc.), a watering-place (4000 inhab.), the best Austrian wine is produced. A large pond in the park of Count Fries, fed by a thermal spring (75° Fahr.), contains swimming and other baths.

About ½ M. to the W. of *Vöslau* is the prettily situated village of *Gainfarn* (*Weintraube*), with two hydropathics. — About 6 M. to the N.W. is *Merkenstein* (1490 ft.), with a château and a belvedere in the park. Ascent thence of the *Eiserne Tor* (2785 ft.), an admirable point of view, 1½ hr. (see p. 82).

Near (21 M.) *Leobersdorf* the barren *Schneeberg* is seen on the right; 1¼ M. to the E. is *Schönau*, with a fine park. Branch-lines to (46½ M.) *St. Pölten* (p. 84) and to (23½ M.) *Gutenstein* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). — 25 M. *Felixdorf*, at the beginning of the *Steinfeld*, has a large artillery-range. — 26½ M. *Theresienfeld*.

31 M. **Wiener-Neustadt** (930 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Hirsch*; *Kreuz*; *Krone*), with 28,700 inhab., the birthplace of Emp. Maximilian I., is an important manufacturing town. The *Parish Church* is partly Romanesque (nave, 13th cent.), partly Gothic (choir and transept, 14th cent.), with two modern towers. It contains interesting sculptures (painted statues of the Apostles, 15th cent.; St. Sebastian, end of 16th cent.) and tombstones.

At the S.E. angle of the town (½ M. from the station) stands the ancient ducal *Castle* of the Babenberg family, built in 1192, and altered by Emp. Frederick III. in 1457. The late-Gothic *Chapel* contains three superb stained-glass windows, that in the middle, with portraits of Max I. and his two wives and the Baptism of Christ above, dating from 1479. On the high-altar, under which reposes Emp. Maximilian I. (p. 129), stands an excellent bronze statue of St. George, of the 15th century. In the court, over the entrance, are the armorial bearings (89 quarterings, many quite imaginary) of Frederick III., and his motto A. E. I. O. U. ('*Austria erit in orbe ultima*', or '*Austriæ est imperare orbi universo*'); below is a statue of the emperor (1453). The building was converted into a military academy (450 pupils) by Maria Theresa in 1752 and contains portraits of the Empress and of eminent officers educated here. In the garden are a statue of Maria Theresa, by Gasser, and a monument to former pupils slain in battle.

The late-Gothic *Neukloster-Kirche* contains the monument of Eleanor of Portugal (d. 1467), wife of Frederick III. The Monastery possesses a Library containing ancient miniatures, and a collection of early-German paintings, ivory-carvings, majolica, etc.

In the *Rathaus* are preserved many charters of the 12th cent. and a small collection of antiquities, including the *Corvinus Becher*, a magnificent silver tankard, 2 ft. in height, executed in Germany





in 1462 to commemorate the reconciliation of Frederick III. and Matthew Corvinus of Hungary (1462); also old codices (the Gospels of 1325), weapons, etc. (Custodian on 1st floor; fee.)

From Neustadt to Oedenburg, Steinamanger, and Mohács, see R. 74.

FROM NEUSTADT TO ASPANG, 22 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (from Vienna to Aspeng, 54 M., in 3 hrs.). The station is on the E. side of the town. 5 M. *Klein-Wolkersdorf*; 8 M. *Pitten*, with a ruined castle; $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Seebenstein*, commanded by a noble château of Prince Liechtenstein, containing a collection of armour (fine view). — 22 M. *Aspeng* (1556 ft.; *Aspeng Hof*; *Löwe*; *Adler*, etc.). The *Wechsel* (5702 ft.; 5 hrs.) is a fine point of view. From Aspeng a road leads to the W., viâ *Feistritz*, to (8 M.) *Kirchberg* on the *Wechsel*, where there is a grand stalactite grotto. Pleasant road through wood, by *Schloss Kranichberg*, a seat of the Archbishop of Vienna, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gloggnitz* (see below). — Diligence from Aspeng to *Hartberg*, see p. 392 (railway under construction).

FROM NEUSTADT TO PUCHBERG, 21 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The line traverses the *Steinfeld* to the W., passes ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Fischau* and (7 M.) *Winzensdorf*, and beyond ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Willersdorf* (1246 ft.) ascends to the saddle of (18 M.) *Grünbach* (2225 ft.). Thence it descends to (21 M.) *Puchberg* (1910 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; **Hôt. Schneebergbahn*; *Adler*), a prettily situated place at the foot of the **Schneeberg* (6805 ft.), which may be ascended by a rack-and-pinion railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 6 or 4, return 9 or 6 K.). At the upper terminus of the line is the **Hôtel Hochschneeberg* (5900 ft.; R. from 4, D. 5, pens. 10 K.), $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below the summit (*Kaiserstein*), which commands a magnificent view. — For details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

To the right beyond Neustadt the *Schneeberg* is visible from the summit nearly to the base; to the left, the *Leitha Mts.* $35\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Egyden*; 39 M. *Neunkirchen* (*Hirsch*), a manufacturing place (10,800 inhab.). Scenery picturesque and varied. 42 M. *Ternitz*; $43\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pottschach*, with spinning mills.

47 M. *Gloggnitz* (1426 ft.; **Baumgartner*; *Adler*; *Grüner Baum*), a pretty little town (3000 inhab.) on the *Schwarza*, lies at the base of the *Semmering*. *Schloss Gloggnitz* on a hill, a Benedictine abbey down to 1803, is now a private residence. On a hill to the left ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the S.W.) is the picturesque castle of *Wartenstein*.

The **Semmering Railway*, which begins at *Gloggnitz*, the oldest of the great continental mountain-railways, constructed in 1848-54, is remarkable alike for its engineering and its scenery. Between *Gloggnitz* and *Mürzzuschlag* (35 M.) there are 15 tunnels and 16 viaducts. The maximum gradient is 1:40. The construction of this part of the line cost upwards of 60,000*l.* per English mile.

The train ascends with the aid of a mountain locomotive. *Schloss Gloggnitz* looks imposing. In the valley flows the green *Schwarza*, by which is the large paper-factory of *Schlöglmühl*. On the left rises the *Sonnwendstein* with its three peaks; to the W., in the background, the *Raxalp*. The line then describes a wide circuit round the N. slope of the mountain to (51 M.) *Payerbach* (1512 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, R. 2-4 K.; *Hôt. Leberl*; *Hüttl*).

To *Reichenau* and the *Höllental*, with ascents of the *Schneeberg* and the *Raxalp*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

Beyond *Payerbach* the train crosses the valley of *Reichenau* by a viaduct of thirteen arches, 249 yds. long and 80 ft. high, and then ascends (gradient 1:40) the S. slope of the valley. $56\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Eich-*

berg. Two short tunnels; to the left, an extensive view over the plain. Gloggnitz now lies 558 ft. below the line.

The train next skirts the *Gotschakogel* (two tunnels). On a rocky pinnacle at (60 M.) *Klamm* (2254 ft.; *Deininger*) rises an old castle of Prince Liechtenstein, once the key of Styria, but now half destroyed. Far below runs the old Semmering road, with several manufactories and the white houses of *Schottwien* in a ravine. Beyond the next tunnel, a picturesque retrospect of the castle of Klamm. Farther on a fine view is obtained of the deep *Adlitzgraben* with its rocky sides and pinnacles. The train traverses a long gallery, with apertures for light, and a bridge, skirting the *Weinzettelwand*, and reaches (64½ M.) *Breitenstein* (2540 ft.). Two more tunnels. We then cross the *Kalte Rinne* by a viaduct 200 yds. long and 150 ft. high, and ascend to the last large viaduct (166 yds. long, 79 ft. high), which spans the *Untere Adlitzgraben*.

After three more tunnels the train stops at (69 M.) **Semmering** (2840 ft.; *Hôtel Stefanie*), reached in 1¼–1¾ hr. from Gloggnitz. On the rocks to the right is a memorial of *Karl von Ghega*, the constructor of the railway. About ½ M. to the N. is the **Hôtel Panhans*, and ¾ M. farther (omnibus 80 h.) is the large **Hôtel Semmering* (3280 ft.), in a fine situation. At the highest point of the highroad (3216 ft.), 1½ M. to the S. of the station, is the *Hôtel Erzherzog Johann*. — Ascent of the *Sonnwendstein* (4995 ft.; 2 hrs.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The line avoids a farther ascent of 276 ft. by means of a tunnel, 1565 yds. in length, which penetrates the *Semmering*, the boundary between Austria and Styria. The middle of the tunnel is the culminating point of the line (2940 ft.), whence the train descends into the grassy *Fröschnitz-Tal*. 76 M. **Spital** (2520 ft.; *Hôt. Stummer; Hirsch; Schwan; Krone*), a summer-resort.

80 M. **Mürzzuschlag** (2200 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, R. 2 K. 40 h.; **Post*, R. 2½–4, pens. 7–12 K.; *Adler; Hôt. Rieder; Sandwirt; Erzherzog Johann; Hôt. Lambach*, 1 M. from the station), on the *Mürz*, is a summer-resort (*Kurhaus, Hydropathic, etc.*), with pleasant walks. In winter snow-shoeing with Norwegian snow-shoes ('*skis*') is a favourite pastime here. To *Neuberg* and *Mariazell*, see R. 25.

The line follows the pleasant, pine-clad valley of the *Mürz*, enlivened with iron-forges. 85 M. *Langenwang*; 87 M. **Krieglach** (1970 ft.; *Hebenreich; Maurer*), another summer-resort; 90 M. *Mitterdorf* (1935 ft.). To the right, at the mouth of the *Veitschtal*, is the château of *Pichl*, with its four towers, and farther on, near (91½ M.) *Wartberg*, the ruin of *Lichtenegg*. The train sweeps round the *Wartbergkogel*, crossing the *Mürz* twice, and reaches (95 M.) **Kindberg** (1880 ft.; *Wolfbauer; Löwe; Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms), a summer-resort, with the château of *Oberkindberg* (Count Attems). 99 M. *Marein*. 103 M. *Kapfenberg* (*Ramsauer; Hirsch*), at the entrance to the *Törltal*, ½ M. from which lies the sheltered *Bad*

Steinerhof. Narrow-gauge railway from Kapfenberg to *Au-Seewiesen*, see p. 180.

106 M. **Bruck on the Mur** (1525 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Post*, at the station; *Löwe; Adler*) is a small town (5500 inhab.) at the confluence of the Mürz and the *Mur*, with a Gothic church of the 15th century. In the principal square is the late-Gothic *Kornmesser-Haus*, the old ducal residence (built in 1497-1505), with arcades and an open loggia. The *Gloriette*, to the E. of the station, and the *Calvarienberg*, on the right bank of the *Mur*, are good points of view. On a rocky hill to the N. is the ruin of *Landskron*, burned down in 1792. — To *St. Michael* and *Linz*, see R. 26; to *Mariazell*, see R. 25; to *Villach*, see R. 31.

The train enters the narrow valley of the *Mur*. At (113 M.) *Pernegg* (Linde) is a large château of Mr. Lippitt, an American. Near (114 M.) *Mixnitz* (Schartner) is an extensive stalactite cavern, called the *Drachenhöhle*, in the *Rötelstein*, 1600 ft. above the village. 122 M. *Frohnleiten*; the village (Stadt Strassburg), with forges and a hydropathic, lies on the opposite bank. To the right is *Schloss Neu-Pfannberg* or *Grafendorf*, and on a hill to the left are the ruins of the castle of *Pfannberg*. The château of *Rabenstein* rises on a rock on the right bank. The valley contracts to a narrow defile, through which the line is carried along the *Badelwand* by a gallery of 35 arches (400 yds. long). At (127 M.) *Peggau* the *Schöckel* (p. 188) is seen to the left. Opposite, at the mouth of the *Uebellbach*, lies *Deutsch-Feistritz*, with lead and zinc mines.

The train now crosses the *Mur*. 129 M. *Stübing*, with a château of Prince Palffy; 132 M. *Gratwein* (1295 ft.), with a large paper-mill. — 134 M. **Judendorf** (1246 ft.; **Kurhôtel Styria; Wolf; Materleitner*) is a favourite summer-resort with fine woods, numerous villas, and a hydropathic establishment. On a height to the right lies *Maria-Strassengel* (1512 ft.), a graceful Gothic pilgrimage-church of 1355, with an open tower. Beyond (136½ M.) *Gösting*, with a château of Count Attems, the train enters a fertile basin, where the isolated *Schlossberg* of Gratz rises on the left, with the capital of Styria at its base.

140 M. **Gratz**, see p. 184.

25. From Mürzzuschlag to Mariazell and Bruck on the Mur.

RAILWAY from Mürzzuschlag to (7½ M.) *Neuberg* in 31 minutes. — DILIGENCE from *Neuberg* to *Mariazell* (29 M.) twice daily in 7½ hrs. (6 K. 60 h.). ONE-HORSE CARRIAGE from *Neuberg* to *Mürzsteg* 4, two-horse 6 K.; two-horse carr. to *Mariazell* in 5 hrs., 21-28 K. — From *Mariazell* to (24 M.) *Au-Seewiesen* DILIGENCE twice daily in summer in 5 hrs. (6 K. 36 h.); from *Au-Seewiesen* to (14 M.) *Kapfenberg*, railway in 1 hr. 35 minutes. — From *Gaming* to *Mariazell*, see p. 179; from *St. Pölten*, via *Lilienfeld* and *Kernhof*, see pp. 85, 179. — Railway from *Neuberg* to *Kernhof* under construction.

Mürzzuschlag, see p. 176. The Neuberg line diverges here to the right from the main line, crosses the *Mürz*, and ascends the wooded valley of that stream, passing several iron-works, to (4½ M.) *Kapellen* (Rail. Restaurant, rooms to let; *Hirsch*; *Baumgartner*) and (7½ M.) **Neuberg** (2400 ft.; **Post*; *Hirsch*; *Stern*), finely situated at the base of the *Schneecalpe* (6245 ft.), which may be ascended hence in 3½ hrs. The handsome Gothic *Church*, with its fourteen slender octagonal pillars and large rose-window, was consecrated in 1471. The well-preserved cloisters contain portraits of all the abbots. The abbey, suppressed in 1785, is partly occupied by the emperor during the shooting-season. A little to the N. of Neuberg are extensive iron-works of the Alpine Montan-Gesellschaft. At the foot of the *Calvarienberg* is a triangle carved in the rock, with a bronze portrait of *Archduke John*.

The valley becomes narrower and more picturesque. The road, skirting the clear and rapid *Mürz*, ascends to (8 M. from Neuberg) **Mürzsteg** (2570 ft.; **Adler*, with garden), with an imperial shooting-box. To the S.W. stretches the *Hohe Veitsch* (6500 ft.). The valley divides here. The highroad ascends the *Dobrein-Tal* to the W. and crosses the (1 hr.) *Niederaltel Saddle* (4000 ft.; fine view of the *Veitschalp* and *Hochschwab*) to (20 M.) *Wegscheid*, a village 9½ M. to the S. of *Mariazell* (p. 180).

The ROAD TO MARIAZELL VÍA FREIN is preferable. This runs to the N. through the gradually widening valley of the *Murz* to the (3½ M.) *Scheiterboden* (2700 ft.; inn), and then leads through wild ravines, between the cliffs of the *Roskogel* on the right and the *Proleswand* on the left, close by the side of the foaming stream. In the midst of this rocky wilderness a small waterfall descends from a cavity above, called *Zum Toten Weib* (2730 ft.). The valley soon expands into a green dale, surrounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains, in which lies the hamlet of (3 M.) **Frein** (2840 ft.; inn). Thence the road continues to the W. through the *Freiner-Tal*, passing (3 M.) *Gschwand*, and then ascends in wide curves to the (2½ M.) *Hühnerreit-Sattel* or *Schöneben-Sattel* (3750 ft.), between the *Student* and the *Fallenstein*. Descending to (1 M.) the *Schöneben Inn* (3630 ft.), we follow the road through the pretty *Fallensteiner-Tal* to the (5½ M.) *Gusswerk* (p. 180), on the road from *Bruck* to (3½ M.) *Mariazell*.

The FOOTPATH from *Frein* over the *Frein-Sattel* to *Mariazell* (4½ hrs.) is more attractive and saves 1 hr. Guide (6 K.) not necessary. The marked path diverges from the road to the right at (3 M.) *Gschwand* (see above), and ascends into the wood to (¾ hr.) the summit of the *Frein-Sattel* (3670 ft.; inn). Then a steep descent (after 20 min., to the left, following the brook) to the *Halltal*, where we cross (½ hr.) the *Salza* to the *Kernhof* and *Mariazell* road (p. 179) and to (2 hrs.) *Mariazell*.

29 M. **Mariazell** (2830 ft.; **Krone*; **Schwarzer Adler*; **Weintraube*; *Greif*; *Löwe*; *Kreuz*; *Rössl*, etc.), very picturesquely situated in a wide basin, surrounded by wooded mountains of varied forms, is the most frequented shrine in Austria, being visited annually by about 200,000 pilgrims. The village consists almost entirely of inns and taverns, all of which are crowded at the time of the great pilgrimages (from Vienna on 1st July, from Gratz on 14th Aug.) and during the latter half of August.

In the centre of the village rises the imposing CHURCH, erected

at the end of the 17th cent., with its dome and three towers, of which the handsome Gothic central tower belongs to the original structure of the 14th century. The miraculous image of the Madonna and Child, 20 inches high, carved in lime-wood, was presented in 1157 by a priest of the Benedictine abbey of St. Lambrecht (the mother-church of Mariazell). Count Henry I. of Moravia built a chapel for it about 1200, and Lewis I., King of Hungary, enclosed this chapel in a larger church, after a victory over the Turks in 1363.

The INTERIOR is 207 ft. long and 69 ft. broad. Behind a silver railing in the nave is the chapel containing the miraculous *Image*, on a silver altar. The *Pulpit* is of red marble. On the *High Altar* is an ebony crucifix and two lifesize silver figures, presented by the Emperor Charles VI. Beneath the cross is a silver terrestrial globe, 6 ft. in diameter, surrounded by a serpent. The rosaries and similar articles placed by pilgrims on a long table in the corner to the right are blessed by a priest from time to time. In the upper ambulatories are numerous votive pictures, and over the arches are larger and more ancient paintings representing remarkable occurrences connected with Mariazell. — The *Treasury* contains precious vessels, reliquaries, gems, pearls, and ornaments; miniature altars of rare stones; old mass-books, etc. Over the altar is a Madonna, by an early Italian master, presented by King Lewis I. of Hungary.

The semicircle of booths and stalls beside the church is devoted to the sale of religious articles and mementoes.

EXCURSIONS. Through the *Grünau* (Maria Waterfall) to the (1½ hr.) *Erlaufsee* (2740 ft.; **Seewirt*, at the upper end, trout; lake-baths; boats for hire), from which we may return by the S. bank to the *Herrenhaus* (*Inn), at the E. end, and thence by the direct road to (3 M.) Mariazell.

To the **Lassing Fall*, 4-4¼ hrs. (carr. there and back 16 K.). We follow the road to the N. viâ (1½ hr.) *Mitterbach* and the *Josefsberg* (3365 ft.) to (2 hrs.) *Wienerbruck* (2590 ft.; Burger), and descend thence to the left to the (25 min.) fall, 260 ft. high, amidst grand rocky environs. (The fall, in itself insignificant, may be improved by the opening of a sluice; fee 4 K.; tickets at Burger's Inn.) An interesting path descends to the left from the fall, crosses the Erlauf, and leads to the left through the romantic *Oetschergraben* to the (2½ hrs.) *Klause*, and thence viâ the *Riffel-Sattel* (1210 ft.) to the top of the (3¾ hrs.) **Oetscher* (p. 85).

FROM MARIAZELL TO GAMING (25 M.). The road leads across the *Zeller-rain* (3510 ft.) to (8½ M.) *Neuhaus* (3290 ft.; Konrad) and (15 M.) *Languan* (2260 ft.; inn, clean), in the upper valley of the *Ybbs*, and then over the *Grubberg* (p. 85) to (25 M.) *Gaming* (p. 85).

FROM MARIAZELL TO KERNHOF (p. 84), 18 M., diligence daily in 1¼ hrs., through the *Halbtal* and over the *Knollenhals*. — FROM KERNHOF TO ST. PÖLTEN, 35 M., railway in 3 hrs., viâ *St. Egydi*, *Hohenberg*, *Lilienfeld* (with a celebrated Cistercian abbey), and *Scheitlmühl* (p. 85).

FROM MARIAZELL TO GROSS-REIFLING VIÂ WEICHELBODEN AND WILDALPEN, 44 M. Diligence to (16½ M.) *Weichselboden* in 4 hrs. (4 K.); thence to (11 M.) *Wildalpen* in 2¼ hrs. (2 K. 80 h.); and thence to (16 M.) *Reifling* in 4 hrs. (4 K.). — The road quits the Bruck road at the (5 M.) *Gusswerk* (p. 180) and ascends the picturesque valley of the *Salza*. Beyond (11 M.) *Greith* (inn) it quits the river and crosses the *Hals* (2785 ft.) to (16½ M.) *Weichselboden* (2220 ft.; **Post*; *Schützenwieser*, 1 M. to the E.), a small village at the union of the *Radmerbach* with the *Salza*, in a sequestered basin surrounded by lofty mountains. The road hence still follows the rocky ravine of the *Salza*. Beyond a small tunnel it crosses to the left bank and reaches (22 M.) *Gschöder* (inn), at the mouth of the *Antengraben*, and thence leads between the precipices of the *Riegerin* (6370 ft.), on the right, and the *Hochstadt* (6300 ft.), on the left. — 27½ M. *Wildalpen* (2000 ft.; **Zister*), a thriving village and summer-resort, is charmingly situated on the *Wildalpenbach*, which

here falls into the Salza. We continue to follow the narrow, wooded valley of the Salza, which is joined on the right by the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Jassing* and at *Erzhalden*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, by the *Mendling*. Beyond the ($37\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Zur Wacht Inn* the road divides. The shortest route to the Ennstal and the railway leads viâ the (3 M.) church of *Palfau* (inn), follows the right bank of the Salza to its confluence with the *Enns*, and then crosses the latter to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gross-Reifling* (railway-station, see p. 182).

The ROAD TO SEEWIESEN leads through the pretty valley of the *Salza*. To the right, on a wooded rock, stands the *Sigmunds-Kapelle*, originally fortified and surrounded with lofty walls in the 16th cent. to protect it against the Turks. At the (5 M.) *Gusswerk* (2450 ft.; inn), with abandoned iron-works, the road to *Weichselboden* diverges to the right (see p. 179). Our road now quits the Salza, ascends the *Aschbach-Tal* to the S.E., uniting after $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. with the road from *Frein* (p. 178), and reaches (9 M. from *Mariazell*) the small village of *Wegscheid* (2670 ft.; *Post*). — From *Wegscheid* to *Mürzsteg* across the *Niederlappel* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), see p. 178.

FROM WEGSCHEID TO WEICHELBODEN OVER THE KASTENRIEGEL, 12 M., a pleasant route (carriage-road). About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of *Wegscheid* the road turns to the right by a finger-post into the narrow entrance of the *Rammer-Tal*, and ascends through wood and meadow to the (5 M.) *Kastenriegel* (3545 ft.), a depression between the *Zeller* and *Aftenzer Startitzen* (6525 ft.). It then descends, running at first high up on the S. slope, to ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Weichselboden* (p. 179).

The road ascends by the *Gollradbach* to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the important iron-mines of *Gollrad* (3150 ft.), and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on reaches *Brandhof* (3660 ft.), formerly a country-seat of Archduke John (d. 1859), finely situated at the foot of the *Seeberg*.

The villa is adorned with portraits and statues of Austrian princes, weapons, reminiscences of the chase, etc. The small Gothic chapel, with two paintings by Schnorr, is interesting. In the garden is a select collection of Alpine plants.

The road now ascends steeply to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Seeberg Pass* (4115 ft.), where we enjoy a fine view of the *Seetal*, enclosed by the rocky walls of the Hochschwab chain, and then descends in long windings (short-cut to the left) to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the village of —

181 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Seewiesen** (3175 ft.; **Post*), picturesquely situated.

The **Hochschwab* (7475 ft.; 5 hrs.; marked path; guide, not indispensable for adepts, to *Weichselboden* 10 K.) is frequently ascended from *Seewiesen*. We ascend the *Seetal* to the ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) *Voistaler-Hütte* (5145 ft.) on the *Obere Dulchwitz*, and then ascend to the right by the *Edelsteig* to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Schiestl-Haus*, on the *Schwabenboden* (7380 ft.; inn in summer), and to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit. Extensive **View*, embracing the whole of the E. Alps from the *Schneeberg* to the *Dachstein*. — Descent to *St. Ilgen* (p. 181), viâ the *Hochstein-Hütten*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., easy; viâ the *Gehackte*, a precipitous cliff, shorter and more interesting, but more difficult.

From *Seewiesen* the road descends the narrow *Seegraben*, past the *Dürrsee* (2965 ft.), to (23 M.) *Au* (Gemsc) and (24 M.) **Au-Seewiesen**, the terminus of the Styrian NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY to (14 M.) *Kapfenberg*. — Beyond ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Seebach-Turnau* the railway descends the pretty *Stübming-Tal*, viâ (3 M.) *Hinterberg* and ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wappensteinhammer*, to (6 M.) *Afenz*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of which lies the village of that name (*Daniel*; *Karlön*), a favourite





summer-resort. At (7 M.) *Thörl* (Sommerauer), a village with wire-works, the brooks from the S. slopes of the Hochschwab combine to form the *Thörlbach*. Above the village rises the picturesque ruin of *Schachenstein*.

A road leads from Thörl to the N.W. through the pretty *St. Ilgen-Tal* to (4½ M.) *St. Ilgen* (2100 ft.; *Pierer*) and the (4½ M.) **Hôtel Bodenbauer* (2876 ft.), finely situated at the head of the valley. The attractive ascent of the *Karlhochkogel* (6870 ft.) may be made hence in 3-3½ hrs. Ascent of the *Hochschwab* (7415 ft.) viâ the *Gehackte* or viâ the *Bodenbauer* and the *Hochstein-Alpe*, see p. 180.

We next traverse the narrow *Thörltal*, passing several iron works, to (12½ M.) *Winkel*, (13 M.) *Kapfenberg-Lokalbahn*, ½ M. to the E. of which is *Bad Steinerhof* (p. 176), and (14 M.) *Kapfenberg-Südbahn* (p. 176). Hence to (3 M.) *Bruck on the Mur*, see p. 176.

26. From Linz to St. Michael viâ Steyr.

141 M. RAILWAY in 5½-10 hrs. (fares 19 K. 20, 11 K. 40, 6 K. 30 h., express 27 K., 16 K. 60, 8 K. 90 h.). Dinner (2 K.) is handed into the carriages at Klein-Reifling, Selztal, and St. Michael.

To (15 M.) *St. Valentin* (880 ft.), see p. 85. Our line here diverges to the S.W., and at (20 M.) *Ernsthofen* enters the valley of the *Enns*. 25½ M. *Ramingdorf*.

28 M. *Steyr* (990 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; **Steyrerhof*, R. 2-6 K.; *Schiff*; *Krebs*), with 17,600 inhab., at the confluence of the *Steyr* with the *Enns*, is noted for its iron-wares. The town, situated between the two rivers, is connected with its nine suburbs (*Ennsdorf*, *Steyrdorf*, etc.) by three bridges. On a hill rises *Burg Steyr* (18th cent., but mentioned in the 10th cent.), the property of Prince Lamberg, with a fine park (adm. on application). The Gothic Church, built in 1443-1680, contains stained glass of the 16th cent. and a font in bronze, with reliefs of 1560. The tower (288 ft.) was rebuilt in 1885-89 after plans by Schmidt of Vienna. The *Rathaus*, in the rococo style, and the extensive *Austrian Rifle Factory* (adm. on application) are also worthy of notice. The monuments of *Jos. Werndl* (d. 1889), founder of the rifle-factory, in the Franz-Josef-Platz, and of *Ant. Bruckner* (1824-96), the composer, in the Pfarr-Platz, are both by Tilgner.

WALKS. Pretty views of the town and its environs are enjoyed from the (½ hr.) *Hohe Ennsleithe*, the (¼ hr.) *Tabor*, and the (½ hr.) *Dachsberg*. *St. Ulrich*, *Garsten*, and *Christkindl* are each within ¾ hr. of the town. The tower on the **Damberg* (2450 ft.), affording a splendid view, is easily reached in 2 hrs.; about ½ hr. from the top is the Inn '*Zur Dambergwarte*'.

Beyond Steyr the train crosses the *Enns* to (29 M.) *Garsten*.

FROM GARSTEN TO AGONITZ, 20 M., railway in 2 hrs., through the pretty *Steyrtal*, with its numerous factories and iron-works. The train runs viâ (1¾ M.) *Steyrdorf*, (4½ M.) *Pergern* (branch to *Bad Hall*, see p. 88), and (7 M.) *Letten*, with a factory of the Austrian Rifle Co. (see above). Then viâ (18 M.) *Leonstein* (1413 ft.; **Linde*; *Wagner*), a summer-resort, with a château and park of Count Sallburg, and (19 M.) *Molln*, at the mouth of the *Krumme Steyr*, to (20 M.) *Agonitz*, 3½ M. from the station of *Hernull*, on the *Kremstal* railway (p. 88).

The line follows the left bank of the Enns. 35 M. *Ternberg*; 41 M. *Losenstein*, with an old church and a ruined castle. 44½ M. *Reich-Raming*, with iron-works. — 49 M. *Gross-Raming*; 54½ M. *Kastenreith*, at the confluence of the *Gaflenzbach* and the Enns (p. 85).

56½ M. *Klein-Reifling* (1200 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the line to *Amstetten* (p. 85). — 65 M. *Weissenbach-St. Gallen* (Gruher), 1½ M. to the N.E. of which lies *Attenmarkt* (Lohner). At (72 M.) *Gross-Reifling* (1400 ft.; *Baumann) the *Salza* falls into the Enns. To *Weichselboden* and *Mariazell*, see pp. 180, 179.

The train threads two tunnels and crosses the Enns. Beyond (74½ M.) *Landl* are two other short tunnels. — 79 M. *Hiefrau* (1700 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Hübner zur Post*; *Steinberger*), with iron-works, is finely situated at the confluence of the *Erzbach* and the Enns.

FROM HIEFLAU TO LEOBEN, 34 M., railway in 3½-4¼ hrs. Beyond (2½ M.) *Radmer*, on a height to the left, stands the château of *Leopoldstein*. — 9½ M. *Eisenerz* (2445 ft.; **König von Sachsen*; *Goldenes Schiff*; *Zum Heiligen Geist*; *Rudolfsbahn*, near the station), with 2600 inhab., an old mining-town, as its name ('iron-ore') imports, is commanded on the E. by the abrupt *Pfaffenstein* (6140 ft.), and on the W. by the *Kaiserschild* (6830 ft.). The Church of *St. Oswald*, a Gothic structure founded in 1279 and rebuilt in 1471-1512, is an interesting example of a mediæval fortified church. By the approach to the church is an interesting *Historical Museum* (adm. 40 h.). The terrace in front of the *Schicht-Turm* commands a fine view (direction-tablet). To the S. the red *Erzberg* (5080 ft.) closes the valley. This 'ore-mountain' is so productive that the ore is quarried in summer without the aid of mining operations. In winter, however, the subterranean mode of excavation is more convenient. The greater part of the mountain belongs to the Alpine Montan-Gesellschaft. The mines, some of which have been in operation for 1000 years, employ 2000-3000 hands in summer and 1000-1500 in winter and yield 800,000 tons of iron annually. The best plan for visitors is to take the *Erzberg* railway to the station of *Prebichl* (see below), then the mineral-railway (80 h. and fee) to (¼ hr.) *Wiesmath*, and thence walk to the (1 hr.) *Vorderberger Berghaus* (Restaurant). Then (with guide, 1 K.) descend the mining terraces to the (¾ hr.) *Barbara-Kapelle* (restaurant) and to (¾ hr.) *Eisenerz*.

The *ERZBERG RAILWAY, interesting both from its bold engineering and from the beautiful views it commands (best to the left), was constructed mainly for the mineral traffic, on Abt's rack-and-pinion system. With an average gradient of 68:1000 it runs to the S., through the *Schicht-Turm Tunnel* (below the above-mentioned tower) to the station of *Krumpental* (2365 ft.), where the toothed rails begin. The gradient now becomes steeper. The train threads the *Klammwäld Tunnel*, traverses lofty viaducts and wide curves, crossing the *Ramsau* and the *Erzgraben*, and stops at (1½ M.) *Erzberg* (3510 ft.), above the mining terraces (see above). Beyond the *Platten Tunnel* and the *Prebichl Tunnel* is the station of (1½ M.) *Prebichl* (3950 ft.; **Spiteler's Inn*). The line now descends to (18 M.) *Glasbrenze* (3420 ft.) and (2½ M.) *Vorderberg-Markt* (2660 ft.; *Krone*; *Adler*), a prosperous place with a brisk trade in iron. — At (2½ M.) *Vorderberg-Staatsbahnhof* (2520 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*) passengers for Leoben change carriages. The train now runs viâ *Friedauwerk* and *Hafning* to (2½ M.) *Trofajach* (2160 ft.; **Hdt. Fuchs*; *Post*; *Goldener Ochse*), a frequented summer-resort in a fine situation. Good view from the (¾ hr.) *Rudolfsarte* (2920 ft.). — Thence the line proceeds viâ *Gmeingrub*, *St. Peter-Freyenstein*, and *Donawitz* to (34 M.) *Leoben* (p. 200).

The Ennstal now turns towards the W., and we enter the **Ge-säuse*, a grand defile, 12 M. in length, flanked by the *Tamisch-*

bachturm and the *Grosse Buchstein* on the N., and the *Hochtor* and *Reichenstein* on the S., and traversed by the Enns, which forms a series of wild rapids (from Admont to Hieflau fall of 400 ft.). The road, which runs on the left bank, well repays the pedestrian as far as Admont (carriage and pair from Hieflau to the end of the *Gesäuse* 24 K.). The railway on the right bank pierces two tunnels, between which, on the left, opens the *Hartlesgraben*, and then crosses to the left bank of the Enns. — 84½ M. *Gstatterboden* (1850 ft.; **Hôtel Gesäuse*), in a grand situation. The railway next passes the mouth of the picturesque *Johnsbach-Tal*, on the left, and then the wild gorge of the *Burggraben*, on the right, and crosses the Enns. Beyond a short tunnel is the (89½ M.) station *Gesäuse-Eingang*. The train then enters the broad green dale of —

92½ M. *Admont* (2105 ft.; **Post*; *Sulzer*; *Buchbinder*; *Wölzenberger*; *Bartu*), a favourite summer-resort. The celebrated Benedictine abbey of Admont ('ad montes'), founded in 1074, was almost entirely burned down in 1865, but has been partly rebuilt. The Gothic abbey-church, *St. Blasius-Münster*, with its two slender spires, is modern. The library, in a richly-decorated hall, comprises 80,000 vols. and 1000 MSS. (open daily, 10-11 and 4-5; 40 h.).

Good views of the environs are obtained from the bridge over the Enns, 1 M. from the railway-station. — Above Admont, to the S., stands (¾ hr.) *Schloss Rötelsstein* (2680 ft.), the property of the abbey, which affords an admirable survey of the Ennstal: to the N.W. is the wooded *Pleschberg* (5636 ft.), with the church on the *Frauenberg* (see below) at its base; to the N. rise the '*Haller Mauern*', consisting of the *Grosse Pyhrgas* (7360 ft.), *Scheiblingstein* (7220 ft.), *Hexenturm* (7155 ft.), and *Natterriegel* (6650 ft.); to the E. is the *Grosse Buchstein* (7295 ft.); to the S.E. the *Sparafeld* (7365 ft.).

The train follows the broad valley of the Enns. To the right, near (97 M.) *Frauenberg*, rises the *Frauenberg* with the pilgrimage church of *Mariakulm*. At the confluence of the *Paltenbach* with the Enns the line turns towards the S. — 102 M. *Selztal* (2080 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant*; *Railway Hotel*, *Krone*, both plain), the junction of the line to Aussee and Bischofshofen (for Salzburg).

FROM SELZTAL TO AUSSEE AND BISCHOFSHOFEN. Railway to (30 M.) *Aussee* in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 3, 2, 1 K.); to (62 M.) *Bischofshofen* in 2¼-3¾ hrs. (fares 6, 4, 2 K.). — The railway crosses the *Paltenbach* and runs to the W. through the valley of the Enns, crossing the *Enns* and the *Pyhrnbach*, to (3½ M.) *Lietzen* (2110 ft.; *Post*; *Fuchs*), a large village at the mouth of the *Pyhrntal*. A diligence plies hence daily in summer to (15 M.) *Windischgarsten* (*Goldene Sense*, good; *Erzherzog Albrecht*), a finely situated summer-resort. — The railway skirts the hillside. At (12 M.) *Stainach-Irding* (2105 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Würschinger*) the line divides; the right branch goes to Aussee, the left to Bischofshofen.

The railway to AUSSEE soon begins rapidly to ascend the N. slope of the valley, affording fine views of the Ennstal. Beyond two tunnels it enters the narrow and romantic *Grimmbach-Tal*, and ascends in windings high up on the left side, reaching its highest point at (17 M.) *Klachau* (2730 ft.). — 20½ M. *Mitterndorf-Zaichen* (2615 ft.); 26 M. *Kainisch*, on the *Oedensee-Traun*, which issues from the *Oedensee* (2570 ft.), 1½ M. to the S. Then along the wooded *Trauntal* to (30 M.) *Aussee* (p. 109).

The line from Stainach to BISCHOFSHOFEN crosses the *Grimmbach* and skirts the base of the precipitous *Grimming* (7710 ft.) to (20 M.) *Oebirg*

(Fischer; Salzinger). — 22 M. *Stein*, at the mouth of the *Sölkthal*; 21 M. *Gröbming*, the village of which name lies 2 M. to the N.; 30 M. *Haus*. — 36 M. *Schladming* (2400 ft.; **Alte Post*; *Tutler*; *Lebelter*; *Zum Dachstein*) is a large village pleasantly situated at the entrance to the *Schladming-Tal*. For excursions hence to the *Ramsau*, etc., and mountain-ascents, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The Ennstal contracts. 39 M. *Pichl*. At (41 M.) *Mandling* we cross the *Mandlingbach*, the frontier between Styria and Salzburg. — 46 M. *Radstadt* (2810 ft.; **Post*; *Michaelis*; *Stöckl*), an old walled town, standing on a rocky hill to the right. A diligence plies hence twice daily in summer in 6¼ hrs. (fare 8 K. 80 h.) to (31 M.) *Mauterndorf* (p. 200) viâ the *Radstädter Tauern* (5700 ft.) and from *Mauterndorf* a diligence goes on daily in 9½ hrs. (9 K.) to (35 M.) *Spittal* viâ (25½ M.) *Gmünd*; see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*. — At (48½ M.) *Altenmarkt* the line quits the Enns, which rises 12 M. to the S.W. in the *Flachau*, and runs N.W. to (51 M.) *Eben* (2810 ft.), on the watershed between the Enns and the Salzach. It then descends the narrow *Fritzthal* viâ *Hüttau* (Post), traversing several tunnels and repeatedly crossing the *Fritzbach*. It penetrates the *Kreuzberg* by a tunnel 770 yds. in length, descends to the left, and crosses the Salzach to (61 M.) *Bischofshufen* (1795 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), see p. 119.

The train skirts the slopes of the *Dürrenschöberl* (5700 ft.) and enters the wooded *Patten-Tal*, a valley ascending to the E. On a pine-clad hill to the right rises the château of *Strechau*.

105 M. *Rottenmann* (2210 ft.; **Tirolerhof*; *Goldbrich*) is an ancient little town with iron-works. From (111½ M.) *Trieben* a road leads to the right to (33 M.) *Judenburg* (p. 200) viâ *Hohen-tauern* (4150 ft.). Near (114 M.) *Gaishorn*, to the right, lies the little *Gaishorn Lake*. The line ascends to the station of (121 M.) *Wald*, on the *Schober Pass* (2775 ft.), the watershed between the Enns and Mur, and then descends the *Liesing-Tal* to *Kallwang*, with copper mines, *Mautern*, *Kammern*, *Seitz*, and *Traloch-Timmersdorf*. Then (141 M.) *St. Michael* (**Rail. Restaurant*), also a station on the line from Villach to *Bruck* (p. 200) and 17½ M. from the latter.

27. Gratz and Environs.

Railway Stations. 1. *Süd-Bahnhof* (Pl. A, 4, 5; restaurant), for all trains. — 2. *Köflacher Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. A, 5), for trains to Köflach and Wies. — 3. *Staats-Bahnhof* (Pl. D, E, 8), subsidiary station for trains to Gleisdorf-Fehring (Raab; Budapest).

Hotels (omnibuses at the Süd-Bahnhof). On the *right bank* of the Mur: **Elephant* (Pl. a; C, 5), Mur-Platz 13, with garden, R. 2½-6 K., B. 80 h.; **Hôtel Daniel* (Pl. h; A, 5), at the Süd-Bahnhof, R. from 3 K., B. 80 h.; *HOT. WIESLER* (Pl. g; C, 5), Gries-Quay 4, R. 2-5 K., B. 70 h.; *FLORIAN* (Pl. d; C, 5), Gries Quay 12; *DREI RABEN* (Pl. c; B, 5), Annen-Strasse 13, with garden; *SWAN*, Annen-Str. 3; *GOLDNES ROSS*, *GOLDENE SONNE*, both *Mariahilfer-Strasse* (Pl. A, 4). — On the *left bank* (¾-1 M. from the Süd-Bahnhof): **ERZHERZOG JOHANN* (Pl. b; C, 5), Sack-Strasse, R. from 3 K., with a good restaurant; *STEINER HOF* (Pl. f; D, 5), Jakomini-Platz; *GOLDNE BERNE* (Pl. i; E, 5), Leonhard-Str. 8, near the park; *KAISERKRONE* (Pl. e; D, 5), Färbergasse 6.

Cafés. **Thonhof*, Herrengasse 16; **Kaiserhof*, Kaiserfeldgasse; **Union*, Lichtenfelsgasse; *Café Wirth*, in the Stadt-Park (open-air concerts frequently in the afternoon); *Stadt-Theater*, Carl Ludwig-Ring 20, by the Stadt-Park; *Promenade*, Burg-Ring. — On the right bank of the Mur: *Oesterreichischer Hof*, *Helm*, both in the Annen-Strasse.

Confectioners (ices). *Strehly*, at the theatre in the Franzens-Platz; *Stuchlik*, Hofgasse; *Herzog*, Sporgasse 14.





GRAZ

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Denkmäler:
1. Erzherzog Johann
2. Franz I.

Kirchen:

- 3. Bernhardiner K.
- 4. Dominikaner K.
- 5. Dom K.
- 6. Evangelische K.
- 7. Ursuliner K.

Kalvarienberg

Andritz B

A

C

D

E

F

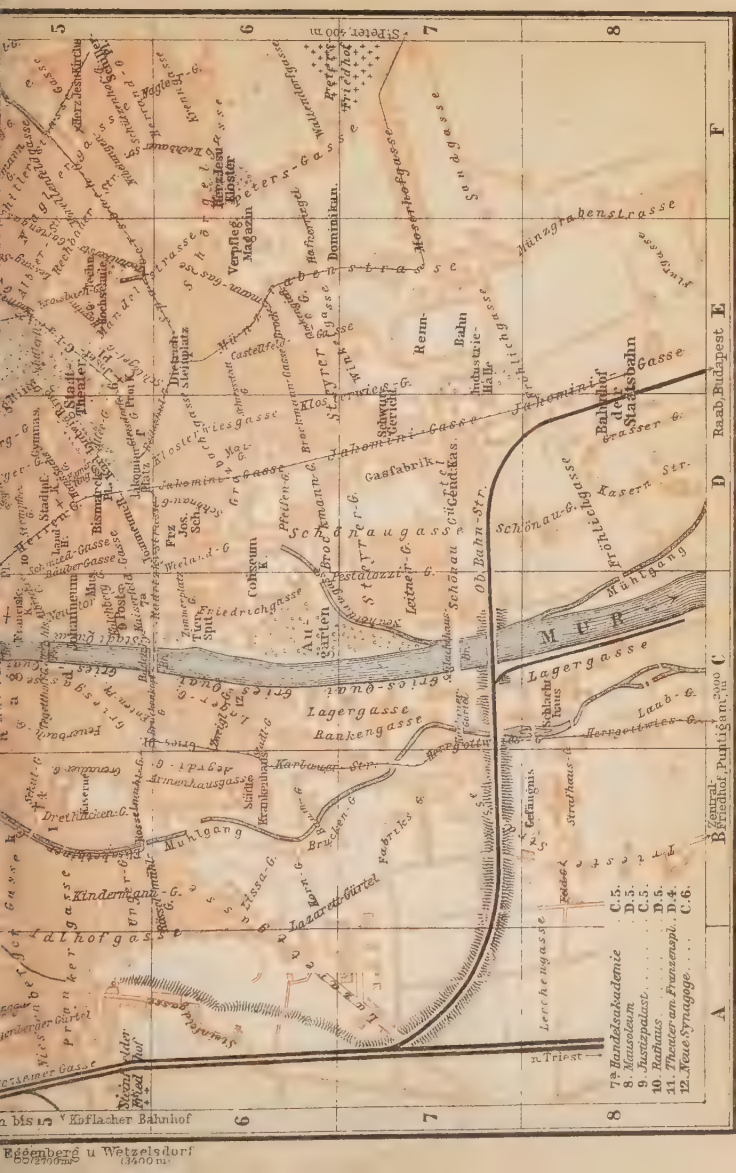
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|--------------------------------|------|
| 7 ^a Handelsakademie | C.5. |
| 8. Mausoleum | D.5. |
| 9. Justizpalast | C.5. |
| 10. Rathaus | D.5. |
| 11. Theater an Franzenspl. | D.4. |
| 12. Neue Synagoge | C.6. |

in bis 12 Koflachser Bahnhof

Eggenberg u Wetzelsdorf
(3400 m)

Restaurants (beer). **Müller's Theater-Restaurant*, Carl Ludwig-Ring 1; *Neu-Gratz*, Hammerlinggasse 4; *Schwoechaler Bierhaus*, Herrengasse 15; *Gösser Bierhalle*, Neutorgasse 48; *Technical College*, Rechbauer-Str. 19. — Military music several times weekly at the *Annen-Säle*, opposite the Süd-Bahnhof; *Orpheum*, Jakobigasse 8. — **Wine** (also at the cafés, etc.): *Kleinoscheg*, Herrengasse 13; *Römischer König*, Sporgasse 13; *Landhauskeller*, Schmiedgasse 9. — The best wines of Styria are *Luttenberger* (strong), *Pickerer*, and *Kerschbacher*. The turkeys and capons of Styria are highly esteemed. Gratz biscuits ('Gratzer Zwieback') at *Sorger's*, Mur-Platz 14; *Spreng*, Bürgergasse 7, etc.

Baths. *Military Swimming Bath*, above the Ferdinands-Brücke (Pl. C, 3), bath, incl. towels, 30 h. The water of the Mur is very cold. — *Kodella's* swimming and other baths, Tegethoffgasse 11; *Förster*, Lichtenfelsgasse 9.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, E, 5), Karl Ludwig-Ring, operas and comedies; *Theater am Franzens-Platz* (Pl. 11; D, 4), comedies.

Military Music thrice a week in summer, alternately in the *Stadt-Park* (p. 187), at the *Hilmteich* (p. 188), on the *Schlossberg* (p. 188), in the *Volks-Garten* (Pl. B, 4), and in the *Industrie-Halle*, Jakomini-gasse (Pl. D, 7), with a large park and race-course.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 9; C, 5), Neutorgasse.

Cabs. *One-horse*, 60 h. for the first $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 1 K. for the first $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 1 K. 60 for 1 hr., 40 h. for each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; *two-horse*, 1 K. 20 h. for the first $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 1 K. for 1 hr., 1 K. for each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — *To or from the Süd-Bahnhof*: middle of the town, one-horse 1 K. 40, two-horse 2 K.; Mur suburb (right bank) 1 K. or 1 K. 60 h. Small articles of luggage carried inside, free; larger articles, 40 h. for one or more. At night (9 p.m. to 6 a.m.) fares in all cases one-half more. — For half-a-day, for drives within a radius of $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., morning 5 or 6 K., afternoon 6 or 8 K.; whole day 10 or 14 K., etc.

Electric Tramways (14-32 h. per drive). From the Süd-Bahnhof via the Annen-Str., Haupt-Platz, Jakomini-Platz, and Leonhard-Str. to the Hilmteich, 28 minutes. — From the Süd-Bahnhof via the Jakomini-Platz, Geidorf-Platz, and Kepler-Str. back to the Süd-Bahnhof, 34 minutes. — From the Schiller-Platz via the Jakomini-Platz and Gries Platz to the Lend-Platz, 19 min., with branch to St. Leonhard, 4 minutes. — From the Gries-Platz via the Central Cemetery to Puntigam, 21 minutes. — From the Annen-Str. to Schloss Eggenberg, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; to Wetzelsdorf, 20 minutes. — From the Lend-Platz to Gösting, 21 minutes. — From the Wickenburg-Gasse to Andritz, 16 minutes. — From the Zinzendorf-Str. to the Hilmteich and Mariatrost, 28 minutes.

Gratz (1135 ft.), the capital of Styria, with about 138,000 inhab. and a garrison of 5100 men, picturesquely situated on both banks of the *Mur*, which is crossed by seven bridges, is one of the pleasantest and healthiest of the Austrian provincial capitals, and is the residence of many retired civil servants and officers. On the left bank is the old or *Inner Town* (I. Bezirk, or district), adjoined by the former *Jakomini Suburb* (VI.) to the S., *Leonhard* (II.) to the E., and *Geidorf* (III.) to the N.; on the right bank are the districts of *Lend* (IV.) and *Gries* (V.). Gratz is an industrial place of considerable importance.

The chief thoroughfare between the centre of the town and the right bank of the Mur is the **Franz-Karl Bridge** (Pl. C, 5), built in 1891, with bronze figures of Austria and Styria, by Brandstetter, on the central buttresses, handsome candelabra surmounted by eagles, and a tasteful balustrade. View of the *Schlossberg*.

The **HAUPT-PLATZ** (Pl. C, D, 5) is embellished with a bronze ***Statue of Archduke John** (d. 1859), by *Pönninger*, erected in

1878. — On the S. side of the Platz is the ***Rathaus** (Pl. 10), a handsome German Renaissance building erected in 1887-92 by Wielemann and Reuter. The façade is adorned with twelve statues of men of importance in the history of the town. The third floor of the staircase is decorated with a fresco by Scholz, representing Gratz in 1635. The Council Room contains a Court Scene of 1478, by N. Strobel.

In the *Franzens-Platz* (Pl. D, 4), to the N.E., is a bronze **Statue of Emperor Francis II.** (Pl. 2), in the robes of the Golden Fleece, by *Marchesi* (1841). On the E. side of the Platz is the *Theater am Franzensplatz* (Pl. 11) and the old *Imperial Burg*, or palace, now government offices, with an interesting spiral staircase (1500) at the end of the first court.

The **Cathedral** (Pl. 5; D, 4, 5), a Gothic structure of 1449-62 (the copper roof of the tower added in 1663), has been extensively modernized. It has an interesting W. Portal.

INTERIOR. The high-altar-piece in the choir, representing the Miracles of St. Egidius, is by *Jos. Flurer*. On the walls are two votive paintings by *Peter de Pomis*, representing the Archduke Charles II. with his family before the crucifix and the Virgin. To the right and left of the approach to the choir are marble pedestals supporting two ebony reliquaries, brought from Italy in 1617. The six small ivory ²Reliefs, choice Italian works of the 16th cent., represent the triumphs of Love, Innocence, Death, etc. (from Petrarch's 'I Trionfi').

The *Mausoleum* (Pl. 8), adjoining the cathedral, was built by Emp. Ferdinand II. (d. 1637); the vault contains his tomb and that of his wife Maria Anna.

The **Landhaus** (Pl. D, 5), or *Hall of the Estates*, in the *Herrengasse*, the busiest street in the town, with the best shops, was erected in the Renaissance style in the 16th century.

Interesting portal with two balconies, to the right of which is a curious painted notice of 1588, cautioning those who enter against quarrelling or 'drawing their daggers or bread-knives'. — The first court, with the arcades (new cloister of 1890) and a finely executed fountain, in cast and wrought iron of 1590, is particularly pleasing. Memorial tablet to *Johann Kepler*, the astronomer. The *Rittersaal* and *Landtags-Saal* ('Hall of the Diet') may be inspected.

The old ***Zeughaus**, or *Arsenal* (erected in 1644), adjoining the Landhaus on the S., is maintained in exactly the same condition as it was 250 years ago, with a large quantity of weapons, chiefly of the 17th century. (Admission from the Landhaus daily, 10-1, 60 h.; Sun. free).

The *Parish Church* (Pl. D, 5), farther on, to the left, a late-Gothic edifice of the 15th cent. (restored in 1875), contains an Assumption by Tintoretto as an altar-piece. — Near the end of the street opposite the Karl-Ludwig-Ring is the graceful *Auersperg-Brunnen*.

The **Museum Joanneum** (Pl. D, 5) was founded in 1811 by Archduke John. The OLD JOANNEUM (Raubergasse 10) contains the *Natural History Museum* (geological, zoological, and botanical collections), the *Prehistoric Collection* (containing the 'Judenburger Wagen'), and the *Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities* (daily, 10-12, 40 h.; Sun. free).

The *Library* (about 140,000 vols.) is accommodated in a modern addition, which has reading-rooms on the ground-floor and an exhibition of rare books, etc., on the first floor (adm. Sun. 10-1, week-days 10-1 and 4-9; closed from May 1st to Sept. 15th).

The new *MUSEUM BUILDINGS*, a huge pile in the rococo style from the plans of Gunolt, opened in 1895, contain the *Historical and Industrial Art Museum* and the *Collection of Paintings and Engravings*. Admission: Sun., 10-1, free; Thurs., 10-2, 1 K.; other days 9-1, 50 h.

The valuable collections of the *Historical and Industrial Museum* (Director, *Prof. K. Lacher*; catalogue 40 h.) occupy four stories. On the ground-floor are the **Weizer Prunksaal* of 1564, and the old Styrian rooms of 1564, 1568, 1577, 1596, and 1607; the travelling-carriage of Emp. Frederick III., and the double litter of Stephan Bathory and his wife. There is also a room for the sale of modern Styrian art-industrial products. On the first and second floors are dwelling-rooms from Styria; industrial and art-industrial works; ecclesiastical art and art-industries; historical portraits and relics; costumes, pottery; and other collections. Specially interesting is the **Landschadenbund-Becher*, a masterpiece of the goldsmith's art in the 16th cent. (in Room 27).

The *Collection of Paintings and Engravings* is on the third floor. Among the works of the early-German school are: *Dürer*, Madonna (1519); *Cranach*, Knight at the parting of the ways; *B. Strigel*, Emp. Maximilian; *H. Memling*, Mary of Burgundy. Dutch masters: Portraits by *G. de Crayer* and *M. de Vos*; *P. Brueghel*, Triumph of Death; *H. Goltzius*, Ecce Homo. Italian masters: *G. Vasari*, Michael Angelo; *L. Giordano*, Adoration of the Magi; *P. de Pomis*, Apotheosis of the Archduchess Maria, wife of Charles II. The older and the more modern Viennese schools are also represented.

Opposite, in the Neutorgasse, is the *Post and Telegraph Office* (Pl. C, 5), a handsome building in the Renaissance style, by Fr. Setz (1887). Adjacent, on the Stadt-Quay, rise the *Law Courts* (Pl. q; C, 5), designed by Wielemanns and Reuter (1895).

On the site of the former glacis, between the inner town and the suburbs, is the **Stadt-Park* (30 acres), charmingly laid out in the English style, and adorned with a *Bust of Schiller* by Gasser, the *'Waldlilie'* (a bronze figure by Brandstetter, illustrating a novel by Rosegger), a marble statue of *Burgomaster Franck*, the founder of the Stadtpark, by E. Hellmer, the iron **Franz-Josefs-Brunnen*, by Durenne of Paris, and marble statues of *Count Anton Al. Auersperg* (d. 1876) and *Robert Hamerling* (d. 1889), the poets, by Kundmann.

In the Glacis-Str. is the *Leech-Kirche* (Pl. E, 4), a small but interesting early-Gothic church (13th cent.), with a winged altar of the Cologne school. — The Harrachgasse leads to the E. to the *Karl-Franz University* (Pl. E, 3; 1750 students), an imposing building by Köchlin and Rezori (1890-95). The *University Library*, at the back, contains upwards of 190,000 volumes. — In the Rechbauer-Str., to the S.E. of the Stadtpark, is the *Technical College* (Pl. E, 5), a handsome Renaissance building by Wüst (1888). Farther to the E., in the Naglergasse, is the *Herz-Jesu-Kirche* (Pl. F, 5), in the early-Gothic style from Hauberrisser's designs (1885), with beautiful stained glass and a tower 360 ft. in height.

The ***Schlossberg** (Pl. C, D, 3, 4; 1545 ft.) towers above the town. The fortifications, constructed in the 15th cent. to protect the town against the Turks, were blown up by the French in 1809 in consequence of the armistice, after they had been successfully defended for four weeks by a garrison of 500 Austrians against 3000 French under General Macdonald. The plateau in front of the chalet (restaurant), halfway up the E. side, is adorned with a *Statue of General Welden* (d. 1853), the originator of the promenades, in bronze, from Gasser's design. On the S. slope are a quaint *Clock Tower* (52 ft. high), bearing a gigantic clock-dial, and the *Türken-Brunnen* (300 ft. deep). On the upper platform are a *Café-Restaurant*, with view-terrace, a *Belfry*, 60 ft. high, and four topographical indicators. The noble ***View** is justly celebrated. The course of the Mur and the populous valley, surrounded by mountains of beautiful form, present a most picturesque scene. To the N. rises the Schöckel, N.W. the Alps of Upper Styria, S.W. the Koralpe, S. the Bacher Mts.

A **CABLE TRAMWAY**, starting every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., ascends the Schlossberg in 3 min. from No. 56 Sack-Strasse (Pl. C, 4); fare 20 h.; gradient 60:100. — **PEDESTRIANS** ascend (20 min.) on the E. side, from the Carmeliter-Platz (Pl. D, 4) through an archway under the house No. 1 Paulustorgasse (inscription), and pass the Clock Tower and the Türken-Brunnen (see above). On the N. side the hill is ascended from the Wickenburggasse (Pl. C, 3).

ENVIRONS. About 1 M. to the N.E. of the Stadt-Park by the Zinzendorf-Str. and Schubert Str. (electric tramway, see p. 185) is the ***Hilmteich** (Pl. D, 1), with pleasure-grounds (restaurant) and a large pond (boats for hire). The (10 min.) *Hilmkarte* (98 ft. high; adm. 20 h.) affords an extensive view.

The following short excursion is recommended. From the Geidorf-Platz (Pl. D, 3) we ascend the *Rosenberg* (1570 ft.) as far as the (1 hr.) *Stoffbauer* (1570 ft.; restaurant). Thence we ascend the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Platte* (2136 ft.), an admirable point of view; then descend to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Maria-Grün* (1460 ft.; inn), proceed by the finely situated *Sanatorium Maria-Grün* and the *Kaltenbrunn Hotel* to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hilmteich* (see above), and return thence to Gratz by tramway. — Other excursions: on the left bank of the Mur, to *Steinberg* (2 hrs.), with a splendid outlook on the mountains of the Carinthian frontier; to the château of *Lustbühel* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), on the *Ruckerlberg*, and on to *Honigthal* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), returning by the *Riesberg*; *Andritz-Ursprung* (2 hrs.; electric tramway); *Maria-Trost* (1540 ft.; Restaurant Weitzer), a pilgrimage-church ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; electric tramway, p. 185). On the right bank of the Mur, to the château and hydropathic establishment of *Eggenberg* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.); by the ruin of *Göding* (1 hr.; electric tramway), near which is the *Jungfernsprung*, rising abruptly from the Mur, to (1 hr.) *Thal*; to *Judendorf-Strassengel*, the first station of the Vienna railway (p. 177; a walk of 2 hrs.), etc.

The ***Buchkogel** (2150 ft.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the S.W.) may be reached by driving as far as the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Martins-Brunnen* or *Bründl* (*Inn) in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., and walking thence to the top in 1 hr. more by a marked path passing *St. Martin* (1355 ft.), with its old château. On the summit is the *Rudolfs-Warte*, a belvedere 36 ft. in height. The ***View** embraces the broad valley of the Mur; N., Gratz, the double tower of the pilgrimage-church of Maria-Trost, and the Schöckel; N.W., the Upper Styrian Mts. (Hochschwab); W., the Schwanberg Alps; S., the Bacher Mts.

The ***Schöckel** (4745 ft.) is most easily ascended from *Bad Radegund* (2340 ft.; hydropathic), at the S.E. base of the mountain (10 M. from Gratz, road through the *Annagraben*; omnibus twice daily in 3 hrs., fare 3 K.). Thence to the upper *Schöckel-Kreuz* (3695 ft.) $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and towards the left to the *Semriacher Alp* (inn) and the (1 hr.) *Stubenberg-Haus* of the Styrian Alpine Club (inn), 10 min. below the top. Extensive view. — Direct ascent

from the (2 hrs.) *Andritz-Ursprung* (p. 188) viâ *Puch* and the *Göstinger Alpkütte* (rfmts.) in 2½-3 hrs.

Tobelbad (1150 ft.; **Kurhaus*; *Königsbrunn Inn*), pleasantly situated among pine-woods. 7½ M. to the S.E. of Gratz, may be reached either by carr. and pair viâ *Strassgang* in 1 hr., or in ½ hr.'s walk from the (25 min.) station of *Premstätten*, on the *Köflach* railway (see below).

FROM GRATZ TO KÖFLACH, 25½ M., railway in 1½ hr. The line, constructed for the coal-traffic, descends the broad valley of the *Mur*, nearly due S., to (7½ M.) *Premstätten*, where it turns to the N.W. into the valley of the *Kainach*, and ascends past (10 M.) *Liboch* (branch-line to *Wies*, see below). From (25½ M.) *Köflach* (*Bräuhaus*) a road leads to the N.W. over the *Stubalp-Sattel* (5090 ft.), to *Weiskirchen* and (10 hrs.) *Judenburg* (p. 200), in the upper valley of the *Mur*.

FROM GRATZ TO KLAGENFURT VIÂ SCHWANBERG. Railway in 2¼ hrs. to (42 M.) *Wies*; then a carriage-road to (4½ hrs.) *Wuchern-Mahrenberg* (p. 200). — At (10 M.) *Liboch* (see above) our line diverges to the left from the *Köflach* line and leads viâ *Lannach*, (19½ M.) *Preding-Wisselsdorf* (branch to *Stainz*, 5 M.) and *Gross-Florian* to (29 M.) *Deutsch-Landsberg* (1220 ft.; *Fritzberg*; *Treiber*), a prettily-situated village with an old chateau. We next pass the handsome chateau of *Hollenegg* to (34½ M.) *Schwanberg*; the little town (*Grasser*; *Mollak*) lies 3 M. to the W. The next and last station is (42 M.) *Wies* (*Heinisser*), pleasantly situated on the *Weisse Sulm*, with iron-works and forges, commanded by an old castle. — We now follow the road towards the S.W. to (3 M.) *Eibiswald* (diligence thrice daily in 50 min.), and ascend thence by a steep but well-kept road over the *Radlberg* (2200 ft.), which commands a fine view of the *Drave Valley* and the *Karawanken Chain* to the S., and of the *Schwanberg Alps* on the N. The road then descends into the valley of the *Drave* to (11 M.) *Mahrenberg* (*Lukas*), a straggling village, with a ruined monastery, from which we cross the *Drave* by means of a ferry to the (½ hr.) railway-station of *Wuchern* (p. 196).

The **Schwanberg Alps** attract many excursionists from Gratz (comp. Map, p. 200). We take the train as far as *Deutsch-Landsberg* (see above), cross the *Lassnitz*, and ascend to the right viâ (2½ hrs.) *Trahtlten* and the *Parfus Inn* (3245 ft.; fine view) to (1½ hr.) *St. Maria* or *Glashütten* (4180 ft.; **Inn*). Thence we follow the road to the right to the (1¼ hr.) *Weineben* (5465 ft.), the boundary between *Styria* and *Carinthia*, and skirt the fence to the left to the (1 hr.) depression between the *Hühnerstützen* and the *Moschkogel*, in which, a little below us, is the *Grillitsch-Hütte* (5725 ft.; rfmts.). From this point we mount in 1½ hr. more, through the *Grosse Kar*, to the summit of the **Koralpe* (7025 ft.), the highest peak of the *Schwanberg Alps*, locally called the *Speikkogel*. The *Koralpen-Haus* (6435 ft.; **Inn*), ½ hr. from the top, is on the W. side. View to the W. — Descent on the E. side viâ the *Brendl-Hütte* to (4½ hrs.) *Schwanberg* (see above); on the W. viâ the *Hipfl-Hütten* to (4 hrs.) *Wolfsberg* (p. 196), or viâ the *Kollnitzer-Alpe* and *Gemersdorf* to (4 hrs.) *St. Andrä* (p. 196).

FROM GRATZ TO RAAB (*Budapest*), see R. 75.

28. From Gratz to Trieste.

Comp. Map, p. 192.

227 M. RAILWAY. Express trains in 7½-8¼ hrs. (fares 40 K. 80, 30 K. 60 h., 20 K.); ordinary trains in 12½-13 hrs. (fares 31 K. 40, 23 K. 50, 15 K. 30 h.). — From *Vienna to Venice*, viâ Gratz (R. 24), *Nabresina*, and *Monfalcone*, 446 M., express in 15¾ hrs.; viâ *Nabresina* and *Cormons*, 486 M., in 17¾ hrs.; viâ *Leoben* and *Pontebba* (R. 31), 467 M. in 15¼ hrs.

Gratz, see p. 184. — The line traverses the fertile *Gratzer Feld*, on the right bank of the *Mur*, at some distance from the river. 4 M. *Puntigam*; on a hill to the right rises *Schloss Premstätten*, the

seat of Count Goess. On the left, beyond (12 M.) *Wernsdorf*, is the château of *Weissenegg*. Near (15 M.) *Wildon* the *Kainach* is crossed.

Near (17 M.) *Lebring* opens the *Lassnitz-Tal*, and at (22½ M.) *Leibnitz* the valley of the *Sulm*. Between these two valleys rises the vine-clad *Sausal-Gebirge*. On a peninsula between the *Sulm* and the *Mur* lies the *Leibnitzer Feld*, where numerous Roman antiquities have been found, once the site of the Roman *Flavium Solvense*. The episcopal château of *Seggau*, 1½ M. to the W. of *Leibnitz*, contains a collection of Roman inscriptions.

The train crosses the *Sulm* and approaches the *Mur*. 27 M. *Ehrenhausen*, with a château of Baroness *Salvi* and the mausoleum of the princes of *Eggenberg*, on a hill to the right. — 29 M. *Spiel-feld* (Rail. Restaurant), with a château of *Baron Bruck*.

To *LUTTENBERG*, 35½ M., branch-line in 3 hrs. through the fertile *Murtal*. The little town of (19½ M.) *Radkersburg* (690 ft.; 2500 inhab.; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*; *Sonne*) has a fine late-Gothic church of the 15th century. On the opposite bank of the *Mur* is (21 M.) *Ober-Radkersburg*, with the loftily situated château of Count *Wurmbrand* (870 ft.). — 24½ M. *Radein* (656 ft.; **Kurhaus*), with a famous chalybeate spring. Beautiful walk to (½ hr.) *Kapellen* (1004 ft.), with a fine view towards Hungary. — Thence the train runs viâ *Eich-Mauthdorf*, *Wudischofzen*, and *Kreuzdorf* to (35½ M.) *Luttenberg* (Stadt *Gratz*), on the *Stainz*, noted for its wine.

The line now enters the *Windisch-Büheln*, the hills between the *Mur* and the *Drave*, penetrating the watershed by the *Egidi Tunnel* (200 yds.). Near (36½ M.) *Pössnitz* it crosses the *Pössnitz-Tal* by a viaduct 700 yds. in length and pierces the *Posruck* by means of the *Leitersberg Tunnel* (725 yds.).

41 M. *Marburg* (880 ft.; **Stadt Meran*, opposite the station; *Erzherzog Johann*; *Mohr*; *Stadt Wien*; *Traube*; *Restaurant* in the Casino; Rail. Restaurant), the second town in Styria, with 26,000 inhab., picturesquely situated on the left bank of the *Drau*, at the base of the *Posruck*. The *Tappeiner-Platz* in front of the Commercial School is embellished with a statue of *Admiral Tegetthoff* (1827-71), a native of *Marburg*. Near it to the N. is the *Stadt-Park*, with monuments to the *Emperor Joseph* and *Archduke John*. *Marburg* is the centre of the Styrian fruit and wine cultivation and contains the provincial pomological school. In the suburb of *St. Magdalena*, on the right bank, are the extensive workshops of the '*Südbahn*'.

The (25 min.) *Calvarienberg* and the (½ hr.) *Pyramidenberg* afford a fine survey of the town and environs. — Pleasant excursion to (2 hrs.) *St. Urban* (1950 ft.), a pilgrimage-church and inn on the E. spur of the *Posruck*, with an extensive view (driving is practicable as far as the foot of the mountain, the ascent of which is easily accomplished in ¾ hr.; carriage and pair there and back 8 K.).

From *Marburg* to *Villach* and *Franzensfeste*, see RR. 29, 22.

The train crosses the *Drave* by a long bridge (picturesque view of the town and the *Drave Valley* to the right). A broad plain is now traversed; to the right, the slopes of the *Bacher-Gebirge*. 48½ M. *Kranichsfeld*; 52½ M. *Pragerhof* (823 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the junction for *Budapest* (see R. 76).

The train enters a hilly district and passes through two tunnels. 56 M. *Windisch-Feistritz*. — 60½ M. *Pöltschach* (*Baumann*, near the station), at the base of the *Wotsch* (3215 ft.).

Railway, viâ *Heiligengeist* and *Gattersdorf*, to (9½ M., in 1 hr.) *Gonobitz* (*Hirsch*), a pleasant wine-growing town with two châteaux.

69 M. *Ponigl*; 71½ M. *Grobelno*.

To *ROHITSCH*, 20 M., branch-line in 1½ hr. viâ *St. Martin*, *Möstin*, and (15½ M.) *Rohitsch-Sauerbrunn*, a favourite watering place with Glauber salt springs (R. 2-10 K.). About 7 M. farther on, on the *Sottla*, which here forms the Croatia frontier, is *Markt Rohitsch* (Post), at the foot of the conical *Donatiberg* (2900 ft.), a favourite point of view (ascended in 2½ hrs.); near the top is the *Frölich-Hütte* (2840 ft.).

76 M. *St. Georgen*; 79½ M. *Storé*, with iron-works. Near Cilli an extensive view of the *Sanntal*, a hilly, populous, and undulating plain, bounded by the *Steiner Alps*, is suddenly disclosed.

82½ M. *Cilli* (790 ft.; **Erzherzog Johann*; *Elephant*; *Weisser Och*s; *Stadt Wien*), a pleasant old town on the *Sann* (6700 inhab.), founded by Emp. Claudius (*Colonia Claudia Celeia*), attracts visitors by the picturesqueness of its environs and its river-baths (in summer 75-85° Fahr.). The *Museum* contains interesting Roman antiquities (Sun. & Thurs. 10-12; other days on application). On the right bank of the *Sann* is the *Town Park*, prettily laid out.

The (20 min.) *Josefberg* (985 ft.) commands a charming view, and the (¾ hr.) *Laisberg* (1545 ft.) is a still finer point. On the wooded *Schlossberg* stands the ruin of *Ober-Cilli* (1350 ft.; 1 hr.).

The *Baths of Neuhaus* (1160 ft.; **Kurhaus*), frequented chiefly by ladies, lie 10½ M. to the N.W. of Cilli, on the spurs of the *Sanntal Alps* (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.). Thermal water (117° Fahr.), almost free from mineral ingredients. Charming environs, and beautiful walks in every direction, particularly to the (½ hr.) ruined *Schlangenburg* (1660 ft.), with an extensive view.

Pleasant excursions from Cilli by *Hohenegg* and *Schloss Sternstein* to (12 M.) *Gonobitz* (see above); by *Sternstein* to (15 M.) *Weitenstein*; through the *Sanntal* to (6 M.) *Deutschenial*, with its large potteries; ascent of the (2 hrs.) *Dostberg* (2750 ft.), a fine point of view.

FROM CILLI TO UNTER-DRAUBURG, 51 M., branch-railway in 4 hrs. The line runs to the N.W. through the *Sanntal* viâ *Pietrovitsch* and *Sachsenfeld* to (8½ M.) *St. Peter* (Inn), with stalactite caverns, near the châteaux of *Pragwald* and *Neukloster*. — 11 M. *Heilenstein-Frasslau*. 15 M. *Rietzdorf* (Post), on the *Pak*, near its confluence with the *Sann*. The line follows the narrow *Pakgraben* to (21 M.) *Schönstein* (Breinig) and (23½ M.) *Wöllan* (1205 ft.; inn), with its large château (view from the top). Beyond the picturesque *Pak Valley* is (30½ M.) *Huda-Lukna*, and at (35 M.) *Missling* the train enters the valley of that name. — 43½ M. *Windischgratz* (1340 ft.; *Günther*; Post), a small town with iron-works and the château of *Rottenturm*. The *Ursulaberg* (5564 ft.) is ascended hence in 4¼-5 hrs.; extensive view from the top, on which is a pilgrimage-church and an inn. — 51 M. *Unter-Drauburg*, and thence to (64 M.) *Zeltweg*, see p. 196.

Excursions to the *Steiner Alps*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The train crosses the *Sann* twice, and enters the narrow wooded ravine of that stream. — 89 M. *Markt-Tüffer* (735 ft.), with the *Franz-Josef-Bad* and a ruined castle.

The *Franz-Josef-Bad*, prettily situated at the foot of the dolomitic *Humberg* (1920 ft.), on the left bank of the *Sann*, possesses three warm springs (95-102°), resembling those at *Neuhaus* and *Römerbad*. Visitors

received at the *Kurhaus* (R. 1-7 K.) and at the lodging-houses *Herrenhaus*, *Zum Flösser*, *Zur Brücke*, and others.

94 M. **Römerbad** (695 ft.; *Post*, at the station, R. 2-3 K.). The baths of that name, Slav. *Teplitza* ('warm bath'; 97°), which were known to the Romans, beautifully situated on the opposite bank of the Sann, have a large *Kurhaus* (R. 1-8 K.) and pleasant grounds.

Beyond *Ratschach*, 2 M. below Steinbrück, is the château of *Weichselstein*, rising above the Save, with a park containing rare pines (carr. from Römerbad in 1¼ hr., 10 K.). Another excursion is through the *Gramnitz-Tal* (a side-valley of the Sann, with grand dolomite rocks) to *Gairach*, with its ruined monastery (12 M. from Römerbad; carr. in 2 hrs., 14 K.).

97½ M. **Steinbrück** (666 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms) is a thriving village on the *Save* or *Sau*, which here falls into the Sann.

FROM STEINBRÜCK TO AGRAM, 47 M., railway in 2 hrs. Stations: *Lichtenwald*, *Reichenburg*, *Videm-Gurkfeld*, *Rann*, and *Zaprešić* (to *Warasdin* and *Csakathurn*, see p. 394). From (41½ M.) *Podsused* we may drive to *Samobor* (p. 397) in 2 hrs. — 47 M. *Agram* (*Süd-Bahnhof*), see p. 306.

The train follows the ravine of the Save, bounded by lofty limestone cliffs. 106 M. *Trifail*, with one of the largest coal-mines in Austria (yielding about 300,000 tons annually). The coal is excavated in large open quarries, where the huge seam, 65-80 ft. thick, doubled and trebled at places by dislocations, rises in cliffs of quite imposing appearance. 109 M. *Sagor*, the first place in Carniola; 114 M. *Sava*. The valley expands. At (118 M.) *Littai* the Save is crossed; to the right, the château of *Poganeck*. Scenery still picturesque. 122 M. *Kressnitz*; 127½ M. *Laase*. At the influx of the *Laibach* into the Save the line enters the valley of the former. 132 M. *Salloch*. To the N.W. rise the Steiner Alps with the Grintouz (8395 ft.).

137 M. **Laibach** (940 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant*; **Elephant*; **Stadt Wien*; *Hôt. Lloyd*, *Hôt. Südbahnhof*, both near the station; *Café-Restaurant Casino*), Slav. *Ljubljana*, on the *Laibach*, the capital of Carniola, with 36,500 inhab. (chiefly Slavs), lies in an extensive plain enclosed by a succession of hills rising in terraces. The town was severely injured by an earthquake in April, 1895. The old *Castle*, now a penitentiary, which commands the town, affords a superb view, especially towards the Terglou and the Sanntal Alps. The *Cathedral*, in the Italian style, is decorated with stucco mouldings and frescoes of the 18th century. At the beginning of Lattermann's Allée is the *Landes-Museum* (adm. Sun. 10-12, Thurs. 2-4 free, other days 60 h.), with natural history and other collections (including lacustrine remains from Carniola) and a picture-gallery. The Stern-Allée is adorned with a bronze *Bust of Marshal Radetsky*, by Fernkorn (1860).

Pleasant walk through *Lattermann's Allée*, an avenue with beautiful old chestnuts, to the (¾ M.) park and château of *Tivoli*, commanding a charming view (restaurant) and to (¾ M.) *Unter-Rosenbach* (café), both favourite resorts. Thence through wood to (20 min.) *Ober-Rosenbach* (1280 ft.; restaurant), with its conspicuous church, whence a fine view is obtained.

A narrow-gauge railway (48 M., in 3 hrs.) runs to the S.E. from Laibach viâ (13½ M.) *Gross-Lupp* (branch line to *Strascha*, 38½ M.) to *Gott-*



schee (1545 t.; *Post*), a German-speaking town (2200 inhab.) in the Karst. Near it are the interesting *Friedrichstein Ice Cave* and other caverns.

Another railway runs from Laibach to the W. to (14 M.) *Stein* (1245 ft.; *Kurhaus*; *Fischer*), a little town, pleasantly situated at the S. foot of the *Steiner Alps* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

From Laibach to *Villach*, see R. 30.

The line now traverses the *Laibacher Moos*, a swamp now largely drained, by means of an embankment nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, and crosses the Laibach, which already becomes navigable here, though it issues from the mountains at *Ober-Laibach*, only $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. higher up. This river is probably identical with the *Poik*, which rises near stat. St. Peter (p. 194), disappears in the cavern of Adelsberg (see below), re-appears at Planina as the *Unz*, and after a brief career is again lost to view to the S. of Loitsch. Such phenomena are not uncommon among the *Julian Alps*, a limestone range intersecting Carniola from N.W. to S.E.

Before reaching (150 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Franzdorf* the train crosses a viaduct borne by a double series of arches, 625 yds. in length and 125 ft. high in the centre. It then passes *Ober-Laibach* (branch to Laibach) and stops at (160 M.) *Loitsch* (1555 ft.; *Krammer*, unpretending).

QUICKSILVER MINES OF IDRIA, 21 M. to the N.W. of Loitsch. Diligence twice daily in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., 2 K.; carriage there and back in 6-8 hrs., 12-16 K.; inspection of the mines and mining appliances, 3-4 hrs. The road leads viâ *Hotedersic* and *Godorič* and through the picturesque gorge of the *Sala* to Idria (1090 ft.; **Schwarzer Adler*), the largest town (5500 inhab.) in Carniola but one, finely situated on the *Idriza*. The quicksilver-mines, discovered in 1497, have been worked by government since 1580 (ticket of admission from the manager, 2 K. 40 h.). The ore, containing on an average 1 per cent of quicksilver, occurs chiefly in the form of cinnabar; rich cinnabar sometimes contains 75 per cent of the pure metal. Pure quicksilver occurs very rarely here. The foundries at which the ore is smelted lie on the right bank of the *Idriza*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. of Idria. The quicksilver is obtained by smelting and distillation, and particularly by mixing the heated and pulverised cinnabar with unslaked lime, which combines with the sulphur and sets the metal free. The annual yield is 500 tons of quicksilver, of which about a tenth is converted into pigment on the spot. The miners, about 1500 in number, form a kind of regulated colony; the women employ themselves in lace-making. The château of *Gewerkenegg*, built in 1527 and now the mine-office, the theatre, built under Maria Theresa, and the school should be noticed. Walks may be taken to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Zemlja Park* and the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wilden-See*.

169 M. *Rakek*, about 4 M. to the E. of which is the *Zirknitzer See*, abounding in fish. — 177 M. *Adelsberg* (1800 ft.; *Adelsberger Hof*; *Hôt. National*; *Krone*; *Restaurant* near the station), Slav. *Postôjna*, is a summer-resort of the Triesters. Fine view from the *Schlossberg* or castle-hill (2215 ft.; 25 min.), with its ruined castle.

The celebrated **Adelsberg Grotto*, known in the middle ages and accidentally re-discovered in 1818, is illuminated with electric light daily in summer (April 15th-Oct. 15th) at 10 30 a.m. (adm. 5 K. for each person; no extras), but it may also be visited at any other time on payment of 20 K. (ticket-office near the church; omn. from the station 1 K.). Total length of the cavern, so far as accessible, upwards of $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. The visit usually takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. (chair with four bearers 12 K.). Temperature of the interior 48° Fahr.

An avenue of lime-trees ascends to the ENTRANCE (1970 ft.), closed by a gate, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W. of Adelsberg. The cavern consists of several different chambers: 1. The *Poik Cavern*, into which the *Poik* (*Piuka*; see

p. 193) flows, 60 ft. below the entrance, this being the beginning of its subterranean channel. Two natural bridges of rock, connected by one of masonry, lead to the — 2. *Cathedral*, 72 ft. high, 158 ft. broad. The dimensions of this imposing grotto appear magnified owing to the uncertain light, and the eye in vain endeavours to penetrate its sombre recesses, from the bottom of which the murmur of the Poik reaches the ear. — 3. The *Kaiser-Ferdinand Grotto*, consisting of a succession of chambers, in one of which, the *Ball Room*, 150 ft. long and upwards of 40 ft. high, balls take place annually on Whit-Monday and on 15th August, with brilliant illumination. — 4. The *Franz-Joseph-Elisabeth Grotto*, one of the most spacious caverns known, 112 ft. in height, 223 yds. in length, and 214 yds. in breadth, containing the *Belvedere*, a height composed of fragments of stalactites. — 5. The *Maria-Anna Grotto*, with the *Grosse Calvarienberg*, the farthest point from the entrance.

About 1 M. to the W. of the Adelsberg Grotto is the *Ottok Grotto* (adm. for 1-5 pers. 4 K. each, 6-10 pers. 3 K. each), another interesting cavern with magnificent pure white stalactites.

FROM ADELSBERG TO PRÄWALD, 8 M., diligence daily in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. About 4 M. from Adelsberg a road diverges on the right to *Landol* and (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lueg* (1660 ft.; inn), a village with a castle, picturesquely situated at the foot of a wall of rock, 400 ft. high, containing several fortified caves. At its base is a grotto in which the *Lokva* is swallowed up. — *Präwald* (1900 ft.; *Bräuhaus*), with 350 inhab., is a summer-resort of the Triesters. The *Nanos* (4265 ft.) is frequently ascended hence (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide). Extensive view of the Carinthian Alps, the Adriatic, and the coast of Istria.

The train now traverses the valley of the *Poik* to *Prestranek* and (183 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Peter* (1900 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Südbahn-Hôtel*; *Bahnhof-Hôtel*). To *Abbazia* and *Fiume*, see R. 34.

Beyond St. Peter the train enters an inhospitable and dreary plain, strewn with blocks of limestone, called the *Karst* (Ital. *Carso*, Slav. *Kras*), extending from Fiume to Gorizia (p. 208). The surface is intersected by gorges, and partly covered with underwood and loose stones; numerous funnel-shaped cavities ('*Dolinen*') are observed in the rocks. The fierce N.E. wind (*Bora*) which often prevails here has been known to overthrow loaded waggons. The train passes through six tunnels. — 192 M. *Lesece*. — 198 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Divaja* (1433 ft.; **Railway Hotel & Restaurant*, R. 2 K. 40 h.; *Restaurant Mahorčič*).

About 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station is the **Crown Prince Rudolph Grotto*, containing dazzling white stalactites of the most magnificent and varied forms. Tickets of admission (1 K.) at the railway-restaurant, where a guide (1 K. 20 h.) may also be obtained. Illumination extra.

A visit should also be paid to the **Cascades and Grottoes of St. Canzian*, 2 M. to the S.E. of *Divaja*, which are among the most magnificent natural phenomena of the kind. The *Reka*, flowing straight towards a massive cliff, 320 ft. high, on which the village and church of *St. Canzian* are situated, forces its course through it and then winds through the *Kleine Doline* ('funnel'), amid a labyrinth of crags and scattered rocks, to a second lofty wall of rock, through which it finds its way by another deep and narrow cañon, falling at the farther end in a beautiful cascade into a small lake in the *Grosse Doline*. Issuing from the lake, the river again enters a narrow rocky gorge, and finally disappears from the light of day. The grottoes and waterfalls are easily accessible from all sides by means of new paths and bridges constructed by the German Alpine Club. The most interesting points are the *Lugeck* (with the '*Giant Gate Gorge*'), the *Tomasini Bridge*, the *Guttenberg Halle*, the *Schröder Gang*, the *Oblasser Warte* (amidst foaming waterfalls, reached by a natural subterranean passage), the *Tomine Grotto*, the *Plenkersteig*, the striking *Schmidl Grotto*, and the subterranean passage from the last grotto to the *Rudolph Cathedral*, into

which the Reka dashes in waterfalls and rapids from the rocky gorge mentioned above. Thence we may go on viâ the bold *Devil's Bridge*, the *Brunnen-Grotte*, the *Svetina Cathedral*, and the *Valvasor-Wand*, to the *Müller Cathedral* (260 ft. high) and the magnificent *Alpine Club Cathedral*. The **Stefanie-Warte* (1425 ft. above the sea-level; 525 ft. above the Reka Lake) offers a magnificent view of both Dolinen with their cataracts, St. Canzian, the Krainer Schneeberg, Nanos, etc. The visit requires in all 2-3 hrs.; tickets of admission and guides are obtained at **Gombac's Hotel* at *Mataun* (1½ M. to the S. of St. Canzian), the headquarters of the Alpine Club. Admission to the grottoes, 60 h. each pers.; guide for 1 pers. 40 h. per hr., for more than 1 pers. 20 h. each (guide advisable for every 3-4 pers. in a party). Torches, candles, magnesium wire, etc., are sold at a fixed tariff. — From the station at *Divača* we may walk viâ *Unter-Lesece* to *Mataun* in ¾ hr. (carr. at *Divača* dear). From Trieste to *Mataun*, by *Cornale* (with a large grotto), is a drive of 2½ hrs.

FROM DIVAČA TO POLA, 77 M., railway in 3-4½ hrs. 8 M. *Herpelje-Kočina* (1703 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction for Trieste (p. 205). Bleak stony region. To the left, the *Slavnik* (3376 ft.). We traverse the bleak plain of the *Čičen*, inhabited by poor charcoal-burners. 13½ M. *Podgorje*; 19½ M. *Rakitovič*; 23 M. *Pinguente*, with superb view over the whole of Istria. Skirting a steep slope, we descend to (27 M.) *Rozzo* and (31½ M.) *Lupoglava*. Fine view of the Monte Maggiore (p. 210), the lake of *Cepič*, and the island of *Cherso*. Long curves and a tunnel carry us down to the valley of the *Foiba* and to *Borutto*, *Cerovglie*, and (4½ M.) *Pisino*, Ger. *Mitterburg* (850 ft.; *Aquila Nera*), the capital of Istria (380 inhab.), grandly situated on the *Foiba*, which here disappears in an abyss. Then (58 M.) *Canfanaro* (junction for *Rovigno*, 1 hr.; p. 211), and past *St. Vincenti*, on the left, to (62 M.) *Zabronich*, (69 M.) *Dignano*, and (77 M.) *Pola* (p. 212).

205 M. *Sessana* (1180 ft.). Beyond (210 M.) *Občina* we descend to (212 M.) *Prosecco*, noted for its wine, and (217 M.) *Nabresina* (550 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant & Hôtel Böswirt*), where the line to *Gorizia* (p. 208) diverges. As Trieste is approached by long curves, a magnificent view of the blue Adriatic is enjoyed. 222 M. *Grignano* (p. 207) is less than 1½ M. below *Prosecco* as the crow flies. On the *Punta di Grignano*, to the right, is the handsome château of *Miramar* (p. 207).

226 M. *Trieste*, see p. 204.

29. From Marburg to Villach.

Comp. Maps, pp. 192, 198.

103 M. RAILWAY in 3¼-5½ hrs. (fares 13 K. 70, 10 K. 30, 6 K. 70 h., express 17 K. 90, 13 K. 40, 8 K. 70 h.) — Between *Klagenfurt* and *Velden* the steamer on the *Wörther See* is preferable to the railway, and holders of circular tickets are permitted a choice.

Marburg, see p. 190. The train diverges, on the right bank of the *Drave*, from the Trieste Railway (p. 190), and stops at the (2 M.) *Kärntner Bahnhof*, or 'Carinthian Station', near the suburb of *St. Magdalena*. — 4½ M. *Lembach*. To the left, at the foot of the *Bacher-Gebirge*, rises *Schloss Rotwein*; to the right, on the opposite bank of the *Drave*, is the village of *Gams*, prettily situated on vine-clad hills. — 6 M. *Feistritz*, opposite which is the château of *Wildhaus*; 9 M. *Maria-Rast*. The line crosses the *Lobnitz*, passes through a tunnel, and reaches (12½ M.) *Faal*, with a château and park of Count *Zabeo*. — 16 M. *St. Lorenzen*; 22½ M. *Reifnig-Fresen*. —

28 M. *Wuchern-Mahrenberg* (p. 189); 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Saldenhofen*, on the *Feistritz*, opposite *Hohenmauthen*.

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Unter-Drauburg* (1140 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), at the influx of the *Miesbach* into the *Drave*.

FROM UNTER-DRAUBURG TO ZELTWEG, 64 M., railway in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., through the fertile *Lavant-Tal*. The train crosses the *Mies* and the *Drave*. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lavamünd*. 14 M. *St. Paul* (1310 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, with R.; *Fischer*; *Klingbacher*), a prettily situated village, is commanded by an extensive Benedictine abbey, founded in 1091, with a Romanesque church and valuable collections. — 18 M. *St. Andrä* (1420 ft.; *Deutscher*; *Fischer*), a small town prettily situated, was the residence of the prince-bishops of *Lavant* down to 1859, when they removed to *Marburg*. — 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wolfsberg* (1510 ft.; **Pfunders*; *Schellander*), the largest place in the *Lavant-Tal*, with 2800 inhab., is finely situated at the base of the *Koralpe*. Above the town rises the handsome modern **Schloss* of Count Henckel von *Donnersmark*, in the Tudor style, with a fine view. Near the château is the sumptuous **Mausoleum* of the late Countess (d. 1857), with a marble statue of the deceased by *Kiss*. To the N.W. is ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Schloss Kirchbühl*, the property of Baron Herbert. The ascents of the *Koralpe* (7025 ft.; 5-6 hrs., see p. 196), and of the *Saulpe* (6823 ft.; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) and other excursions may be made hence. — Beyond (27 M.) *Frantschach-St-Georg* the train enters the picturesque ravine of the *Twimberger Graben*, and threads a long tunnel. Near (34 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Preblau-Sauerbrunn* are the baths of *Preblau* (2505 ft.; *Kurhaus*), with an alkaline spring. — 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Leonhard* (2365 ft.; *Schlatter*; *Post*), a small town with an old Gothic church. The line ascends viâ (14 M.) *Reichenfels* (2654 ft.) to the frontier of *Carinthia* at the (45 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Taxwirt* and crosses the *Obdacher Sattel* (3100 ft.) to (64 M.) *Zeltweg* (p. 200).

In the other direction this line runs to (51 M.) *Cilli*, see p. 191.

The railway now quits the *Drave* and turns to the S. into the pretty wooded *Misstal*, passing (45 M.) *Gutenstein* and (47 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Prevali* (1400 ft.), with abandoned iron-works. The *Misstal* contracts; the train turns to the right into the *Langsteg-Tal*, passes through two tunnels, and descends to (57 M.) *Bleiburg* (1555 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*). The small town (*Elephant*; *Ochse*), with a château of Count Thurn, lies on the *Libuska*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. To the S. rises the isolated *Petzen* (6935 ft.). — 63 M. *Völkermarkt-Kühnsdorf* (1415 ft.), the station for *Völkermarkt* (*Alte Post*), 3 M. to the N. From the station a fine view is enjoyed: to the S., the long chain of the *Karawanken*, from the *Ursulaberg* and *Petzen* to the *Mittagskogel* near *Villach*; to the N., the green hills of the *Saualpe* and *Koralpe*.

BRANCH-LINE in 1 hr. viâ *Eberndorf*, *Güsselsdorf*, and *Miklanzhof* (**Inn*) to (11 M.) *Eisenkappel* (1830 ft.; **Niederdorfer*; *Pens. Gregorhof*), a large village at the influx of the *Ebrich-Bach* into the *Vellach-Bach*, good headquarters for the exploration of the *Karawanken* and *Sanntal Alps* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). An interesting excursion, especially for mineralogists, is the ascent of the **Hoch-Obir* (7025 ft.; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); near the top is the *Rainer Refuge Hut*. — Carriage-road from *Eisenkappel* (diligence daily) to (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bad Vellach* and over the *Seeberg* (3995 ft.) to (14 M.) *Kanker* and (28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Krainburg* (p. 199).

Beyond *Kühnsdorf* the train crosses the *Drave*, on the opposite bank of which are the château of *Neudenstein* and the provostry of *Teinach*, below the mouth of the *Gurk*. To the S., a fine view of the *Hoch-Obir* and the *Koschuta*. — 72 M. *Grafenstein* (1380 ft.), with a château of Prince *Rosenberg*. The train next crosses the *Gurk* and

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Stallonhof
Kavallerie
Kaserne

St. Veiter Ring

St. Veiter Ring

2 Reitschule

Schütt

Landesgericht

Theater Krankenhaus

Theatergasse

Kapuziner Waag

Kloster Platz

Priesterhaus

Priesterhaus

Sparkasse

Sparkasse

Burggasse

Burggasse

Kardinalplatz

Kardinalplatz

Friedensgasse

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the *Glan*. On the left, *Ebental*, a château of Count Goëss; on the right, Prince Rosenberg's turreted château of *Welzenegg*.

79 M. *Klagenfurt (Rail. Restaurant)*. — *Hotels*. *KAISER VON OESTERREICH (Pl. a; B, 2), Heu-Platz, R. 2-6 K., omnibus 50 h.; SANDWIRT (Pl. b; A, 3), Pernhardgasse, with garden-restaurant; MOSER (Pl. c; B, 3), Burggasse 9, R. 2-4 K., B. 80 h.; GRÖMER (Pl. d; C, 4), Adlergasse; KÄRNTNER HOF (Pl. e; C, 4), Kardinals-Platz; LAMM (Pl. f; B, 3), Bahnhof-Str. 4; GOLDENER BÄR (Pl. g; B, 3), Stern-Allée. — *Cafés*. *Madner*, Wiener Gasse, with garden; *Schiberth*, Bahnhof-Str., etc. — *Cabs*: from or to the rail. station, with one horse 1 K., with two horses 1 K. 60 (at night, 2 or 4 K.); $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. with one horse 50 h., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1 K. — Tramway from the rail. station through the town in 40 min. to the Military Swimming Baths on the Wörther See (fare 20-30 h.).

Klagenfurt (1460 ft.), the capital of Carinthia, with 24,300 inhab., is charmingly situated on the *Glan*, which is connected with the Wörther See (p. 198) by the *Lend Canal*, 3 M. in length. The fortifications, destroyed by the French in 1809, have been converted into a *Ring-Strasse*. The *Museum Rudolfinum* (Pl. C, 4, 5) is situated in the latter, near the station. On the groundfloor is a large *Relief of the Gross-Glockner, by P. Oberlercher (adm. 60 h.). The first story contains the Museum of Natural History (Sun. 10-12, Wed. 2-4, free; other days 9-1 and 3-5, 40 h.); in the second story are the collections of the Carinthian Historical Society (Sun. 10-12 and Wed. 2-4, free; other days, 9-1 and 3-5, 60 h.), including Roman and prehistoric antiquities, mediæval and modern works of art, a library, and the provincial archives. Near the museum, to the right, is the *School of Agriculture and Mining*, with a bronze bust of the Emperor Joseph II. The principal hall of the *Landhaus*, or House of the Estates (Pl. A, 3), built in the 16th cent. by the Estates, who were at that time Protestant, is adorned with the arms of Carinthian nobles and contains the ancient stone on which the dukes of Carinthia sat to receive the homage of their vassals (p. 202). In the Neue Platz, or principal square (Pl. B, 3), is a fountain with a huge dragon of chlorite slate, placed here in 1590. Adjacent is a bronze *Statue of Maria Theresa*, by Pönninger (1872). The gallery (164 ft.) of the tower of the *Parish Church* (Pl. B, 2, 3) commands a fine *Panorama of the environs (40 h.). The **Franz-Josefs-Anlagen* on the *Kreuzberg*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N.W. of the town, contain a tower 82 ft. in height, commanding a beautiful view of the entire chain of the Karawanken Alps, etc. (adm. 20 h.; restaurant). Pleasant lake-baths in the Wörther-See (steamboat, see p. 198; also tramway to the Military Swimming Baths).

Railway to *Glandorf*, see p. 202. From *Klagenfurt* a road leads to the S. over the *Loibl* (4495 ft.) to (36 M.) *Krainburg* (p. 199). In the Feistritz-Tal, on the S. side of the Karawanken chain, is the considerable village of *Neumarkt* (*Post), 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Krainburg*.

At the (80 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) station of *Klagenfurt-Lend* the train crosses the *Lend Canal*. To the left is the old abbey of *Viktring*, now a cloth-factory. At the (82 M.) *Military Swimming Baths* (*Hotel Wörther See; tramway to *Klagenfurt*, see above) the train reaches

the bank of the pretty ***Wörther See** (1440 ft.), 11 M. long, the N. side of which it skirts. (Steamboat on the Wörther See, a pleasant break in the railway-journey, several times daily to Velden and back). To the left, on a promontory, is the château of *Maria-Loretto*, and farther on, on the S. bank, lies *Muiernigg*, both with restaurants and baths. — 84 M. *Krumpendorf*, with baths and numerous villas. 86½ M. *Pritschitz*; opposite, on a rocky promontory on the S. bank, the village of *Maria-Wörth*, with an ancient Gothic church. — 87½ M. **Pörtschach** (**Wahliss's Establishment*, consisting of a hotel and twelve villas, with restaurant, large park, etc.; **Werzer; Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue; Hôtel am See; Rail. Restaurant*), much frequented as a summer-resort, with lake-baths (mean temperature in summer, 73° Fahr.). — We next pass *Leonstein* and *Töschling*.

92½ M. **Velden** (**Ulbing, Wahliss*, in the old château, **Wrann*, all with swimming and other baths; *Richter; Kointsch; Pens. Pundschu; Café Moro*), a favourite summer-resort, is pleasantly situated at the W. end of the lake.

On the lake at *Auenhof-Schiefeling*, 1½ M. from Velden, is the **Auenhof Establishment*, a hotel-pension (6-10 K.), with a hydropathic ('Kneipp System'). — A beautiful excursion may be taken to the S. to (3 M.) *Rosegg*, with a château and deer-park of Prince Liechtenstein. The ascent of the *Sternberg* (2405 ft.; 1½ hr.) is also recommended. The top commands a delightful **View*.

The line quits the lake, traverses a wooded, undulating tract, and at (97 M.) *Föderlach-Faakersee* approaches the Drave, which it crosses twice. To the right stands the well-preserved castle of *Wernberg*. Farther on, to the N., at the entrance to the Ossiacher-Tal, are the picturesque ruins of the castle of *Landskron* (p. 202).

103 M. **Villach** (1665 ft.; **Hôtel Mosser, Bahnhof-Hôtel*, both near the station; *Post; Fischer*, with garden; **Rail. Restaurant*), an old town on the Drave, with 8600 inhab., the junction of lines to St. Michael (R. 31), to Laibach (R. 30), and to Udine (R. 31), is picturesquely situated in a broad, fertile basin at the base of the *Dobratsch* (see below). The detached tower of the Gothic *Parish Church* (15th cent.) commands a fine **View*. The *Hans-Gasser-Platz* is adorned with statues of *Hans Gasser*, the sculptor (d. 1868), by Messner, and of *Emp. Joseph II.*, by Messner and Kundmann. — About 2 M. to the S.W. lies *Warmbad Villach* (rail. stat., p. 202), with warm sulphur-springs.

The **Dobratsch*, or *Villacher Alpe* (7110 ft.), is best ascended from *Bleiberg* (3025 ft.; **Mohren; Stern*), 9 M. to the W. of Villach (one-horse carriage 6-8 K.), whence a rough road leads to the top in 3 hrs. Inn on the summit. The view embraces the valleys of the Drave and the Gail with the lakes of Ossiach and Wörth, and the Julian Alps to the S. — On the road to Bleiberg, 5 M. to the W. of Villach, is the summer-resort of *Mitterwald* (2285 ft.; hotel and hydropathic), whence the *Dobratsch* may be ascended in 4½ hrs., viâ *Heiligengeist* (2925 ft.). — The pretty *Faaker-See* (hotel-restaurant, on an island) lies 6 M. to the S.E. of Villach.



30. From Laibach to Villach.

Comp. Maps, pp. 192, 198.

8¹/₂ M. RAILWAY (*Staatsbahn*) in 4¹/₂-5 hrs. (fares 12 K. 60, 8 K. 40, 4 K. 20 h., express 17 K. 70, 11 K. 80, 5 K. 90 h.). Views generally to the left.

Laibach, see p. 192. The train traverses the broad plain of the *Sau*, or *Save*, towards the N. Beyond (3¹/₂ M.) *Vizmarje* it approaches the river. At (7¹/₂ M.) *Zwischenwässern* we cross the *Zeier*, beyond which opens the broad basin of *Krainburg*, with the *Steiner Alps* on the right and the triple-peaked *Terglou* on the left. — 12¹/₂ M. *Bischofslack*. — 18 M. *Krainburg* (1165 ft.; *Neue Post*; *Alte Post*), a small town (2500 inhab.) on a hill, at the influx of the *Kanker* into the *Sau*. To *Eisenkappel*, see p. 196; to *Klagenfurt*, p. 197.

The valley contracts. 24¹/₂ M. *Podnart-Kropp* (Rail. Restaurant). The train crosses the *Save* and enters a tunnel. 30 M. *Radmannsdorf*, at the union of the *Wurzener Save* and the *Wocheiner Save*. — 31¹/₂ M. *Lees-Veldes* (1655 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Zum Triglav*).

From stat. *Lees-Veldes* a road (diligence in summer from every train in ¹/₂ hr., 50 h.; one-horse carr. 2 K.) leads to the W., crossing the *Save*, to (3 M.) *Veldes* (1640 ft.; **Hôtel Mallner*, **Louisenbad*, both on the lake; *Peternel*; *Jekler*; *Rikli's Sanatorium*), a favourite watering-place, charmingly situated on the *Veldeser See* (1570 ft.). On an islet in the lake rises the pilgrimage-church of *St. Maria im See*. On a precipitous rock on the N. side stands the picturesque *Schloss Veldes*. Swimming-bath in the lake, adjoining the garden of the *Louisenbad*.

THE VALLEY OF THE WOCHAINER SAVE (or '*Savitza*', little *Save*) affords a favourite excursion from *Veldes* (one-horse carr. to the *Wocheiner See* and back 10 K.; light post-conveyance to *Feistritz* twice daily, 2 K.). The road crosses the low ridge between the lake of *Veldes* and the valley of the *Save*, and continues, via *Vellach*, *Neumung*, and *Witnach*, to (13 M.) *Feistritz* (1660 ft.; **Post*; *Schoglitz*), the chief village in the *Wochein*, situated in a basin at the junction of the *Feistritzbach* with the *Save*. The sequestered *Wocheiner See* (1730 ft.) lies 3¹/₂ M. to the W.; its lower end (**Hôtel St. Johann*, R. 2¹/₂-5, pens. 6¹/₂-8¹/₂ K.) is enclosed by wooded hills, and its upper end by lofty walls of rock (to the upper end by boat in 1 hr., 1-4 pers. there and back, including 3 hrs.' stay, 4 K.). From the chalets at the head of the lake a narrow road ascends to the (1¹/₂ hr.) **Savitza Fall* (2745 ft.), the picturesque source of the *Save*. The infant river is precipitated from an aperture in the rock, 180 ft. in height, into a dark-green pool at the bottom of a narrow ravine enclosed by huge perpendicular cliffs. — The ascent of the **Terglou* or *Triglav* (9395 ft.), the highest peak of the *Julian Alps*, is laborious, but not very difficult for expert climbers (9-10 hrs. from the *Hôtel St. Johann*; guide 12 K.). The night is spent at the *Maria-Theresien-Hütte* (7890 ft.), a club-hut of the *Austrian Tourist Club*, 8 hrs. from the hotel. — The ascent is now usually made from *Moistrana*, on the N. side (see below): up the *Kot* valley to the (5-5¹/₂ hrs.) *Deschmann-Hütte* of the *German Alpine Club* (7620 ft.; inn in summer), and thence via the *Little Terglou* and the narrow arête (about 80 yds. long) to the (2-2¹/₂ hrs.) summit of the *Great Terglou*. Most extensive **View*.

The line now approaches the S. base of the *Karavanken*, amongst which the *Stou* (7345 ft.) is conspicuous. — 38¹/₂ M. *Jauerburg* (1855 ft.; *Kölbl*); 40¹/₂ M. *Assling*; 46 M. *Lengenfeld* (2305 ft.; *Jansa*). On the opposite bank of the *Save* lies (1¹/₄ hr.) *Moistrana* (*Schmerz*), at the mouth of the *Vrata Valley*, 1¹/₄ hr. up which is the **Perischnik Fall*, a picturesque cascade 130 ft. in height. Ascent of

the *Terglou*, see p. 199. — 54 M. *Kronau* (2625 ft.; Post), at the mouth of the picturesque *Pischenza Valley*. — 59 M. *Ratschach-Weissenfels* (2775 ft.), on the watershed between the Save and the Drave. The village of *Ratschach* (Jalen) lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., *Weissenfels* (2590 ft.; Stückl; *Post), $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W.

Charming walk to the (1 hr.) two **Weissenfels Lakes* (3060 ft.; *Restaurant*). The *Rudolf-Felsen* (3220 ft.), between the lakes, commands the best survey of the imposing head of the valley with the towering *Manhart* (8785 ft.).

The train crosses the *Weissenbach* by a viaduct (125 ft. high) and then the rocky ravine of the *Schlitza* (bridge 160 ft. high).

64 M. *Tarvis*, and thence to ($80\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Villach*, see pp. 203, 202.

31. From Bruck to Villach and Udine (*Venice*).

Comp. Maps, pp. 200, 192, 198.

210 M. RAILWAY to (128 M.) *Villach* in $5\frac{1}{4}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to *Udine* in 9–13 hrs. Sleeping-cars by the night-express. — From Vienna to Venice via the **Ponledda Railway*, 467 M., express in $15\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; fares 76 fr. 5, 53 fr. 85 c. (comp. R. 28).

Bruck on the Mur, see p. 177. The train diverges to the right from the main line, crosses the *Mur*, and turns to the W. into the narrow Murtal. $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Niklasdorf*. It then crosses the *Mur* to —

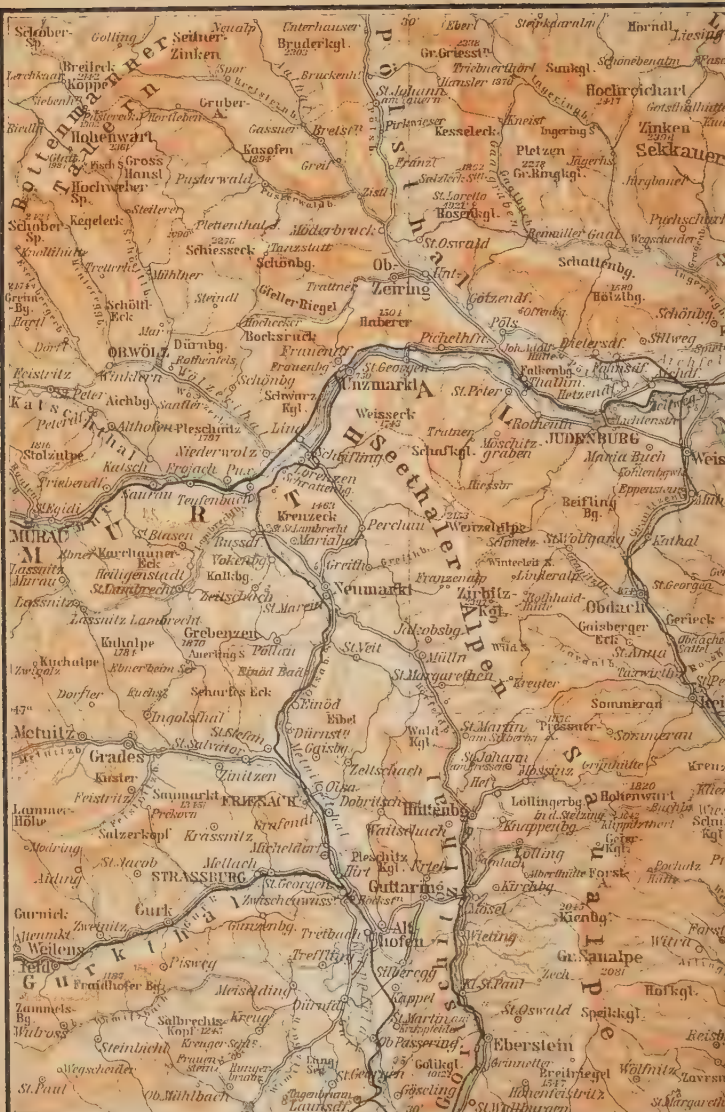
10 M. *Leoben* (1745 ft.; **Hôtel Gürner*, Franz-Josefs-Platz, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station; *Hôt. Südbahnhof*, at the station; *Steirerhof*; *Post*; *Kindler*; *Mohr*, etc.; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town of 10,000 inhab., with old walls and towers, on a peninsula formed by the *Mur*, is the seat of a noted school of mining. A miner forms the *Fountain Figure* in the market-place. View from the height 5 min. above the modern *Church of the Redemptorists*, on the *Mur*. — To *Vorderberg* and *Eisenerz*, see p. 182.

The train describes a wide circuit round the town, and to the S. of the suburb of *Waasen* stops at the (12 M.) *Staats-Bahnhof* or *State Railway Station*. It then follows the left bank of the *Mur* (passing *Schloss Göss* on the left) to ($18\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Michael* (**Rail. Restaurant*; *Hôtel Kronprinz Rudolf*, at the station), the junction for *Selztal* (R. 26).

20 M. *Kaisersberg*; 28 M. *St. Lorenzen*. — 33 M. *Knittelfeld* (2415 ft.; *Post*; *Eck*), a prettily-situated industrial town (8100 inhab.), with the workshops of the state-railway. An ancient monument in the chief square commemorates the ravages of the plague, the Turks, and locusts. About 2 M. to the W. lies *Schloss Spielberg* (2300 ft.), commanding a fine view. — Diligence from *Knittelfeld* to (7 M.) *Sekkau*, with a fine abbey-church.

The valley expands. — $37\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Zeltweg* (*Railway Hotel*), with extensive iron-works. To *Unter-Drauburg* and *Cilli*, see p. 196.

42 M. *Judenburg* (2380 ft.; **Post*; **Brand*; *Fichtner*; *Frank*, with garden), a very ancient town (4900 inhab.), on a height on the right bank of the *Mur*, at the foot of the *Seetal Alps*. In the *Platz*







rise the *Römerturm* (235 ft.), built in 1449-1509 (fine view from the gallery, 20 h.), and a column in memory of the plague, erected in 1719. Fine view from the grounds on the N. and E. sides of the town; also from the *Calvarienberg*. To the E. ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) rise the château and the ruin of *Liechtenstein*.

45 M. *Thalheim*; 51 M. *St. Georgen an der Mur*. — 54 M. *Unzmarkt*. On a rocky height to the N.W. is the ruined castle of *Frauenburg*, with a chapel containing the tombstone of the minstrel Ulrich von *Liechtenstein*.

FROM UNZMARKT-FRAUENBURG TO MAUTERNDORF, 48 M., railway in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., viâ (16 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Murau* (2610 ft.; **Post*; **Sonne*), a small town with three old churches, commanded by the castle of *Ober-Murau*. 48 M. *Mauterndorf* (*Post*; *Wallner*); diligences thence to *Radstadt* and to *Spittal*, see p. 184. For details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The train quits the Murtal at (58 M.) *Scheifling* (to the right, the château of *Schrattenberg*, now a hotel & pension) and ascends to (63 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Lambrecht*, on the watershed between the *Drave* and the *Mur*. — 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neumarkt*; the village, 1 M. to the E., attracts summer-visitors. We next enter a narrow defile in which the *Olsa* forms a series of small cascades. On the right, near (71 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the station of *Einöd*, are the baths of that name (warm alkaline water, a cure for gout). The castle of *Dürnstein*, the traditional prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion (comp. p. 92), situated on the frontier of *Styria* and *Carinthia*, guards the entrance to the *Olsa-Tal*.

76 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Friesach* (2090 ft.; **Kaiserhof*; *Küster*; *Diets*; *Post*; *Bauer*), an old town (2000 inhab.), still surrounded with walls and moats, and commanded by the ruined castles of *Geiersburg*, *Lavant*, and *Petersberg*, and the remains of the provostry of *Virgilienberg*, is picturesquely situated on the right bank of the *Metnitz*, and is much frequented in summer. Gothic *Parish Church* of the 15th century. The octagonal fountain in the market was erected in 1563.

79 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hirt*. At the influx of the *Metnitz* into the *Gurk*, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., lies *Zwischenwässern*, with *Schloss Pöckstein*, the summer residence of the Bishop of *Gurk*. To the E. is the long crest of the *Saualpe* (see p. 196); to the S. rise the *Karawanken*. At (82 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Treibach-Althofen* is the château of Dr. von *Welsbach*, inventor of *Welsbach gas-mantles*.

91 M. *Launsdorf* (1720 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant*). The most interesting of the old ancestral castles of the *Carinthian nobles* which abound in this district is **Hoch-Osterwitz*, 2 M. to the S.W. of stat. *Launsdorf*, the seat of the *Khevenhüller* family since 1571. This imposing and well-preserved stronghold, on a rock 500 ft. in height, is reached by a winding path hewn in the rock, passing through fourteen turreted gateways, and crossing three drawbridges. The chapel, with its numerous monuments, and the armoury are in good preservation. Fine view from the balcony and the bastions.

FROM LAUNSDORF TO HÜTTENBERG, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The train traverses the *Görtschitz-Tal*, the principal seat of the *Carinthian iron-*

industry. **Hüttenberg** (2515 ft.; *Sacherer*; *Krone*, etc.), the chief village (1000 inhab.) in the valley, is situated at the base of the *Erzberg*, which yields a large proportion of the iron of Carinthia.

The train now turns to the W. and enters the valley of the *Glan*. — 95½ M. **Glandorf** (1530 ft.; **Railway Hotel & Restaurant*).

FROM GLANDORF TO KLAGENFURT, 11 M., railway in 40 min., traversing the *Zollfeld*, an extensive and at places marshy plain, where many Roman coins and other antiquities have been found. To the left, just before (3 M.) *Willersdorf*, is the handsome château of *Stadelhof*. To the left of (3½ M.) *Zollfeld* is the château of *Töitschach*, probably erected on the site of the Roman station *Virunum*; to the right, on a hill, on the opposite bank of the *Glan*, rises the castle of *Tanzenberg*. 5½ M. *Maria-Saal*, with a pilgrimage-church. Between these two stations, near the road, is the ancient *Ducal Chair* (surrounded by an iron railing), on which, down to 1414, the dukes of Carinthia took the oath of fidelity to their subjects (comp. p. 197). — 11 M. *Klagenfurt*, see p. 197.

97 M. **St. Veit** (**Stern*; *Rössl*), an ancient town with 4700 inhab., on the *Glan*, was the capital of Carinthia down to 1519. A fountain-basin of white marble in the market-place, 30 ft. in diameter, excavated in the *Zollfeld*, is said to be Roman. The Museum (adm. Sun. & Thurs., 10-12) contains some interesting antiquities found in the environs, etc.

The line follows the marshy valley of the *Glan*. 101 M. *Feistritz-Pulst*. To the right (not seen from the railway) is the ruin of *Liebfels*, to the left the ruined castle of *Hardegg*. — 105 M. *Glanegg*, with another old castle. The valley contracts, but beyond (112 M.) *Feldkirchen* (9 M. to the N.W. of which are the baths of *St. Leonhard*) becomes broad and marshy. The line approaches the *Ossiacher See* (1600 ft.), a lake 6 M. in length. — Opposite (118 M.) *Ossiach* is the village of that name, with an old monastery. 123 M. *Sattendorf* (**Görlitzenhaus*; Pens. *Julienhöhe*), frequented as a summer-resort. From (123½ M.) *Annenheim* steam-launches ply to the **Kur-Hôtel Annenheim*, on the S. bank of the lake (pens. 7-10 K.). On a mountain-spur at the S.W. end of the lake stands the ruin of *Landskron* (p. 198).

128 M. **Villach**, junction of the *Franzensfeste* and *Marburg* line (*Südbahn*), see p. 198 and R. 22.

Skirting the town, the train runs towards the S. and crosses the *Drave* by a handsome iron bridge. On the right is the *Dobratsch* (p. 198). — 130 M. *Bad Villach* (p. 198). Crossing the *Gail*, we next reach (133½ M.) *Fürnitz* and (138½ M.) *Arnoldstein*.

FROM ARNOLDSTEIN TO HERMAGOR, 19½ M., railway in 1½ hr., through the smiling *Gailtal* with its numerous villages, viâ *Nötsch*, *St. Stefan*, and *Görschach-Förolach*. — 19½ M. **Hermagor** (2010 ft.; **Post*; *Gasser*) is a charmingly situated little town at the mouth of the *Gitsch-Tal*, through which a diligence plies daily in 4 hrs. to (20 M.) *Kötschach* (2325 ft.; *Rizzi*; *Post*), the beautifully situated capital of the upper *Gailtal*, frequented as a summer-resort. From *Kötschach* a road leads to the N. over the *Gailberg-Sattel* (3180 ft.) to (9½ M.) *Ober-Drauburg* (p. 170); and a route to the S. leads viâ *Plöken* (4125 ft.; **Inn*) and the *Plöken Pass* (1500 ft.) to (9½ hrs.) *Tolmezzo* and (2 hrs.) *Stazione per la Carnia* (p. 203).

141½ M. **Thörl-Maglern**. The line runs high up on the left side of the deep valley of the *Gailitz*, and threads two tunnels.

145 M. Tarvis (2410 ft.; *Railway Hotel & Restaurant*; *Mörtl*, at the station), the junction of the Laibach Railway (R. 30), a large and finely-situated village and summer-resort (3230 inhab.), consists of *Unter-Tarvis* (Teppan), in the valley, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station, and *Ober-Tarvis* (Gelbfus), on the hillside, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther off.

From Tarvis to **Raibl* ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) and to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Predil* (carr. 8 K.), see p. 209; to the **Weissenfels Lakes* (one-horse carr. 6 K.), see p. 200.

The train runs to the W. to (147 M.) *Ober-Tarvis*, and ascends to (150 M.) **Saifnitz** (2615 ft.; *Post*), on the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic.

The **Luschariberg* (580 ft.), the most frequented pilgrimage-resort in Carinthia, is generally ascended from Saifnitz ($3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; horse 8 K.). On the top are the church and an inn. Extensive **View*.

The train gradually descends on the bank of the *Fella*, which rises a little to the N., past the rock-strewn mouth of the *Seisera Valley* (splendid view, with the jagged Wischberg in the background), to (154 M.) *Uggowitz* (2580 ft.). It then passes the picturesque *Fort Malborget* (with a monument at its base, in memory of the heroic defence of the fort by Capt. Hensel in 1809), and crosses the Fella to ($156\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Malborget** (2375 ft.). The large village of that name (*Schnablegger*) lies on the opposite bank.

The train threads its way through a narrow rocky valley, which offered many difficulties to the construction of the railway. 160 M. *Lusnitz*, with a small sulphur-bath. Beyond *Leopoldskirchen* (on the left) the line crosses the rapid *Vogelbach*, and reaches —

166 M. Pontafel (1875 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; in the village, *Posta*, unpretending), splendidly situated (Austrian custom-house).

The train crosses the *Pontebbana*, the frontier between Austria and Italy, and reaches —

167 M. Pontebba (Ital. custom-house; *Rail. Restaurant*), a village quite Italian in character. Interesting carved altar in the old church.

The construction of the line from Pontebba through the wild, rocky ravine of the Fella to Chiusaforte necessitated an almost uninterrupted series of rock-cuttings, tunnels, bridges, and viaducts. The train descends rapidly on the right bank of the Fella, and crosses it at *Ponte di Muro* by means of an iron bridge, 131 ft. high. — **172 M. Dogna** (1520 ft.), at the mouth of the *Canale di Dogna* or valley of the Dogna, at the head of which, towards the E., rises the grand pyramid of the **Montasio* or *Branikofel* (9030 ft.).

175 M. Chiusaforte (1280 ft.; *Allergo Pesamosca*, at the station, with garden), below which, on the left, opens the wild *Raccolana Valley*. The train crosses the Fella for the last time at *Peraria*. **179 M. Resiutta** (1035 ft.), at the mouth of the *Resia Valley*. **181 M. Moggio**. The valley of the Fella expands, and its rock-strewn floor is intersected with numerous water-courses. — **184 M. Stazione per la Carnia** (diligence to Tolmezzo, 1 fr., see p. 202). A little lower down the Fella falls into the *Tagliamento*.

188 M. **Venzone** (755 ft.), an old walled town on the Tagliamento. The train crosses the marshy *Rughi Bianchi* by an imposing viaduct of 55 arches, 860 yds. in length, and quits the Tagliamento. — 192 M. **Gemona-Ospedaletto**.

210 M. **Udine** (*Italia; Croce di Malta, etc.*), see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

32. Trieste

Arrival. The *Südbahn Station* (Pl. B, C, 2) lies to the N. of the town, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the *Piazza della Borsa* (Pl. C, 4). *Hotel Omnibuses* 80 h.-1 K.; *Cab 1*, with two horses $\frac{1}{2}$ K. (from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. 1 K. 60 or 2 K. 40 h.); from the town to the station 80 h. or 1 K.; trunk 40 h. The *Sant' Andrea Station* (Pl. B, 7) of the Trieste, Herpelje, and Pola Railway lies to the S. of the town (junction-line between the stations for goods traffic only). — Piers of the *Lloyd Steamboats* at the Molo San Carlo (Pl. B, 4) and in the new harbour.

Hotels. *HÔTEL DE LA VILLE* (Pl. a; C, 4), Riva Carciotti 3, on the quay, with baths. R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$ K. (the manager speaks English); *HÔTEL VOLPICHI ALL' AQUILA NERA* (Pl. d; C, 4), Via San Spiridione 2; *HÔTEL DELORME* (Pl. b; C, 4), Via del Teatro 2; *HÔTEL CENTRAL* (Pl. f; C, 4), Via San Nicolò 11. R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -8 K.; *AL BUON PASTORE* (Pl. e; C, 4), Via San Nicolò 20; *HÔTEL MONCENISIO*. Via G. Gallina 1; *EUROPA* (Pl. c; C, 3), Piazza della Caserma; *HÔTEL GARNI*, Piazza Grande 5, with baths, R. 2-6 K.

Cafés. *Degli Specchi, del Municipio, Oriental*, Piazza Grande; *Tergesteo*, Piazza del Teatro; *Stazione*, Piazza della Stazione, etc.

Restaurants (beer). *Borsa Vecchia*, in the old Exchange; *Volpich* (see above); *Steinfeld*, Piazza della Borsa 12; *Alt-Pilsen*, Via Caserma, opposite the Post Office; *Belvedere*, in the old town, below the castle (approached by the Vicolo Santa Chiara), with good view from the garden. — **Osterie** in the Italian style: *Bissaldi*, on the Canal Grande; *Bonavia*, at the back of the Municipio (Pl. C, 4), etc. — The *Sardone*, *Branzino*, *Tonina*, and *Barbone* are good sea-fish. *Prosecco* is a half-effervescing wine like Asti; *Refosco*, a dark sweet wine, also effervescing; the ordinary wines are *Terrano* and *Istriano*, usually drunk with water.

Cabs. To or from the station, see above. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., one-horse 60, two-horse 90 h., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1 or $\frac{1}{2}$ K., $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 K. 20 h., 1 hr. 2 or 3 K., each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 40 or 60 h., at night (9-6) 20 h. more per $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., luggage 30 h. — *Boats* 2-3 K. 'per ora'.

Electric Tramways. From the *Boschetto* (E.) to *Servola* (S.), 40 min.: from *Barcola* (N.) to the *Südbahn Station*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 20 h.; from *Rojano* (N.) to the *Via Conti* (Pl. E, 4), 25 min.; from the *Barriera Vecchia* (Pl. E, 4, 5) to the *Piazza Carlo Goldoni* (Pl. D, 4), 20 minutes. The chief sections for visitors are from the *Südbahn Station*, along the harbour, to the *Sant' Andrea Station*, 20 min., 20 h.; from the *Piazza della Borsa* (Pl. C, 4) to the *Lloyd Wharf*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 20 h.; from the *Lloyd Wharf* to *Servola*, 10 min., 10 h.; from the *Piazza della Borsa* to the *Boschetto*, 20 min., 20 h. — From the *Piazza della Caserma* (Pl. C, D, 3) a tramway ascends to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Občina* (p. 207), every 18 min.; fare up 1 K., down 60 h.

Steamboats to *Muggia*, *Capodistria*, and *Pirano* several times daily; small steamers to *Parenzo*, *Rovigno*, and *Pola* daily. Steamboats of the *Austrian Lloyd* to *Venice* thrice, to *Pola* eight times weekly; to *Greece*, *Constantinople*, and the *Levant* once weekly. Steamers of the *Hungarian-Croatian Co.* to *Fiume* and *Dalmatia*, once weekly; etc.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 12; C, 3), *Piazza della Posta*.

Baths. Warm Baths at the *Hôtel de la Ville* (see above); *Oesterreicher*; *Via Economo* 13 (Pl. B, 6); *Rioli* (Pl. E, 2), on the *Boschetto* road. — Sea-baths at the *Bagno Fontana* (Pl. A, 6), Molo Santa Teresa, with *Restaurant (band 3-4 times weekly); *Bagno Bucher*, in the harbour, opposite the *Lloyd*





TRIESTE

1: 16.700

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- 1 Banco nazionale.
- 2 Società di Minerva
- 3 Basilica
- 4 S. Antonio nuovo
- 5 S. Maria Maggiore
- 6 S. Nicolò dei Greci
- 7 Dogana.
- 8 Museo Civico
- 9 Aquilario triestino
- 10 Revoltella
- 11 Pescieria
- 12 Posta & telegr.
- 13 Ospedale militare
- 14 Ospedale civile
- 15 Piazza del Giuramento
- 16 Piazza della Fontana
- 17 Piazza del Comune
- 18 Piazza del Mercato
- 19 Piazza del Palazzo
- 20 Piazza del Teatro
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Palace; *Bagno Excelsior* (also rooms), at Barcola (p. 207); *Military Swimming Bath*, below the lighthouse, to the left. Ferry to or from the baths 6 h. (a single person 12 h.); tramway from the Piazza Negozianti every 5 minutes.

Theatres. *Teatro Comunale* or *Giuseppe Verdi* (Pl. C, 4), opposite the Tergesteo; *Teatro Filodrammatico* (Pl. D, 4); *Teatro Goldoni* (Pl. D, 4), dramas and operas; *Fenice* (Pl. D, 3); *Politeama Rossetti* (Pl. E, 3).

American Consul, Mr. Frederick W. Hossfeld; vice-consul, Mr. F. Slataper. — **British Consul**, Mr. J. B. Spence; vice consul, Mr. J. A. Nathan, Via della Posta 2. — **LLOYD'S AGENT**, Mr. R. Greenham, Via San Lazzaro 15.

English Church Service in the Via San Michele No. 1714 on the first Sunday of the month at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; on all other Sun. at 7 p.m. at the *British Seamen's Home*, Via Belvedere 27. Consular Chaplain, Rev. C. F. Thorndike.

Trieste, the *Tergeste* of the Romans, and the chief seaport of Austria, with 183,000 inhab. (incl. the suburbs), lies at the N.E. end of the Adriatic. It was made a free port by Emp. Charles VI. in 1719, but since 1891 only the 'new' harbour is outside the customs limit. About 12,000 vessels, including 7600 steamers, of an aggregate burden of 2½ million tons, enter and clear the harbour annually.

The **Harbour** was greatly enlarged and improved in 1867-83 at a cost of 30 million crowns. From the *New Harbour* near the railway station, which is sheltered by a huge breakwater, 1200 yds. in length, the *Old Roads*, with several moles, stretch S. to the *Molo Santa Teresa* (Pl. A, 5, 6), on which stands a *Lighthouse* (*Fanale Marittimo*), 108 ft. high. New harbours are being built on the Riva Sant' Andrea, to the S. of the town. On the *Riva dei Pescatori*, to the N., is the *Health Office* (*Sanità*; Pl. B, 5). Adjacent, on the Piazza Grande (see below), are the handsome offices of the '*Austrian Lloyd*', a steamboat-company established in 1833. Farther N., between the *Molo Quarto* and the busy *Molo San Carlo*, is the mouth of the *Canal Grande* (Pl. C, 4; 366 yds. long), which is always filled with shipping. At the E. end of the canal rises the church of *Sant' Antonio Nuovo* (Pl. 4), erected by Nobile in 1827-49 in the Greek style; to the right is the Servian church of *San Spiridione*. An early morning visit to the *Fish Market* (Pl. 11) is interesting. — The *Post Office* (Pl. 12), to the N.E. of the fish-market, has three paintings by Lefler in the main hall.

On the Riva Carciotti (Pl. C, 4), to the S. of the Canal Grande, are the *Palazzo Carciotti*, with its green dome, and the *Greek Church* (*San Nicolò dei Greci*; Pl. 6, C 4), sumptuously fitted up. A few paces from the harbour, opposite the *Teatro Comunale*, is the *Tergesteo* (Pl. C, 4), an extensive block of buildings, containing a cruciform arcade roofed with glass, which is used as an *Exchange*.

Near the Tergesteo are the two busiest squares in Trieste, the **PIAZZA DELLA BORSA** and the **PIAZZA GRANDE**. The Piazza della Borsa (Pl. C, 4), with the handsome *Old Exchange* (now the Chamber of Commerce), is embellished with a *Statue of Leopold I.*, erected in 1660. In the Piazza Grande (Pl. C, 4) are the *Maria Theresa Fountain*, erected in 1751, and a *Statue of Emp. Charles VI.* On

the E. side is the *Municipio* (Pl. C, 4), rebuilt in 1874, and on the S. side is the '*Austrian Lloyd Palace*.

The *Corso* (Pl. C, D, 4), the principal street of Trieste, which leads to the E. from the *Piazza della Borsa*, separates the New Town, with its broad and handsome streets, from the Old Town. The latter, settling round the castle-hill, consists of narrow, steep streets, none of which are inaccessible to carriages.

On the way from the *Piazza Grande* to the cathedral, to the left, is situated the *Jesuits' Church* (*Santa Maria Maggiore*; Pl. 5, C, 5), built in 1627-82. The little (Prot.) *Church of the Redeemer*, opposite, is said to occupy the site of the earliest Christian shrine in Trieste. To the W., a few paces higher up, is the *Piazzetta di Riccardo*, named after Richard Cœur-de-Lion, who is said to have been imprisoned here after his return from Palestine(?). The *Arco di Riccardo* (Pl. C, 5) is believed by some to be a Roman triumphal arch, but probably belonged to an aqueduct.

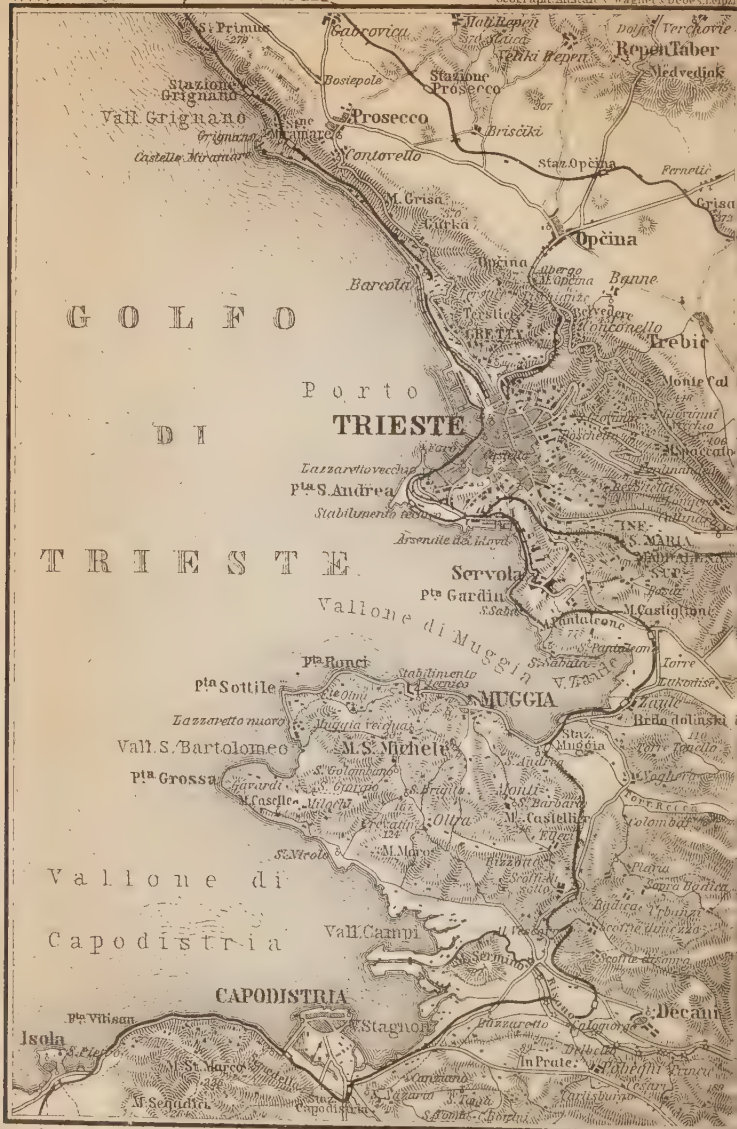
Ascending the *Via della Cattedrale*, we soon reach on the right the entrance to the *Museo Lapidario* (Pl. 9, C, 5; daily 10-2; custodian opposite, to the left, No. 18, fee 40 h.), an open-air collection of Roman antiquities, in a disused burial-ground.

The fragments placed on the upper terrace were found at Trieste, those on the lower at Aquileia. *Winckelmann*, the famous German archæologist, who was murdered at Trieste in 1768, is buried here. A small temple contains a *Monument* to him, erected in 1832, with an allegorical relief, and a genius with a medallion-portrait above; on each side are fragments of an Amazonian frieze. At the lower end is the '*Glyptothek*', containing an inscription from the pedestal of *Fabius Severus*, a decurio of Trieste, and heads and other fragments of statues.

The loftily-situated *Cathedral of San Giusto* (Pl. 3, D, 5; closed 12-3) occupies the site of an ancient Roman temple, part of the foundations and some of the columns of which are still visible by the tower. The present building was formed in the 14th cent. by the union of three contiguous edifices of the 6th cent., an early-Christian basilica, a baptistery, and a small Byzantine church with a dome. At the basement of the façade several tombstones are immured; above the portal are the busts of three bishops in bronze. The projecting terrace commands a fine view of the sea.

Most of the interior has been whitewashed, but there are some interesting mosaics: in the altar-recess on the right is Christ between SS. Justus and Servatius; in that to the left is the Madonna between Gabriel and Michael (11th cent.), with the Apostles below (7th cent.). Some of the capitals are antique, others Romanesque. In the Chapel of San Carlo (first on the left) are buried all the members of the older line of the Spanish Bourbons.

In the *PIAZZA LIPSIA*, which is laid out in promenades, is the *Commercial and Nautical Academy* (Pl. 8; B, 5), on the third floor of which is the *Natural History Museum*, illustrating the complete fauna of the Adriatic (Wed. and Sat. 10-1, Sun. 11-1). On the opposite side of the court, on the first and second floor, is the *Municipal Museum of Antiquities* (week-days 9-2, Sun. 11-1; fee 40 h.),



which contains terracottas, vases, bronzes, and other small antiquities, chiefly from Tarentum, Apulia, and Aquileia, Egyptian and Cyprian relics, coins, weapons, and objects relating to Trieste.

At the corner of the Via della Sanità and the Piazza Giuseppina is the **Museo Civico Revoltella** (Pl. 10; B, 5), handsomely fitted up and embellished with pictures and sculptures, which was bequeathed to the town by Baron Revoltella (adm. on week-days, 9-2). The PIAZZA GIUSEPPINA is embellished with a **Monument to Emp. Maximilian of Mexico* (d. 1867), in bronze, by Schilling, erected in 1875. The unfortunate prince, who was a rear-admiral in the Austrian navy, resided at Trieste before he undertook his ill-starred expedition to Mexico.

The *Passeggio di Sant' Andrea* (Pl. A, E, 7), an avenue 3 M. long, skirting the coast and commanding a series of fine views, leads on the E. side of the town, past the *Zoological Station* with a salt-water aquarium (Pl. A, 6; for admission apply to the director) and the *Lloyd Arsenal*, to *Servola* (electric tramway, see p. 204). The extensive *Wharves of the Lloyd Co.* (Pl. C, D, 7), opposite Servola, may be visited on week-days, 9-11 and 12-4 (tickets obtained at the gate, 1 K.). — From Servola the road proceeds, passing the handsome *Cemeteries*, to *Zaule* and to *Muggia* (p. 208).

A favourite resort is the *Boschetto* (restaurant) to the E. of the town, reached by the tramway (20 h.) through the Via del Corso and the Via Stadion, passing the shady *Giardino Pubblico* (Pl. E, 2). Shady walks ascend hence to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Villa Ferdinanda* (garden-restaurant), on a plateau 755 ft. above the sea. Adjacent is the *Villa Revoltella*, now the property of the town, with park and chapel, commanding a charming view of town, sea, and coast.

EXCURSIONS. A very pleasant excursion (railway to Miramar station; trains stop if desired, and then 12 min. walk; tramway, p. 204; steamboat at 10.15 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., returning from Grignano at 1 and 6, return ticket 1 K. 20 h.; one-horse carr. 4, carr. and pair 6, boat 6 K.) may be made to the château of **Miramar*, formerly the property of Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (see above), charmingly situated 5 M. to the N.W. of Trieste, and commanding a fine view of Trieste, the sea, and the coast (**Hôt. Grignano*, R. 2½, pens. 7-8 K.). The beautiful park is always open to the public. The sumptuously-furnished château is shown to visitors daily 10-12 and 3-5 (in winter 2-4); adm. 60 h. Good sea-baths at *Barcola* (restaurant), halfway between Trieste and the château (electr. tramway, see p. 204).

Other excursions may be taken to (3½ M.; electr. tramway see p. 204) *Občina* (1035 ft.; **Hôtel Pens. all' Obelisco*), with a beautiful view of the town and the sea from the belvedere-tower (1300 ft.), 10 min. above the hotel; to *St. Canzian* (drive of 2½ hrs., viâ *Corgnate*; see p. 195), etc. — A very interesting excursion for a whole day (early start) is by steamer (p. 204) in 1¼ hr. to *Pirano*; over the hill on foot (beautiful view from the top) to (1½ hr.) *Isola* (good Refosco wine; p. 204) and along the shore to (1 hr.) *Capodistria* (*Città di Trieste*; *Caffè* in the principal piazza), an ancient town (18,200 inhab.), the Roman *Justinopolis*, on an island now connected with the mainland. The chief objects of interest are the *Cathedral*, the *Palazzo Pubblico*, on the site of a temple of Cybele, and the extensive *Salt Works*. Return to Trieste by steamer.

FROM TRIESTE TO HERPELJE AND POLA, 86 M., railway in 4½ hrs., from the *Sant' Andrea Station* (p. 204; Pl. A, B, 7). Beyond the *Lloyd Arsenal*

(p. 207) the line quits the sea and ascends in numerous curves, affording splendid views, to (8 M.) *Borst*; thence through several tunnels to (12½ M.) *Draga*, on the Karst plateau. From (17 M.) *Herpelje-Kozina* to (86 M.) *Pola*, see p. 195.

FROM TRIESTE TO PARENZO (p. 211), 95 M., railway in 7½ hrs., viâ *Muggia*, *Capodistria*, *Isola*, *Santa Lucia*, and *Buje*.

33. From Trieste to Villach. Isonzo Valley.

Comp. Map, p. 198.

120 M. RAILWAY to (35½ M.) *Gorizia* (*Görz*) in 1¾-3 hrs. DILIGENCE from *Gorizia* to (67 M.) *Tarvis* daily in 15½ hrs. (10 K. 80 h.). RAILWAY from *Tarvis* to (17½ M.) *Villach* in 1¼ hr.

From Trieste to (10½ M.) *Nabresina*, see p. 195. Near (15½ M.) *Duino*, with a château of Prince Hohenlohe, is the pleasant bathing-resort of *Sistiana* (R. 2-5, board 6 K.). At *San Giovanni* the *Timavo* emerges from a rock, and 1½ M. lower down it falls into the Adriatic. 22 M. *Monfalcone*, with mineral springs.

FROM MONFALCONE TO VENICE, 79½ M., express in 3 hrs. — From (10½ M.) *Cervignano*, a shadeless road (diligence twice daily, 50 h.; one-horse carr. 2 K. there and back including ½ hr.'s stay) leads to (5 M.) *Aquileia* (*Aquila Nera*; *Fortuna*), one of the most important of the ancient Roman provincial cities, formerly strongly fortified, but destroyed by Attila in 452. Though now only a poor village with barely 900 inhab., it is of great interest from the antiquities found here. The interesting *Archaeological Museum* is open in summer 9-12 and 3-6 (40 h.). The *Cathedral*, built in 1031, was formerly the metropolitan church of the patriarchs of *Aquileia*; fine view from the tower. For details see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

A STEAMBOAT plies several times daily in 1½ hr. (80 h.) from *Aquileia* through the *Lagune di Grado* to *Grado* (*Fonzari*; *Posta*), a small fishing-port on the Adriatic, with good sea-bathing and a marine hospital for children. In the early middle ages *Grado* also was the seat of a patriarch; and a relic of its importance is seen in the 6th cent. cathedral of *San' Eufemia*, a basilica with aisles, marble columns, mosaic pavement, curious old pulpit, etc.

From *Cervignano* the line goes on to *Venice* viâ *Portogruaro* and *Mestre*; see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

The line skirts the N.W. spurs of the *Karst* (p. 194) and passes the stations of *Sagrado*, *Gradisca*, and *Rubbia*.

35½ M. *Gorizia*, Ger. *Görz* (280 ft.; *Post; Hôt. Central; Union; *Angelo d'Oro*), the capital of a province, and an archiepiscopal see, with 25,500 inhab., is charmingly situated on the *Isonzo* and is frequented as a winter-resort. Pleasant walks and excursions; theatre; casino. The *Cathedral* (14th cent.) merits inspection; its treasury contains several Romanesque works from *Aquileia*. The *Provincial Museum*, adjoining the cathedral, contains natural history collections, antiquities, etc. (open on Sun., 11-1; at other times on application). In the *Piazza Grande* are a tasteful fountain and the elaborately adorned church of *St. Ignatius* (17th cent.), built by the Jesuits, whose former convent is now a barrack. Close by, in the *Via Giardino*, is the pretty *Giardino Pubblico*, with its luxuriant southern vegetation. In the upper part of the town is the ancient *Castello* of the Counts of *Gorizia*, now used as a barrack (fine views).

High above the town, to the N., is the Franciscan convent of *Castagnavizza* (fine view), with the burial-vault (shown on application) of Charles X. (d. 1836), Henri V. (d. 1838), and other members of the Bourbon family. — About 7½ M. to the N. is the *Monte Santo* (2245 ft.; two inns), with a pilgrimage-church and a fine view.

The HIGHROAD leads from Gorizia on the left bank of the Isonzo, viâ *Salcano*, to (48 M.) *Canale* (Inn), where it crosses the river. It then leads viâ *Ronzina* to (58 M.) *Volzano* (Koffou), and crosses the Isonzo to (59 M.) *Tolmino* (*Posta*), in the château of which Dante, according to a doubtful tradition, wrote several cantos of his Divine Comedy. — 70 M. *Caporetto*; 77 M. *Serpenizza*.

83 M. *Flitsch* (1470 ft.; *Post*), a poor village in a sequestered basin. On the W. rises the huge *Canin* group. The road now quits the Isonzo valley and follows the *Koritenza* towards the N., into a defile called the *Flitscher Klause* (1745 ft.), guarded by a fort. Beyond this pass, near (90 M.) *Unterbreth* (*Post*), a view of the imposing *Manhart* (8785 ft.) is disclosed.

The road ascends in long windings (short-cut for pedestrians) to *Oberbreth*, grandly situated, passes a small fort, where a handsome monument commemorates the valiant Capt. Hermann, who fell here in 1809, and reaches (95 M.) the highest point of the *Predil Pass* (3810 ft.; two plain *Inns*). We now descend, enjoying fine views of the light-green *Raibler See*, to —

97 M. *Raibl* (2925 ft.; *Grafenkrone*; *Post*; *Hôt. Zlatorog*), a picturesquely situated summer-resort on the *Schlitz*, with lead-foundries. To the N.W. rises the dolomitic *Königsberg* (6292 ft.), to the N.E. the *Fünfspitz* (6240 ft.), with its five huge pinnacles.

The road thence leads through the smiling valley of the *Schlitz*, viâ *Kaltwasser* and *Flitschl*, to —

102½ M. *Tarvis* (p. 203). Thence to (120 M.) *Villach*, see R. 31.

34. From St. Peter to Abbazia and Fiume.

39 M. RAILWAY in 1½-2 hrs. From Vienna to Abbazia express in 13½ hrs. (61 K. 20, 45 K. 90, 29 K. 90 h.); through-carriages; sleeping-cars by the night-express.

St. Peter, see p. 194. The line traverses the undulating district of the *Karst* (p. 194). Beyond four tunnels we reach (6 M.) *Küllen-berg* (1330 ft.), with a fine view. At (10 M.) *Dornegg-Feistritz*, which is overlooked by a ruined castle, the *Feistritz* (*Bystrica*) issues from the hill in a copious stream. The line threads a tunnel before (19½ M.) *Sapiane* (1400 ft.) and descends, in view of the sea and the island of Cherso, viâ (26 M.) *Jurdani* (1120 ft.), with a large cavern, to (28½ M.) *Abbazia-Mattuglie* (690 ft.; Rooms at the rail-station; Restaurant zur Schönen Aussicht), the station for Abbazia, with a beautiful view of the sea and its islands. About 2½ M. to the N.E. is the small town of *Castua*, with fine view from the ruined church of the Trinity.

From the station to Abbazia, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M., omnibus in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (2 K. 40 h.); carriage for 1-3 pers. 6, 4 pers. 8 K. The new road makes a wide bend towards the E. Pedestrians follow the shorter old road, which descends from the station to the S. to (25 min.) *Volosca* (see below), and in 20 min. more reach —

Abbazia. — **Hotels.** **HÔTEL STEFANIE* (Pl. a), **HÔTEL QUARNERO* (Pl. b), both belonging to the Sleeping Car Co., with several villas (together 450 rooms), R. from 4, board 8 K.; **GRAND HÔTEL* (Pl. b), above the harbour, R. from 3, D. 5, pens. 10 K.; *HÔT. SCHWEIZERHOF* (Pl. f); *HÔTEL ERTL*, well spoken of; **HÔT.-PENS. BELLEVUE* (Pl. i), on the sea; *HÔT.-PENS. QUITTA* (Pl. k); *HÔT. LACKNER* (Pl. l); *HÔT. SLATINA* (Pl. m); *POSTHORN* (Pl. n), moderate. — **PENSIONS:** **Quisisana* (Pl. c), pens. 10-20 K.; *Wienerheim* (Pl. e), pens. 8-14 K.; *Hausner* (Pl. o); *Lederer* (Pl. p); *Vier Jahreszeiten* (Pl. g); *Villa Neptun* (Pl. d).

Restaurant at the *Hôtel Stefanie* (see above); *Schweigler* (also pension); *WienerHofbräu* (D. 2 K.). — **Cafés:** at the *Hôtel Quarnero* (see above); *Café Lokey*.

Sea Baths, near the Villa Angiolina (also warm sea-baths), and at *Slatina*: bath 80 h.

Carriages. To *Castua* 12 K. for 1-3 pers., 14 K. for 4 pers., there and back (including 2 hrs. of waiting); to *Fiume* 12 or 14 K. (2 hrs.); *Ika* 5 or 6 K. (1 hr.); *Lovrana* 6 or 8 K. (1 hr.); *Mošćenice* or *Veprinac* 14 or 16 K. (2 hrs.); to the *Stefanie-Schutzhaus* on Monte Maggiore 26 or 32 K. (incl. 5 hrs. of waiting). — **OMNIBUS** to *Lovrana* 80 h., there and back 1 K.; to *Volosca* 20 h.

STEAMBOAT hourly to *Fiume* (in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., 80 h.); also to *Ika* and *Lovrana* (40 h.). — **SMALL BOAT** with 1 rower $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1 K. 20, 1 hr. 2 K., every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more 80 h., $\frac{1}{2}$ day 6 K.; with 2 rowers one-half more.

Visitors' and Music Tax, 4 K. weekly. — *English Church Service* in winter at the *Hôtel Stefanie*.

Abbazia, a favourite summer and winter resort (mean temperature in winter 50° Fahr., in summer 77°), in a sheltered situation, with beautiful grounds and woods of evergreen laurel, is annually frequented by about 16,000 visitors. The favourite walk is the **Strandweg*, a path 4-6 ft. wide, which skirts the rocky coast from *Volosca* to (3 M.) *Ičići*. Excursions may be made to the N. along the coast to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Volosca* (*Hôtel Liburnia*; Pens. Mignon; several restaurants), a prettily situated village and winter-resort; to *Mattuglie* (p. 209), 1 hr.; and to *Castua* (p. 209), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — To the W. by a somewhat steep path, past the *Vrutki-Quelle*, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Veprinac* (1675 ft.). — To the S. by the picturesque coast-road viâ *Ičići* and (3 M.) *Ika* (Krone; Villa *Esperia*) to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lovrana* (*Hôt. Königs-villa*; *Hôt. Miramar*; *Hôtel-Pension Villa Lovrana*; *Hôt. Villa Iris*), a beautifully situated sea-bathing resort, and (5 M.) *Mošćenice*. — *Fiume* (p. 398) may be visited by steamboat ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) or carriage ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.).

The **Monte Maggiore** (*Velat'čka*; 4580 ft.) is also a delightful object for an excursion on foot (5 hrs. or by carriage (see above); to the *Schutzhaus* a drive of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). The broad gradually ascends viâ *Volosca*, *Mattuglie*, and *Veprinac* (see above). Pedestrians ascend to the W. to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Veprinac* and thence follow the road to the (2 hrs.) *Stefanie-Schutzhaus* (3040 ft.; inn), whence the top (shelter hut) is reached by a good path along the N.E. slope in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Extensive and beautiful view.

The **RAILWAY** to *Fiume* from *Abbazia-Mattuglie* descends towards the sea, affording a fine view of the Gulf of Quarnero, with the islands of *Veglia* and *Cherso*. — 39 M. *Fiume*, see p. 398.





35. From Trieste to Pola and Fiume by Sea.

109 Knots or nautical miles. STEAMERS of the *Austrian Lloyd* to *Pola* five times weekly in $4\frac{1}{4}$ -7 hrs. (fares 4 K., 2 K. 60 h.; berth 70 h.). Mail Steamers from Trieste to Pola daily in $8\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. — STEAMERS of the *Hungarian-Croatian Steamship Co.* to *Fiume* via *Pola* (where the night is spent), once weekly in 33 hrs.; also twice weekly from Pola to Fiume in 9 hrs. (restaurants on board). — RAILWAY via *Herpelje* to *Pola* (in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), see p. 207; via *Divača* (in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), see p. 195; via *St. Peter* to *Fiume* (in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.), see R. 34; from Trieste to *Paronzo*, see p. 208. Luggage is examined at Trieste before the train starts.

The steamer skirts the hilly, olive-clad coast of Istria. In a bay to the S.E., in the distance, lies *Capodistria* (p. 207). — 12 Knots. *Pirano* (Città di Trieste), a town of 7000 inhab., picturesquely situated in a bay, with the towers and pinnacles of an old fortress peeping from among olive-groves. On a prominent terrace is the cathedral, supported by arches. On the harbour is a monument to *Tartini*, the musical composer (d. 1790).

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of *Pirano* (diligence 4 times daily in 40 min.) is *Porto Rose* (Stabilimento Balneare, R. 3-7, pens. 8-9 K.), with sea and brine baths, and 1 M. farther on is *Santa Lucia* (p. 208). — About 6 M. to the S.W. of *Pirano* are the salt-gardens of *Sicciole*.

We next observe the lighthouse of *Salvore*, *Umago*, and the château of *Daila*. — 29 Knots. *Cittanuova* (2000 inhab.), on the site of the ancient *Noventium*.

35 Knots. *Paronzo* (*Luchs*), a town of 3500 inhab., is the seat of the Istrian diet. The interesting *Cathedral* dates from the 6th cent.; in the interior the decoration of the choir, the tabernacle, and mosaic pavements of the 2nd and 4th cent. should be noticed. — Railway to Trieste, see p. 208.

Beyond the château of *Orsera*, the steamer crosses the *Canal di Leme*, an arm of the sea $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. long. To the E. rises *Monte Maggiore* (p. 210).

44 Knots. *Rovigno* (*Albergo alla Città di Trieste; Caffè del Municipio*), the ancient *Arupenum* or *Rubinum*, a thriving place with 10,300 inhabitants. The wine of *Rovigno* is the best in Istria, and its hazel-nuts are reputed the finest in the world. The high-lying *Cathedral* of *St. Euphemia* contains the stone sarcophagus of the saint, and the campanile is crowned with a bronze vane in the form of her figure. The square in front of the cathedral commands a fine view of the sea and of the islands (scoglie) protecting the coast. The old town of *Cissa*, famous for its purple dyes, is said to have sunk in the sea in the 7th cent. near the present lighthouse. On the S. side of the *Valdibora* harbour is a station of the *Berlin Aquarium*, where the interesting fauna of the Adriatic may be seen and studied (visitors admitted). On the island of *Sant' Andrea*, to the W., is an old Benedictine monastery, now a private residence. — Railway to *Canfanaro*, see p. 195.

Nearing (57 Knots) *Fasana*, we observe on the right the *Brionian Islands*, separated from the Istrian coast by the narrow *Canale*

di Fasana. The Genoese defeated the fleet of Venice here in 1379. These islands yielded the Venetians stone for their palaces and bridges; in *San Girolamo*, the southernmost, a huge quarry stretching across the whole island is still conspicuous.

Beyond this strait Pola with its amphitheatre comes in sight. Two fortified towers, one on *Capo Compare* to the right, and the other on the *Punta del Cristo* to the left, defend the entrance to the harbour.

62 Knots. **Pola.** — **Hotels.** *HÔTEL CENTRAL (Pl. a; C, 4), Strada Arsenale, with café and restaurant. R. 3-6 K., B. 70 h.; STADT POLA (Pl. b; D, 4), Via Zaro, with restaurant and garden; HÔTEL IMPERIAL (Pl. c; C, 3), Via Kandler, R. 23 K.; STADT TRIENT, at the steamboat pier. — German is spoken everywhere, as well as Italian.

Restaurants. *Stadt Pilsen*, Via Carrara (Pl. D, 3), with garden; *Stadt Budweis*, behind the infantry barracks, good cuisine; *Miramare*, on the quay. Italian: *Trattoria al Vecchio Tempio d'Augusto*, near the quay of the Austrian Lloyd steamers. Ordinary dishes: *minestra*, a kind of soup; *riso con ostriche*, rice with oysters; *frittura, allessò*, and *arrosto*, fried, boiled, and roast meat; *umidi*, stew; *bracciola di vitello*, veal-cutlet; *testina di vitello*, calf's head; *pollo*, fowl; *dindietta*, turkey; *selvatico*, game; *cavolfiori*, cauliflower; *dolce*, pudding.

Cafes. *Central*, see above; *Miramare*, well supplied with newspapers; *Caffè del Municipio*, by the Municipio.

Cabs. From the steamboat-quay to the railway-station, 1 K. In the town, with one horse, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 60 h., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1 K., $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ K., 1 hr. 2 K., each $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more 40 h.; with two horses 80 h., 1 K. 50, 2 K., 2 K. 60, and 60 h. respectively. To the Kaiserwald 1 K. 40 or 2 K., there and back 2 K. 60 or 3 K. 60 h.; to Punta Cristo 3 K. 50 or 4 K. 20 h. — At night (9-6, in winter 8-7) 30 or 40 h. more for each drive. Trunk 20 h.

Baths. *Bagno Polese* (Pl. A, 3; June 1st to Oct. 1st), ferry 6 h., bath incl. towels 40 h.; *Military Swimming Bath*, reserved for ladies till 11 a.m.

Post and Telegraph Offices (Pl. C, 4), Strada Arsenale.

Pola, a considerable sea-port and (since 1850) the headquarters of the Austrian navy, with 36,200 inhab., became a Roman colony after the conquest of Istria by the Romans in B. C. 178, and attained great prosperity under Augustus and his successors. As a war-harbour it was known as *Pietas Julia*. In 1148 Pola was taken by the Republic of Venice. During their contests for supremacy the Venetians and the Genoese repeatedly destroyed the place; since 1815 it has been under Austrian supremacy.

Several superb Roman buildings still exist. The Temple of Augustus, the Porta Aurea, and the Amphitheatre are enclosed by railings. Keys at the Municipio (Pl. B, 4), where a guide may be obtained (unnecessary).

The **Temple of Augustus and Roma* (Pl. B, 4), adjoining the Municipio, 27 ft. high, 51 ft. broad, with a portico of six Corinthian columns 23 ft. high, and a frieze with admirable ornamentation, was erected in B.C. 19 and is in excellent preservation. The inscription is gathered from the holes made by the nails which once secured the metal letters to the wall: *Romæ et Augusto Cæsari Divi F (ilio) Patri Patriæ*. The narrow and dark cella contains a small collection of Roman antiquities.





Another *Temple*, of which the back only remains, is supposed to be that of Diana, but is more probably a temple of Roma. Its site is enclosed by the *Municipio*, dating from 1300. A bust of L. Carrara (d. 1854), a preserver of the antiquities, has been erected here.

From the *Municipio* the *Via Sergia*, the main street, runs to the E. to the *Porta Aurea* (Pl. D, 4), an elegant and richly decorated triumphal arch in the Corinthian style, 21 ft. in height, erected according to the inscription on the back (*Salvia Postuma Sergi de sua pecunia*) by the family of the *Sergii*, who resided at Pola. The monument dates perhaps from the 1st cent. after Christ. To the right, at some distance, stood the ancient *Theatre*, now recognisable only by a semicircular cutting in the hill. — Farther to the S W. are the large *Marine Casino*, with a well-supplied reading-room and a fine garden (introduction by a member), and the *Monte Zaro* (Pl. D, 5), on which lie the *Hydrographic Office* and the *Observatory*. On the W. side, towards the sea, are pleasure-grounds, embellished with a bronze *Statue of Admiral Tegetthoff* (pp. 64, 190), by Kundmann (1877), and commanding a beautiful view of the harbour and the town.

In the ancient town-wall, which ascends the hill to the left of the *Porta Aurea*, excavations made since 1845 have brought to light two gateways on the E. side, the *Porta Erculeæ*, the name of which is indicated by the head and the club adjoining the keystone, and the *Porta Gemina*, probably erected about A. D. 150. Near the *Porta Aurea* to the N.E. (Clivo San Stefano 5) is the *Museo Civico* (adm. on week-days 10-3, 50 h.; Sun. 10-12 free), containing antiquities found at Nesactium (p. 214) and Pola: prehistoric vases, sculptures of the Mycenæan period, etc. — The site of the ancient Roman Capitol is now occupied by the *Castle* (Pl. C, 3, 4), built by the Venetians in the 17th cent. and restored under Emp. Francis. (Visitors not always admitted; the view from the grounds a little below it is nearly the same as from the Castle.) To the S. of the castle is the monastery of *San Francesco* (Pl. B, C, 4), erected in the 13th cent., now a military magazine. Fine cloisters. Romanesque W. Portal (walled up), with tasteful shell-ornamentation.

From the *Porta Gemina* a street leads to the N. to the **Amphitheatre* (*Arena*; Pl. C, 2), constructed in the time of the Antonines (A.D. 150), 79 ft. in height, 345 ft. in diameter (with room for 20,000 spectators). The enclosure, which is in excellent preservation, consists of two rows of arches (72 in all), one above the other, each 19 ft. high, while a third story contains square window-openings.

Four gateways, preceded by a kind of jutting story, the object of which is not clear, lead into the interior from the four points of the compass. The interior is in a chaotic condition, most of the steps having been removed to Venice as material for palaces (whereas in Verona the interior of the amphitheatre has been preserved, and little of the external enclosure remains). In the centre, however, the arrangements of the *Naumachia* are still traceable. The ground is now overgrown with thistles,

creepers, and fragrant herbs. The view from the top (where an echo may be awakened) through the lofty arches, embracing the sea, with its islands and promontories, and the green olive-clad hills, is strikingly beautiful.

In the Valerie-Park, near the Amphitheatre, a marble statue of *Empress Elizabeth* (d. 1898), by Canciani, was erected in 1904.

On our way back we may visit the *Cathedral* (Pl. B, 3), built in the 15th cent. and containing several antique columns, with a campanile in front of it.

To the S.W. of the Monte Zaro (p. 213), in the suburb of *San Policarpo*, lies the beautiful *Maximilian Park* (Pl. C, D, 6), adorned with a *Monument of Archduke Maximilian*, consisting of a column with a relief of the archduke (p. 207), and ships' prows, and a goddess of fame above. Near this are several buildings connected with the dock-yard (*School, Barracks, Hospital, Prison*). To the W., on the quay, is the imperial *Naval Arsenal* (Pl. C, 5, 6). The *Marine Museum* in the Artillery Office contains interesting ship-models, trophies, weapons, etc. (foreigners admitted to the arsenal and museum only by permission of the war-office). — The wharves and docks are on the *Olive Island*, between the naval and the commercial harbour.

A favourite resort is the *Kaiserwald* or *Bosco Sianna* (Ristorante al Cacciatore), an oak-grove 2 M. from the town, on the road to *Altura*. — To the N. of *Altura* (1 hr.'s drive from Pola) lay the Roman *Nesactium*, where successful excavations are still carried on.

On its way to Fiume the steamer rounds the S. point of the Istrian peninsula, leaves the islands of *Cherso* and *Veglia* on the right, and steers to the N. through the *Canale di Farasina* into the wide *Bay of Quarnero*. To the left rises the *Monte Maggiore*, with *Abbazia* at its base (p. 210). To the E. on the horizon rise the Croatian Mts., conspicuous among which is the *Kapella* range (p. 398).

109 Knots. **Fiume**, see p. 398.

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BOHEMIA, MORAVIA, and SILESIA form the N.W. portion of the Austrian Empire. The former Kingdom of Bohemia, an irregular quadrangle covering an area of 20,050 sq. M. (pop. 6,318,000), is bounded on the S.W. by the *Bohemian Forest*, on the N.W. by the *Erzgebirge*, and on the N.E. by the *Sudetic Range*, and belongs almost entirely to the basin of the *Elbe*. — Beyond the *Bohemian-Moravian Hills*, to the E. of Bohemia, lies Moravia (8580 sq. M.; pop. 2,435,000), a hilly region traversed by the *March*, a tributary of the Danube; beyond the *Moravian Plain* and the *Oder-Gebirge* the Sudetic Mountains form its N. boundary, while on the S.E. it is separated from Hungary by the *White Carpathians* and the *West Beskids*. — Part of Moravia runs N., dividing Austrian Silesia (1937 sq. M.; pop. 680,000) into the province of Troppau on the W. and the province of Teschen on the E.

Bohemia is one of the most industrial countries of Europe, its export trade to the N. being facilitated by the Elbe. Coal-mines (at Dux, Brüx, etc.), iron-mines, deposits of precious stones (Bohemian garnets), textile industries, and the manufacture of machinery, glass, and china, all contribute to the wealth of the country. Moravia also possesses considerable mines (coal, iron, graphite, etc.), and its woollen industry (at Brünn) rivals that of Silesia (at Bielitz, Troppau, Jägerndorf and Teschen). To Silesia belongs the productive Ostrow-Karwina coalfield. The manufacture of beet-sugar forms the most important branch of Bohemian and Moravian agriculture; in Moravia the fertile Hanna produces excellent barley and wheat; and the Eger Valley near Saaz is noted for its hops. Bohemian beer from Pilsen etc. is celebrated.

POPULATION. The majority (63.70%) of the inhabitants of Bohemia and Moravia belong to the Czechish-Slavonic race, which includes the *Czechs* proper in Central and S. Bohemia and in certain parts of Moravia, the *Slovaks* on the Moravian border, between the March and the White Carpathians, and several smaller Slavonic races with strongly marked ethnographical characteristics (*Horaks* on the Bohemian-Moravian hills, *Hannaks* in the central region of the March, *Walachs* in the N.E.). The Moravian Slavs are noted for their obstinate adherence to their gay national costume. — *Germans* (Bavarians, Saxons, Silesians) are found scattered among the Czechs, usually in communities of considerable size.

HISTORY. Little is known of the early history of Bohemia, the original name of which, *Boiohaemum* ('home of the Boii'), recalls its settlement by the Celtic tribe of the *Boii* (5th cent. B.C.). From about the time of Augustus we find Bohemia and Moravia in the possession of the Germanic *Markomanni* and *Quades*, who maintained the Danube as their S. frontier against the Romans. After the migration of the Markomanni to Bavaria, early in the 6th cent., their former possessions were occupied by Slavonic races, but were soon conquered by the Avars. *Samo* (d. 659), a Frankish immigrant, founded the first short-lived Bohemian kingdom in 630. Christianity gradually made its way into Bohemia after the time of Charlemagne, and in 864 *SS. Cyril and Methodius* began the conversion of Moravia. These 'apostles of the Slavs' were, however, expelled by *Svatopluk* (870-894), the founder of the Kingdom of Moravia which included Bohemia.

The Kingdom of Moravia succumbed before the incursions of the Magyars, and the *Přemyslides* took advantage of the confusion to seize Bohemia in 912 (which they held from 929 under German suzerainty) and Moravia in 1029. The attempt of *Ottokar II.* (1253-78) to extend his power over Austria, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola was shattered by his defeat by Rudolph of Hapsburg on the Marchfeld. Kings of the German house of *Luxemburg* inherited (1310-1437) the possessions of the *Přemyslides*. *King John*, who united Silesia with Bohemia and Moravia in 1327, and his son *Charles IV.* (1346-78), under whom Prague attained its greatest prosperity as capital of the German Empire, followed the example of the *Přemyslides* by populating the frontier-mountains of Bohemia with German peasants and settling German merchants in the towns. Under *Wenceslaus IV.* (1378-1419; German emperor until 1400) the Czechish national reaction began, largely encouraged by John Huss, and under *Sigismund* (1419-37; Germ. emp. 1411-37) the Czechish language and literature obtained the upper hand as a result of the Hussite war. After the short reigns of *Albert V.* of Hapsburg,

Ladislauſ Posthumus, and *George Podiebrad* (1458-71), a Bohemian follower of Huss, *Ladislauſ II.* (1471-1516) of the Polish House of the Jagellons came to the throne of Bohemia, and on his election to the crown of Hungary (1490) transferred the royal residence to Ofen. The victory of the Turks at the battle of Mohács (1526) in which Ladislauſ' son *Ludwig* was killed, assured the lasting possession of Bohemia to the Hapsburgs (comp. p. 13). *Ferdinand I.* (Germ. emp. 1556-64) curtailed the rights of the Protestant Bohemian estates and towns at the 'Bloody Diet' of 1547, but more beneficial times for the Bohemians followed under *Maximilian II.* (1564-76) and *Rudolf II.* (1576-1611), from whom his brother *Matthias* (1611-1619) wrested Moravia in 1608 with the help of the Protestant aristocracy. The rebellion of the Bohemian and Moravian Protestants under *Count Matthias von Thurn* (p. 227), and the election as King of the *Electeur Palatine Frederick V.* (1619) in place of the Catholic *Ferdinand II.*, were followed by the battle of the White Hill (p. 230), which placed the emperor in possession of the land once more, and led to the expulsion of nearly all the Protestant inhabitants and to the transference of the royal residence to Vienna. The endeavour of the Hapsburgs, assisted by the Jesuits, who were practically all powerful in Bohemia and Moravia, to Germanize the habit- and language of their Czechish subjects culminated in the establishment of German public elementary schools under Joseph II. In opposition to this policy a new Czechish movement has gradually developed since the end of the 18th cent., and since 1861 has led, in spite of violent parliamentary opposition, to the repression of the German language and to bitter feuds between German-Bohemians and Czechs.

LANGUAGE. As in Prague and the rest of Central and S. Bohemia the traveller will hear little but Czechish spoken, he should note the following Czech characters: c = tz; č = tch; ě = ye or ie; ň = ny or ni; ř = rs or rsh; š = sh; ě = ty or ti; ž = zh.

36. Prague.

Plans. In the town the names of streets, the names on the tramway cars, etc. are inscribed in Czechish only. Our survey-plan gives the Czechish names (námeſti = square, trh = market-place, třída, sílnice, ulice = street), while the second plan, comprising the quarters of the Altstadt, the Kleinsseite, and the Hradſchin, retains the well-known German names.

Railway Stations (cabs, see p. 218). 1. *Staats-Bahnhof* (Pl. G, II, 4), for Dresden viâ Bodenbach (R. 37), Vienna viâ Brunn (R. 44), Eger viâ Carlsbad (R. 39), and Braunau viâ Chotzen (p. 218). — 2. *Franz-Josefs-Bahnhof* (Pl. H, 5), for Gmund and Vienna (R. 45), for Linz viâ Budweis (p. 238), for Pilsen and Furth (R. 41), for Brüx and Moldau (p. 238), for Turnau (p. 271), and for Dresden viâ Všetat-Privor. — 3. *Nord-West-Bahnhof* (Pl. H, 3), for the line to Vienna viâ Lissa (p. 266) and Znaim (p. 253), and for Mittelwalde and Breslau (R. 46). — The other stations are of no importance for strangers. — *Porter* from the station to the cab 20 h for each trunk.

Hotels. *HÔTEL DE SANE (Pl. a; G, 4), Hybernergasse 2, R. from 3½, B. 1 K. 20 h., D. 5-6 K.; *BLAUER STERN (Pl. e; G, 4), corner of the Graben and Hybernergasse, R. 3½-15, D. from 3 K.; *SCHWARZES ROSS (Pl. b; G, 4), in the Graben (Czechish clientèle), R. from 3½, B. 1 K.; HÔT. CENTRAL (Pl. c; G, 4), Hybernergasse; *GOLDNER ENGEL (Pl. h; F, 4), Zeltnergasse 31, R. 3-6, B. 1 K.; VICTORIA (Pl. f; F, 6), corner of Jungmann-Str. and Palacky-Str. R. 2½-5 K., B. 80 h.; ERZHERZOG STEPHAN (Pl. g; G, 5), Wenzels-Platz, R. 2-6 K.; ENGLISCHER HOF (Pl. d; G, 4), Pofitscher-Str., R. 3-5 K. (these two with Czechish clientèle); HÔT. MONOPOL (Pl. k; G, 4), HÔT. ROYAL (Pl. l; G, 4), both opposite the 'Staats-Bahnhof'; KAISER VON OESTERREICH (Pl. i; G, 4), Pofitscher-Str. — *Pension Finger*, Stadtpark 1 Pl. G, H, 5), pens. 8-10 K.

Restaurants, etc. At the above hotels; also: *Deutsches Haus*, Graben 26; *Wanitschka*, Wenzels-Platz 22; *Čada*, Stadtpark 13 (Pl. G, H, 5); *Deutscher Theater-Garten*, at the New German Theatre (Pl. G, 6); *Zwei Amseln*, Herren-gasse 4; *Platteis*, Ferdinand-Str. 37; *Petzold*, Kleinseite, Radetzky-Platz 37. — **Wine:** *Binder*, Grosser Ring 29, opposite the old Rathaus; *Maader*, Eisengasse; *Lippert*, Graben 39; *Bodega* (Spanish wines), Graben 15. — **Cafés.** *Continental*, Graben 17; *Café Central*, Corso, Français, Wien, Kolár, all in the Graben; *Métropole*, in the Wenzels-Platz. 'Tshai' = tea with rum; 'Tee' = tea with cream. — **Beer**, generally good, at all the hotels, restaurants, and cafés. Good Pilsner beer also at *Donat's*, Brenntegasse 53; *Zwei Amseln*, Kolár, see above; *Sochurek*, Tempelgässchen 4, near St. Jacob's (Pl. F, 4). — **Confectioners.** *Köpf & Jäger*, Wenzels-Platz 20.

German Club at the *Deutsche Haus*, Graben 26, with a large garden; numerous concerts in summer; introduction by a member (restaurant on the groundfloor open to the public).

Public Resorts. *Baumgarten* (tramway and electric railway, see below and p. 230), with two restaurants, etc., outside the Sandtor, 2 M. from the Graben, a fashionable resort. Military band thrice a week. — *Belvedere Grounds* (Pl. E, F, 3), see p. 229; concerts in summer. — *Sofien-Insel* (Pl. D, E, 6), restaurant with shady garden, a favourite resort of the Czechs in summer; military band three times weekly at 4 p.m. — *Schützen-Insel* (Pl. D, 5, 6), with restaurant. — The *Hasenburg* (Pl. C, 5; cable-tramway, p. 230), a public garden, with restaurant and a belvedere-tower 180 ft. in height.

Bohemian Glass: *Graf Harrach*, Graben 34, in the Blaue Stern; *Meyr's Neffe*, Heinrichsgasse 1; *C. Stölzle's Sons*, Wenzels-Platz 47. — **Bohemian Garnet Wares:** *M. Kersch*, Obstgasse 18; *Jäger*, Graben 18; *Goldschmidt*, Graben 30.

Baths. *Elisabethbad*, Elisabeth-Str. 30 (Pl. G, 3); *Königsbad*, Postgasse 35, in the Altstadt; river-baths at the *Sophien-Insel*. Also *Swimming Baths* on the left bank of the Moldau, below the chain-bridge (p. 222).

Post and Telegraph Offices (Pl. G, 5), Heinrichsgasse (Jindřiška ulice).

Cabs. Tariff for one-horse cabs for 1-3 pers. and two-horse carr. ('Fiaker') for 4 pers. (at night, 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., a fare and a half): —

	1-horse cab	2-horse cab
Within the Altstadt, Neustadt, Josefstadt, Untere Klein- seite (as far as the Spornergasse and Choteks-Str.), and the suburbs of Karolinental, Smichow, and Wein- berge: per $\frac{1}{4}$ hour	K. h. — 80	K. h. 1. 20
per $\frac{1}{2}$ hour	1. 20	2. —
Each addit. $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (each $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. for two-horse cabs)	— 40	1. —
To the Obere Kleinseite, the Vyshehrad, Hrad- schin, Žižkow, and Bubna-Grossholeschowitz	— 40	— 60
To or from the Railway Stations	— 60	1. —
Small articles of luggage free; each trunk 40 h.		
From the Altstadt, Neustadt, or Josefstadt to Baum- garten, Belvedere, Buběň, Kaisermühle, Košíř (Clam's Garden), Nusle, Wolsan, or Wřowic	2. —	3. —
To Sterniergarten	4. —	6. —
To Baumgarten, Belvedere, Buběň, or Kaisermühle	2. —	3. —
Return-fare or waiting, each $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (each $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. for two-horse cabs)	— 40	1. —

Electric Tramways (12-20 h.; lines 4 and 5 traverse the Graben). 1. *Bolzano-Gasse* (Pl. H, 5) - Franz Joseph Station (Pl. H, 5, 6) - *Wršovic* (Pl. K, 8); 2 M., in 17 min.; sign-board white. — 2. *Brennte-Gasse* (Pl. E, F, 6) - *Kronen-gasse* - *Karl-Strasse* - *Staats-Bahnhof* (Pl. G, H, 4) - *Pulverturm* - *Grosser Ring* - *Franzens-Quay* (Pl. E, 5); 5 M., in 55 min.; red and white. — 3. *Brennte-Gasse* (Pl. E, F, 6) - *Vyshehrad* (Pl. E, F, 9); 1 M., in 11 min.; blue. — 4. *Baumgarten* (Pl. E, 1) - *Franz-Joseph-Brücke* (Pl. G, 3) - *Graben* (Pl. F, G, 5) - *Bohemian Museum* (Pl. G, 6) - *Havlicek-Strasse* (Pl. G, 7); $3\frac{1}{4}$ M., in 35 min.; red. — 5. *Poděbrad-Gasse* (Pl. F, G, 5) - *Kaiser-Franz-Brücke* (Pl. D, 5, 6) - *Klein-seitner-Ring* (Pl. C, 4); 3 M., in 32 min.; blue. — 6. *Bělský-Strasse* (Pl. G, 1, 2) - *North Western Station* (Pl. H, 3) - *Staats-Bahnhof* (Pl. G, H, 4) - *Wassergasse* -

Palačky - Brücke - Smichow Station (Pl. D, 9); 4 M., in 42 min.; yellow. — 7. *Electric Central Station* (beyond Pl. K, 1)-*Kleinseitner Ring*; 3¼ M., in ½ hr.; green. — 8. *Central Cemetery* (beyond Pl. K, 5)-*Franz Joseph Station-Wenzelsplatz* (Pl. F, G, 5, 6)-*Ferdinand - Strasse - Kaiser Franz - Brücke - Kinsky - Str. - Koschir* (Pl. A, 8); 4½ M., in ¾ hr.; green. — 9. *Staats-Bahnhof* (Pl. G, H, 4)-*Vysocan*. — A horse-tramway also runs viâ the *Karls-Brücke* to the *Kleinseitner Ring*. — *Cable Tramways* from *Aujezd* (*Kleinseite*) to the top of the *Laurentiusberg* (p. 230; there and back 24 h.), and from the *Franz-Joseph Bridge* to the *Belvedere* p. 230; 4 h.).

Theatres. *German Theatre* (operas, etc.; Pl. F, 5), *Obstmarkt* (p. 220); *New German Theatre* (Pl. G, 6), *Stadt-Park* (p. 224). — *Bohemian National Theatre* (Pl. E, 6), on the *Franzens-Quay* (p. 222). — *German Summer Theatre*, in the *Heine'sche Garten* (Pl. H, I, 6).

Permanent Exhibitions in the *Rudolphinum* (p. 222); *Lehmann's*, *Ferdinand-Str. 5* (Pl. E, 5).

American Consul, *Ethelbert Watts*. — **British Consul**, *Capt. A. W. Forbes*.

Divine Service in English (*United Free Church of Scotland*) from Oct. 15th to the middle of June every second Sun. in the *Hôtel Victoria*; chapelain, *Rev. A. W. Clark*.

Principal Attractions (1½-2 days). 1st Day. *Graben* (see below), *Altstädter Ring* (p. 220), *Karls-Brücke* (p. 221), *Rudolphinum* (p. 222), *Jewish Cemetery* (p. 223), and the *Alteuschule* (p. 224). In the afternoon, *Hasenburg* (p. 230) or *Baumgarten* (p. 230). — 2nd Day. *Strahov* (p. 229; best by carriage), *Hradschin* (p. 227), *Belvedere* (p. 229), and *Waldstein Palace* (p. 226). Excursion to *Karlstein*, see p. 248.

Prague (650 ft.), *Czechish Praha*, capital of the kingdom and crown-land of *Bohemia*, the seat of the imperial government, and residence of a prince-archbishop, lies most picturesquely in a broad basin on both banks of the *Moldau*. Its foundation is ascribed to *Libussa*, the first Duchess of *Bohemia* (8th cent.?). From *Ottokar II.* it received a municipal charter, and it attained to great prosperity under *Emp. Charles IV.* (1346-78), when the university and the *Neustadt* were founded. *Prague* was besieged and captured in the *Hussite War* (1424), the *Thirty Years' War* (1631 and 1648), the *War of the Austrian Succession* (1741), and the *Second Silesian War* (1744); and it was occupied by the *Prussians* in 1866. Population of the town proper 216,000, of the suburbs *Karolinenthal*, *Žižkow*, *Weinberge*, and *Smichow* 178,000, together 395,000 (5/6 Czechs, 1/6 Germans), not including a garrison of about 9300 men. The town possesses many mediæval and baroque buildings and towers, and rising above them all the venerable *Hradschin*. Its historical associations are also deeply interesting.

The town is 9 M. in circumference, and is divided into eight districts: on the right bank of the *Moldau* the *Altstadt*, the centre of the town and the focus of traffic; the *Josefstadt* on the N.W.; the *Neustadt*, encircling the *Altstadt*; the *Vyshehrad*; and *Lieben*; on the left bank the *Kleinseite*, in the valley and on the slopes of the *Hradschin* and *Laurentiusberg*; the *Hradschin*, with the imperial palace, on the heights of the left bank; and *Holeschowitz-Rubna*.

a. Quarters on the Right Bank of the Moldau.

The *GRABEN* (Na Příkopě; Pl. F, G, 4, 5), formerly the moat, is now the finest and busiest street in the town, containing the best

shops and the most popular cafés. At its N.E. end, between the Hybernergasse, leading to the Staats-Bahnhof, and the Zeltnergasse, leading to the Altstädter Ring, rises the late-Gothic **Pulverturm** (Pl. G, 4), erected as a gate-tower in 1475-84 and restored in 1883.

On the left side of the Graben are several handsome *Banks*, the *Deutsche Haus* (No. 26; p. 218), and the *Piccolomini Palace* (now Sylva-Tarouca), with a fine baroque façade (ca 1738).

We now enter the ALTSTADT. In the Fruit Market (Ovočný trh), to the N.E. of the Graben, at the end of the short Bergmannsgasse (Havířská ulice) is the *German Theatre* (Pl. F, 5). Behind it, at No. 11 Eisengasse (Železná ulice), is the **Carolinum** (Pl. F, 4, 5), the university since 1383, but now used by the law-faculty only, with a fine Gothic oriel window on the side next the market. John Huss held his 'disputations' in the hall where degrees are conferred.

The Eisengasse ends in the ALTSTÄDTER or GROSSE RING (Velké náměstí; Pl. F, 4), which has arcades on the S. and E. sides. In the centre rises the *Mariensäule*, erected in 1650 to commemorate the liberation of Prague from the Swedes in 1648. Behind the houses on the E. side of the Ring stands the Gothic —

Teynkirche, the old church of the Hussites, begun in 1370 by German merchants (sacristan, Unter den Lauben 18, to the left, where there is also the entrance of the church). The *Façade, partly concealed by houses, with its two pointed towers (260 ft. high), each crowned by four graceful turrets, and the high-pitched roof were added in 1460 in the time of George Podiebrad, who was crowned King of Bohemia here in 1458. He caused the façade to be adorned with a large gilded chalice (an emblem of the Hussite doctrine that the communion should be administered in both kinds), and with a statue of himself; but after the battle of the White Hill (p. 230) the chalice was superseded by an image of the Virgin. Fine round-arched N. doorway.

In the interior, on the last pillar on the S.E., is the tombstone, in red marble, of the celebrated Danish astronomer *Tycho Brahe* (d. 1601), who was invited to Prague in 1599. — On the high-altar is an Assumption by *Karl Škreta*. — In the chapel to the left of the choir is a Gothic Crucifixion group from the triumphal arch (1439?); in the Lady Chapel, to the right of the high-altar, is a Gothic font, in pewter, dating from 1411.

The baroque *Kinsky Palace* adjoins the Teynkirche on the N.

The **Rathaus of the Altstadt**, on the W. side of the Grosse Ring (adm. on week-days 9-4, Sun. and holidays 9-1; 40 h). was erected in 1838-48 in a modern Gothic style on the site of an older building, of which the picturesque projecting chapel, the great tower of 1474 (with a curious clock), the S. side with its fine portal, and the old council-chamber still exist. The statues (by *J. Max*) on the balcony of the second floor represent four rulers to whom Prague is indebted. In the S. wing of the Rathaus are the handsome new *Council Chamber*, adorned with two colossal paintings by *Brožík* (Huss before the





Council of Constance, and Election of George Podiebrad), the old *Council Chamber*, with fine wood-carvings, and the Chapel. The N. wing contains the *municipal Archives*.

In front of the Rathaus, on 21st June, 1621, after the battle of the White Hill (p. 230), twenty-seven of the leaders of the Protestant party, most of them Bohemian nobles, were executed. On the same spot, in Feb., 1633, the same fate befell eleven officers of high rank, by Wallenstein's command, on the ground of alleged cowardice at the battle of Lützen.

In the Hussgasse (Husova třída), a little to the W. of the Rathaus, is the handsome **Palace of Count Clam-Gallas* (Pl. E, 4, 5), erected in 1707-12 by Fischer von Erlach.

Farther on, in the Karls-gasse (Karlova ulice), on the right, is the *Clementinum* (Pl. E, 4, 5), an extensive block of buildings in the baroque style, erected after 1653 by the Jesuits, consisting of two churches, two chapels, three gateways, and four towers. It now comprises the archiepiscopal seminary, the University Library (280,000 vols. and 3900 MSS.), natural history collections, an observatory, etc. The first court contains a **Statue*, by *E. Max* (1864), of a student of Prague in the costume of the 17th cent., erected in 1864 to commemorate the participation of the students in the defence of the town against the Swedes in 1648.

In the Kreuzherren-Gasse (Křižovnické třída), between the Clementinum and the Moldau, is the baroque *Kreuzherrenstift* (Pl. E, 4), erected in 1662-3. — Near by, in the Kreuzherren-Platz (Křižovnické náměstí), in front of the Karls-Brücke, is the bronze *Statue of Charles IV.* (Pl. E, 4, 5), designed by *E. Hähnel* and erected in 1848 on the 500th anniversary of the foundation of the University, with allegorical figures of the four faculties on the pedestal.

The *University* of Prague, founded in 1318, was soon attended by students from every part of Europe. Wenzel, the successor of Charles, having proposed to limit the privileges of foreign students, many hundreds quitted Prague and founded the university of Leipzig (1409) and others. Since 1882 the university, called 'Carolo-Ferdinandea', has been divided into a Czechish and a German section, the former attended by 3400, the latter by 1100 students.

The **Karls-Brücke* (Pl. E, D, 4, 5), with 16 arches, 550 yds. in length, erected between 1357 and 1507, was partially destroyed by the floods of the Moldau in 1890, but has been restored.

The ALTSTADT TOWER, on the right bank, is adorned on the E. side with the armorial bearings of the lands once united with the crown of Bohemia, and the statues of Emp. Charles IV. and his son Wenzel IV. On the left bank are a tower from the period of Charles IV. and a smaller one, a relic of the old Judith Brücke.

The buttresses of the bridge are adorned with twenty-eight *STATUES* and *GROUPS* of saints, some of them in the baroque style of the early 18th cent., others modern (by *Jos.* and *Em. Max*), and with a bronze crucifix by *Joh. Hilger* (1866). The bronze statue of St. John Nepomuc, the patron-saint of Bohemia, in the middle of the bridge, was executed after the design of *Matthias Rauchmüller* in 1683 at Nuremberg. A slab of marble with a cross on the right, on the coping of the wall, between the 6th and 7th pillars, marks the spot where the saint is said to have been flung from the bridge in 1383 by order of Wenzel IV., for refusing to betray what the empress had confided to him in the confessional. According to the legend,

the body floated for a considerable time in the Moldau, with five brilliant stars hovering over the head. Since 1729, when the holy man was canonised, the bridge has been visited annually by thousands of pilgrims, especially on 16th May. — On the left bank, on the Kampa Insel, is a renovated Gothic Roland column.

Beyond the *Altstädter Mühlen* and an ancient *Water Tower* is the *FRANZENS-QUAI* (Pl. E, 5), leading to the *Kaiser-Franz-Brücke* (p. 226). In the middle of the *Quai* stands the *Monument of Francis II.*, a Gothic fountain designed by Jos. Kranner (1845), with a bronze equestrian figure of the emperor and allegorical statues in sandstone by Jos. Max.

To the E. of the *Francis Monument*, in the *Bethlehems-Platz* (*Betlemské náměstí*; Pl. E, 5), once stood the house of *John Huss* (now No. 7) and the chapel in which he preached. — At No. 1 is *Náprstek's Bohemian Industrial Museum* (open on Sun. & holidays in summer, 9-12, adm. 20 h.; at other times on application to the keeper, 1 K.).

Below the *Karls-Brücke* is the *Rudolfs-Quai* (*Nábřeží kor. prince Rudolfa*; Pl. E, 4), on the right bank, on which stand the *Academy of Art* (founded in 1800) and the *Rudolphinum*. The *Kettensteg* ('chain footbridge'; toll 2 h.) crosses the river to *Kleinseite*.

The *Rudolphinum* (Pl. E, 4) was erected in 1884 from designs by *Zitek* and *Schulz*. The S. wing contains the *Conservatory of Music* and two concert-rooms; the N. wing contains the *Art-Industrial Museum*, the exhibitions of the *Art Union* (15th April to 15th June annually), and on the first floor the picture-gallery of the *Bohemian 'Kunstfreunde'*. Adm. to the picture-gallery and collection of engravings, free, daily 11-3 except Mon.; entrance from the side next the *Moldau*. — In the first room are sold catalogues of the pictures (1889; 1 K. 60 h., with 30 photographs 4 K.) and of the engravings (1885; 20 h.).

Picture Gallery. Room I (anteroom): Sculptures, including a relief of the *Madonna* by *And. della Robbia*. — To the right is Room II (old German and Dutch schools). On the right: 681. *School of Theodoric of Prague*, Votive picture of Archbishop *Očko of Wlaschim*. — 222-224. *Geertgen van Haarlem*, Winged altar in three sections; *230. *Jan Gossaert*, surnamed *Mabuse*, St. Luke (the 'Prague Dombild'); 462. *Master of the Death of Mary* (?), Adoration of the Magi; on the wings the family of the donor. — 379. *Hans Holbein the Younger*, Portrait of Lady *Vaux* (original at Hampton Court); *27. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Martyrdom of St. *Dorothea* (1516). — Room III (corner-room): Bohemian pictures of the 14-16th centuries. — Room IV (Italian and later Dutch and German schools). To the left. 486. *P. Moranda*, surnamed *Cavazzola*, Portrait. — 638, 639. *Karl Skreeta*, Man and wife. — No number, **Frans Hals*, Portrait of *Jasper Schade van Westrum*; *Gerard Terburg*, Man and wife; *G. Dou*, Girl on a balcony. — No number, Dutch *Master* (about 1626). Young lady in rich costume; *Rubens*, Vision of St. *Augustine* (from St. Thomas's Church); 452. *Frans Luyckx*, *Octavio Piccolomini*; no number, **Rubens*, Martyrdom of St. *Thomas* (from St. Thomas's Church); *J. G. Cuyp*, Portrait of a lady (1636); 468. *Fr. Millet*, Large Italian landscape. — Room V (divided into eight CABINETS, a-h): 70. *Dierick Bouts*, Entombment; 120-123. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Landscapes, 118, 119. *P. Brueghel the Younger*, Adoration of the Magi, Winter sports; *Rubens*, 585. Small Annunciation, 586. Sketch of the Expulsion from Paradise for the *Jesuits' Church* at Antwerp. — 559. *P. Potter*, The guard-room (1631); 594. *D. Ryckaert III.*, The potion (1638). — 227. *Luca Giordano*, *Lucretia*; 721. *Watteau*, Party returning home by torch-light (a sketch). — 203. *A. van*

Everdingen, Norwegian landscape; no number, *S. van Ruysdael* (?), Landscape; *C. de Heem*, Fruit; 660. *Frans Snyders* (?), Still-life. — 233. *A. Goubau*, Camp-scene; 375. *Jan van den Hoecke*, Philemon and Baucis; *A. van der Neer*, 493. Skittle-alley, *494. Moonlight-scene; 463. *Gabr. Metsu*, Fish-wife; *225. *A. de Gelder*, Vertumnus and Pomona; 706. *W. van de Velde the Younger*, Sea-piece. — 737. *Phil. Wouwerman*, Horses; 169. *Cuypp*, Landscape with cattle; *666. *Jan Steen*, Cats' music; 194. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Rebecca and Eleazer at the well. — *200. *A. Elsheimer*, Temple on a lake. — Room VI (corner-room; masters of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th cent., chiefly Austrian): 95. *Joh. Chr. Brand*, View of the Danube. — Room VII (Bohemian masters of the 17-18th cent.): *Karl Skreta*, *Petrus Brandl*, *W. L. Reiner*. — Room VIII: 236. *J. B. Greuze*, Young girl; 174, 173. *Fr. Desportes*, Still-life (1717); between these, no number, *Karl Würrs*, The Rathaus of the Alistadt; 216. *Führich*, Madonna and two saints. — Rooms IX-XVI: Modern pictures, German, French, etc.: *Courbet*, *Defregger*, *Dupré*, *Lenbach*, *Gabriel Max*, *Segantini*, *Thoma*, *Troyon*. In Room XII (fine view over the Hradschin) are pictures by Bohemian and Austrian artists of the 18th century.

From Cabinet a of Room V a flight of steps leads to the CABINET OF ENGRAVINGS, where specimens of masters of all schools are exposed to view. Adjacent is the HOLLAREUM, devoted to 457 plates exclusively by *Wenzel Hollar* (1607-77), a native of Prague.

Behind the Rudolphinum is the **Museum of Industrial Art** (Pl. E, 4), erected by *Jos. Schulz* in 1900. In the entresol is a library and rooms for temporary exhibitions; while the two upper floors are devoted to the industrial-art collections. Adm. free, daily, except Mon., 10-3; to the library Tues.-Sat. 10-12 and 5-8, Sun. 10-12.

GROUND FLOOR. At the foot of the steps are statues in sandstone (Venus and Cupid, Mercury) by *Matth. Braun* (d. 1738).

FIRST FLOOR. — *Room I* (on the right): Works in wrought iron (lattice work, box clamps, artistic locks, keys, etc.) and bronze (Italian Renaissance door-knockers); also, works in tin, brass, copper, and lead, a collection of weapons, etc. — Adjacent, on the right, *Room II*: Stoves with tiles in Empire and modern-Gothic styles (ca. 1810), cabinets, chests, carved panneling. — *Room III*: Ecclesiastical wood-carvings; small works in ivory, wood, stone, and mother-of-pearl. — In the **PASSAGE** (near the stairs) are *Wurzelbauer's* colossal group of Venus and Cupid, in bronze (1519), carried off by the Swedes from the Lobkowitz Palace in 1648, and presented in 1889 to the Museum by a patron of art; and a bronze horse by *Adr. de Vries* (1610). — *Room IV*: Majolica, German stone ware, Delft fayence, porcelain; three fine stoves with tiles. — *Room V*: Antique, Spanish, and Persian glass; fragments of mediæval glass; fine Venetian and Bohemian glass. — *Room VI*: Oriental carpets, goldsmith's work, enamels, seals, lead-reliefs and medallions.

SECOND FLOOR: Leather-work, book-bindings, collection of textiles: modern Bohemian interior from the Paris Exhibition of 1900; interior of the Prague School of Industrial Art. — On this floor is also the Lanna collection of pottery, glass, small sculpture, metal-work, etc.

Immediately behind the Museum of Industrial Art, on the W. side of the **JOSEPHSTADT**, formerly the Jews' Quarter, now almost entirely deprived of its ancient character owing to the construction of numerous new streets, is the **Jewish Burial Ground** (Pl. E, 4), disused since 1787. Adm. daily, except Sat., 8-6 (40 h.).

Thousands of grey, moss-grown stones, bearing Hebrew inscriptions, stand here close together, the authentically oldest one being of the year 1439. Many of them are furnished with the symbol peculiar to the tribe to which the deceased belonged; thus, a pitcher marks the tribe of Levi, two hands the descendants of Aaron, etc. A sarcophagus on which lions are chiselled marks the grave of Rabbi Löw (d. 1609). The small stones piled on the graves and tomb-stones have been placed there, according to the Jewish custom, by relatives of the deceased as a token of regard.

In the Rabbnergasse (Rabínská ulice), a few paces to the E. of the Jewish Cemetery and opposite the old Jewish *Rathaus*, stands the **Altneuschule** (Pl. E, 4), the oldest synagogue in Prague, having been founded according to tradition by the first fugitives from Jerusalem after its destruction. Adm. daily 10-12 and 2-4, except on Sat. and Jewish festivals; at other times on application to the custodian (Kastulugasse or Haštalská ulice 15; Pl. F, 4). The unpretentious edifice was rebuilt in the early-Gothic style after the burning of the Jewish quarter in 1338. The large flag suspended from the vaulting in the gloomy interior was presented by Ferdinand III., in recognition of the bravery of the Jews during the siege of Prague by the Swedes in 1648. — We return hence through the Niklasgasse (Mikulášská ulice) to the Altstädter Ring (p. 220).

Around the Altstadt, on the E. and S., lies the NEUSTADT. The S.W. end of the Graben (p. 219) is adjoined on the left by the WENZELS-PLATZ (Václavské náměstí; Pl. F, G, 5, 6), 65 yds. in width, and 740 yds. in length, ascending slightly towards the S.E. At the upper end rises the **Bohemian Museum** (Pl. G, 6), erected in 1885-90 by *Schulz*, and handsomely fitted up in the interior (adm. in summer Sun. 9-1 and Wed. 10-4, free; Tues., Thurs., Frid., Sat. 10-4, 1 K).

From the entrance we proceed straight to the handsome staircase, by which we ascend to the —

FIRST FLOOR. In the centre is the *Pantheon*, an imposing hall destined for festivals, occupying two stories and embellished with eight lifesize bronze statues of persons celebrated in Bohemian history, by Schwanthaler (1840). — *Room I*: Autographs (of Huss, Ziska, Wallenstein, Gustavus Adolphus, etc.), documents, incunabula. *Room II*: Coins, medals, seals, stamps, etc. *Rooms IV-VI*: Prehistoric collection. *Rooms VII-X*: Historical, archaeological, and ethnographical collections. In R. VII, two ancient Bohemian druggist's shops; in R. VIII, flails used in the Hussite wars, fire-arms, the sword of Gustavus Adolphus, musical instruments, art-industrial objects (glass, majolica, ivory-carvings, etc.); in R. IX, a Bohemian, in R. X a Moravian-Silesian peasant's room. *Room XI* (adm. for botanists only): Herbaria. *Room XII*: Botanical collection. *Rooms XIII-XVII*: Mineralogical collection. The **SECOND FLOOR** contains the Geological and Palaeontological collections (beautiful and rare specimens in RR. I and II) and the Zoological collection (R. IX-XVII).

In front of the Museum is a handsome fountain, from which the water descends in cascades. — To the N.E., below the Franz-Josefs-Bahnhof, is the **Stadt-Park**. In the Park-Strasse (Sadová ulice), on the E. side of the park, is the *New German Theatre* (Pl. G, 6), built in 1887 by Fellner & Hellmer.

To the S. the Torgasse (Mezibranská ulice) and the Sokol-Strasse (Sokolská třída) lead from the Wenzels-Platz to the ***Karlshof Church** (Pl. G, 8), an octagonal Gothic edifice erected by Peter von Gmünd in 1351-77. The interior was modernized in 1720 by Dientzenhofer. The dome (diameter $24\frac{1}{2}$ yds.) with its superb star-vaulting ranks among the most brilliant achievements of mediæval builders.

Not far to the W., in the Slupergasse (Na slupi) which branches off to the right from the Berg-Strasse (Horská ulice) is a *Lunatic Asylum* (Pl. F, 8), with the small *Church of the Annunciation*, a Gothic building of the time of Charles IV (1359).

The **Vyshehrad** (Pl. E, F, 9), occupying the site of the castle of Libussa (p. 219), the traditional foundress of the Bohemian royal family, forms the S. extremity of Prague. Fortifications occupy the top of the hill (fine view from the N. bastion). The Romanesque *St. Martin's Chapel* (12th cent.) and the collegiate church of *St. Peter and St. Paul* preserved here are relics of an earlier period. The latter, originally Romanesque (ca. 1080), is now a late Gothic basilica (15th cent.).

On the left side of the Vyshehrader-Strasse (Vyšehradská třída) which runs to the N. from the former *Rathaus* (Pl. E, 8), is the Benedictine MONASTERY OF EMMAUS (Pl. E, 7), dating from the time of Charles IV., with the *Marien-Kirche*, a Gothic structure (1348-72), restored and repainted in 1880 by the Benedictines. On the walls of the cloisters is a series of frescoes (parallel scenes from the Old and New Testaments after the fashion of the so-called *Biblia Pauperum*), which, though much spoiled by repeated retouching, are the chief memorial of the old Prague school of painting.

The Vyshehrader-Strasse runs into the KARLS-PLATZ (Karlovo náměstí; Pl. F, 6, 7), the largest Platz in Prague, 580 yds. long and 165 yds. broad, embellished with tasteful grounds and with monuments to *Benedict Roezl*, the botanist (on the S.), and the Czechish poet *Vítěslav Halek* (1835-74). On the W. side of the Platz is the *Czechish Polytechnicum*. In the N.E. corner is the former *Rathaus of the Neustadt* (p. 224, Pl. F, 6), so altered in 1806 that of the original structure only a single tower (begun in 1451) remains. It is now occupied by the criminal courts of justice.

On the E. of the Karls-Platz lie the lecture-rooms and institutes of the *Medical Faculty* of both universities, two *Hospitals*, etc. In the *Katherinengasse* is the former monastery-church of *St. Catharine* (Pl. F, 7), begun in 1355, with baroque ceiling-paintings by W. L. Reiner. A little to the N., in the *Stephansgasse*, is the Gothic Church of *St. Stephen* (Pl. F, 6, 7) erected in 1351-77; in the modernized interior is a late-Gothic font (1462).

From the Karls-Platz the Jungmann-Strasse (Jungmannova třída) leads N. to the *Maria-Schnee-Kirche* (Pl. F, 5), built about 1347; in front of it is a sitting bronze statue of the Czechish philologist *Jos. Jungmann* (1733-1847), by L. Schimek (1878).

The wide FERDINAND-STRASSE (Ferdinandova třída), the continuation of the Obstgasse (Ovočná ulice) which comes from the Graben (p. 219), leads hence past the *Police Office* (on the right) and the *Convent of the Ursuline Nuns* (on the left; Pl. E, 5) to the Moldau. At the end of the street on the right (No. 7) is the handsome building of the *Bohemian Savings Bank*, by Ullmann (1861); on the left is the splendid **Bohemian National Theatre*, in the Renaissance style, by Zitek and Schulz (1881).

The *Kaiser Franz-Brücke* (Pl. D, 5, 6; toll 2 *h.*), rebuilt in 1900, here crosses the *Schützeninsel* (p. 218) to the *Kleinseite* (see below). — *Franzens-Quai* see p. 222.

From the *Josephs-Platz* (*Josefské náměstí*; Pl. G, 4), which adjoins the *Graben* (p. 219) on the N.E., the *Elizabeth-Strasse* (*Eliščina třída*) leads to the N. to the *Franz-Joseph-Brücke* (Pl. G, 3; toll 2 *h.*), while the *Pořitscher-Strasse* (*Na pořiči*) runs E. to the *Nord-West-Bahnhof* (p. 217) and to a small *Park* (Pl. H, 4) containing a *War Monument* (by J. Max) for 1848 and 1849.

The *Municipal Museum* (Pl. H, 4), on the S. side of the park, contains a lapidarium in the basement; on the first floor are works in terracotta, glass and metal, furniture, coats of arms and ecclesiastical antiquities; on the second floor, documents, early printed works, views of Prague, weapons, armour, and guild-insignia. Adm. Sun. 10-2 and Wed. 1-5, free; Tues., Frid., and Sat. 1-5, 40 *h.*

Karolinental, the N.E. suburb of Prague, is, like the opposite quarter *Bubna-Holleschowitz* and the quarter of *Smichow* (Pl. C, D, 6-8), a busy manufacturing centre. The large *Church of SS. Cyril and Methodius* (Pl. I, K, 3) was built in 1854-63 in the style of the early-Christian basilicas from designs by Karl Rösner.

b. Quarters on the left bank of the Moldau.

From the *Karls-Brücke* (p. 221) the *Brückengasse* (*Mostecká ulice*), in which, in the court of No. 47, is an unadorned Gothic tower, the only remains of the old bishop's palace, leads to the **KLEINSEITNER RING** (*Malostranské náměstí*; Pl. C, 4), embellished with the bronze *Radetzky Monument*, erected in 1858 from designs by Em. and Jos. Max. The marshal stands on a shield borne by eight soldiers. — The former Jesuit church of ***St. Nicholas** (Pl. C, 4), in the middle of the Platz, built in 1673-1752 by the Jesuits, is richly decorated in the interior. Opposite, on the N. side of the Platz, at the corner of the *Landtagsgasse* (*Sněmovní ulice*), are the *Government Offices*; on the W. side is the *Office of the Commandant*.

From the N.E. angle of the *Kleinseitner Ring* the *Thomasgasse* (*Tomášska ulice*) leads past the Gothic *St. Thomas's Church* (14th cent.), with an elegant sacristy, to the *Waldstein-Platz* (*Valdštynské náměstí*), in which, to the right, is **Count Waldstein's Palace** (Pl. D, 4), erected in 1623-30 by *Giovanni Marini* of Milan for *Albrecht von Wallenstein*, or *Waldstein*, the famous general of the Thirty Years' War, and still belonging to the family. At the back is an **Open Hall* with stucco work by *Bartolomeo Bianco*, a former bathing grotto, and a playing hall, where the horse (stuffed) which *Wallenstein* rode at the battle of *Lützen* is shown. On the first floor are the audience-chamber (renewed in 1854) and several rooms once inhabited by *Wallenstein* (with tapestry, furniture, portraits, etc.). (Castellan in the first court, to the right; fee.)

In the Waldsteingasse (Valdštýnska ulice) which leads to the Bruskagasse (p. 230), is the former *Palace of Prince Fürstenberg* (No. 12, on the left; Pl. D, 3, 4), with a beautiful garden.

In the Malteser-Platz, not far from the Brückengasse (p. 226), is the **Palace of Count Nostitz** (Pl. D, 5), containing about 300 pictures. Adm. on application, in summer only, fee; catalogue 24 h.

Among the best works are: **Rembrandt*, A savant (ca. 1635); **Rubens*, General Spinola, in full armour; 163. *Ravesteyn*. Man and woman; 48. *G. Mostaert*, Market; 53. *N. Knüpfer*, Diana's bath; 278. *Nic. Neuchatel*, Girl; *180. *J. van Ruyssdael*, Forest-scene (an early work); 275. *G. Dou*, A savant; 171. *A. van Dyck*, St. Bruno (early work); 215. *Sir A. More* (?), Portrait; *Neuchatel*, Woman and child; 212. *D. Teniers*, Rustic tavern.

Two routes lead from the Kleinseitner Ring (p. 226) to the Hradschin: the shorter to the right through the Schlossgässchen (Zámecká ulice), and by the Neue Schlossstiege (Zámecké schody; 205 steps) to the court; the longer and easier (10 min.) leads straight through the Spornor or Nerudagasse (Nerudova ulice), passing on the left the *Palace of Count Morzin* (1670), with atlantes on the façade by Joh. Brokoff, and on the right the *Palace of Count Thun* (Pl. C, 4) with a baroque doorway by Matth. Braun, and then ascends to the right.

The **Hradschin** (*Hradčany*; Pl. B, C, 4, 3) may be called the Capitol of Prague. The *Hradschiner-Platz* is a quadrangle bounded on the N. by the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (erected in 1764), on the S. by the *Palace of Prince Schwarzenberg* (ca. 1550) and by a *Carmelite Nunnery*, and on the W. by a palace of Emp. Francis Joseph (formerly the *Toscana Palace*). In the middle rises a *Column of the Virgin* (1725).

The **Hofburg** (Pl. C, 4), or *Imperial Palace*, which occupies the E. side of the Platz, restored after 1333 for Charles IV. by the French architect *Matthias of Arras* (d. 1352), renewed by Ladislaus II., and again in the 16-17th cent. by Ferdinand I., Rudolph II., and Matthias, was completed by Maria Theresa. From the forecourt we proceed straight on to the main portal (by *Scamozzi*; 1614) and pass through the archway (whence a flight of steps on the right ascends to the imperial apartments) to the first court. Admission-tickets for the Hofburg are obtained here in the Schlosshauptmannschaft, to the left; daily in summer 11-1 and 4-6, 40 h. The tickets admit also to the Belvedere. Farther on, to the right of the chapel, we pass through another archway into the second court, to the left in which rises the cathedral. To the right is the entrance to the S. wing of the Palace (ring).

The most interesting rooms in the palace are **Ladistaus's Hall*, or the *Hall of Homage*, constructed in 1484-1502, with a rich late-Gothic ceiling; the Gothic Landrechts-Stube (1563), occupied by the Bohemian Diet until 1847, the old *Statthalterei*, the *Palace Chapel*, and the *German and Spanish Halls*. From the window of the old *Statthalterei* Count Thurn caused the two imperial counsellors Martinitz and Slawata to be thrown down on 23rd May, 1618. This act of violence was the immediate occasion of the Thirty Years' War. A cross under the window, bearing their names, commemorates the event.

The small equestrian **Statue of St. George*, a fountain-figure in the second court, was cast in bronze by Martin und Georg von Klausenburg in 1373; the horse was restored in 1562. In the N. corner of this court is a gallery connecting the cathedral and the palace. In the passage under this gallery, on the left, is the entrance to the cathedral.

The **Cathedral* (Pl. C, 4; open 5-12 and 2-5 o'clock; adm. 60 h.), the *Metropolitan Church of St. Vitus*, begun in 1344 under Charles IV. by *Matthias of Arras* (p. 227), consists of little more than the spacious Gothic choir completed by *Peter Arler* of Gmünd in 1385 and restored in 1541 after a fire. The nave was begun in 1392, the unfinished principal tower in 1400, but after the Hussite war building was discontinued, and it was not resumed until 1867.

The **CHOIR*, on the triforium-gallery of which are 21 damaged portrait-busts of the 14th cent., has two aisles and is surrounded by an ambulatory and two series of chapels. In the centre, within a fine Renaissance railing by *Jörg Schmidhammer*, rises the large **MONUMENT OF THE KINGS*, executed in marble by *Alex. Colins* of Malines (p. 129) in 1570-73, under Rudolph II., and erected over the hereditary burial-place of the Bohemian monarchs. Beneath it repose Charles IV. (d. 1378), Wenzel IV. (d. 1419), Ladislaus Posthumus (d. 1458), George Podiebrad (d. 1471), Ferdinand I. (d. 1564), Maximilian II. (d. 1577), Rudolph II. (d. 1612), and several queens and princesses. — The **WENZEL CHAPEL*, the first on the right, contains the monument of the saint; behind it, his helmet and coat-of-mail, and a large candelabrum with his statue, cast by the celebrated *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg in 1532. The chapel, built in 1347-66, is inlaid with Bohemian precious stones and decorated with very ancient, half-obliterated frescoes of the early Prague school. The ring on the door is said to be one which was grasped by the saint when he was slain at Alt-Bunzlau in 935 by his brother Boleslav. — The *MARTINITZ CHAPEL*, adjoining the Wenzel Chapel, contains the monument of the imperial statthalter Jaroslav von Martinitz (p. 227). In the *CHAPEL OF SS. SIMON & JUDE*, on the left wall, hangs an old painting of 1368 (in the middle is the Head of Christ on the napkin, revered as a '*vera icon*'; the patron-saints of Bohemia are on the margin). The *LADISLAUS ORATORIUM* is borne by admirably-executed stone vaulting (1493). — In the *CHOIR AMBULATORY* to the left is the magnificent tomb of St. John of Nepomuc, executed in 1736 at Vienna from *Fischer's* designs. Opposite, on the altar of the *CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN OF NEPOMUC*, are silver busts of SS. Adalbert, Wenzel, Vitus, and Wolfgang. — In the *STERNBERG CHAPEL* are the Gothic tombs of Ottocar I. and II. by Peter of Gmünd. A ball suspended by a chain from a pillar is one of those which injured the church in the Seven Years' War; the damage it occasioned to the balustrade is still observable. The *TRINITY CHAPEL* contains the monuments of the Dukes Bretislav I. (d. 1055) and Spitihniew II (d. 1061), probably from the workshop of *Peter of Gmünd*. Opposite, at the back of the high-altar, is the tomb of St. Vitus, the patron-saint of the church, with a statue by *J. Max*. — In the *CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST* is a candelabrum said to have been in Solomon's Temple, but really dating partly from the 12th cent. (foot) and partly from 1641 (upper part). The walls of *ST. ANNA'S CHAPEL* are adorned with paintings by *Swoerts*. — Adjoining the cathedral is the *TREASURY*, containing numerous curiosities and objects of value, shown on application to the sacristan.

Behind the cathedral, in the Georgs-Platz (U sv. Jiří), is the Romanesque *Church of St. George*, a heavy-looking edifice, founded in 912 and rebuilt after a fire in 1142-50, with a side-door in the

Renaissance style. In the interior are frescoes of the 13th and 14th cent., and the tomb of St. Ludmilla (d. 927), restored in the 15th century. — To the right is the *Theresianische Adlige-Damenstift*, an institution for spinsters of noble family, adjoining the Gothic Church of All Saints. The balcony commands an admirable view (entrance in the circular portico; fee 40 h.).

At the end of the Georgsgässchen (Jiřská ulice), a gate adjoining the *Schwarze Turm* and the *Daliborka-Turm* (fee 40 h.) leads to the *Bastei*, another good point of view. Adjacent is the *Palace of Prince Lobkowitz*. The *Alte Schlossstiege* (Schody zámecké staré; 98 steps) descends hence to the Bruskagasse (p. 230).

From the Hradschiner-Platz the Lauretagasse leads to the S.W., to the LAURSTA-PLATZ (Loretánské náměstí), in which rise the extensive *Franz-Josef Barracks*, formerly *Count Czernin's Palace* (Pl. A, 4). Opposite is the church of *St. Loretto*, in the court of which is an imitation of the celebrated Casa Santa of Loreto. The treasury (shown daily 8.30-2.30 on application at the adjoining Capuchin monastery) contains several monstrosities of the 17th cent., the most curious of which is in the form of rays, said to be set with 6580 precious stones.

From the Pohořelec-Platz, on the S.W., a flight of steps at No. 8 leads to the STRAHOWER-PLATZ (Strahovské nádvoří). Here to the right, on the highest site in the town, stands the wealthy Premonstratensian **Abbey of Strahow** (Pl. A, 4, 5; adm. 9-11.30 on week-days), founded in 1140, but dating in its present form mainly from the 17th and 18th centuries.

The CHURCH of St. ROCHUS exhibits a singular mixture of the Gothic and Baroque styles. — Pappenheim, the Imperial general who fell at Lützen in 1632, is buried in the CHURCH of THE ASSUMPTION. — The chief work in the PICTURE GALLERY (ladies not admitted) is a **Virgin and Child* crowned by angels (the so-called *Rosenkranzfest*), by *Dürer* (1506), containing portraits of the painter himself, one of his German friends in Venice, Emp. Maximilian, Pope Julius II., and several Venetians (freely retouched). — The LIBRARY (door to the right of the church; first floor; ring), with 125,000 vols. and 1700 MSS., contains autographs of Tycho Brahe, etc. Superb View, from the monastery garden, of Prague and the distant landscape bounded by the Giant Mts. on the N.E.

Returning to the Hofburg we regain the road from the N. side of the first court, via the Hirschgraben and through the Staubbrückengasse (U přešného mostu). We then proceed to the right, between the Kaisergarten (see below) and the new *Cadet School*, to the ***Belvedere** (Pl. C, 3; adm. as to the Hofburg), an imposing villa in the Italian Renaissance style, erected in 1536 by Emp. Ferdinand I. The beautiful colonnade on the groundfloor is decorated with a rich frieze of foliage and charming mythological reliefs; in place of the old decorations of the great hall, which, under Rudolf II., served for a collection of minerals, are mediocre frescoes from the history of Bohemia, after cartoons by *Chr. Ruben* (d. 1875). *View from the balcony. In the now inaccessible *Kaiser-Garten*, in front of the W. façade, is a handsome Renaissance fountain (1569).

From the Belvedere we may descend through the *Choteks Promenades* (Pl. D, 3) and by the Choteks-Str. to the Bruskagasse (Pod Bruskou), where, in the Raphaels-Kapelle of the *Institute for the Blind* (Pl. D, 3), are fine frescoes by Jos. von Führich. We then cross the chain-bridge (p. 222), or turn to the right through the Wendische Gasse (Lužická ulice) to the Karls-Brücke (p. 221). — To the E., on the steep bank of the Moldau, are the **Kronprinz Rudolf* or *Belvedere Promenades*, commanding picturesque views (restaurant; cable-tramway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ min. to the Franz-Joseph-Brücke, p. 219). To the N. of the Promenades is the **Baumgarten* (Stromovka or Královská Obora; Pl. E, 1), a fine public park and resort of the fashionable world, with a château (summer residence of the Statthalter) and restaurant (military concerts on Tues., Thurs., and Sun.). Tramway (p. 218) from the Wenzels-Platz viâ the Graben in 18 minutes.

The **Hasenburg* (Pl. C, 5), above the Aujezd (Újezd), to the N.W., is the finest point of view. A cable-tramway (p. 218) ascends in 3 min. to the upper terminus (985 ft.; 330 ft. above the lower terminus), 3 min. walk above which is the *View Tower* (Petrín-Warte; ascent 40 h., lift 1 K.; restaurant) on the *Laurentiusberg*. The upper gallery (1245 ft. above the sea-level) commands a superb **Survey of Prague and the valley of the Moldau and over the greater part of Bohemia to the Giant Mts., the mountains on the Moravian frontier, the Bohemian Forest, the Erzgebirge, and the limestone hills of Saxon Switzerland. The summits of the central Bohemian range are especially conspicuous.*

Above the Aujezd also is the *Kinsky Public Garden* (Pl. C, 6), formerly the property of Count Kinsky, which affords another charming view of Prague. The villa now accommodates the *Czechish-Slavonic Ethnographical Museum* (Tues., Thurs., & Frid., 9-1, 50 h.; Mon. & Sat., 9-12, 20 h., 2-5 free; Sun. & holidays 9-12 free, 2-5, 10 h.). On the groundfloor, to the left, are the Slavonic section and interiors of peasants' rooms, to the right, models of peasant-houses and furniture; on the first floor, costumes, embroideries, and pottery.

On the White Hill (*Weisse Berg*), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of the Strahower Platz (Pl. A, 4; not worth an excursion), a pilgrimage-church commemorates the battle of Nov. 8th, 1620, by which the fate of Protestantism in Bohemia was decided. The Bohemians under their 'Winter King', Frederick V. of the Palatinate, the king of their own election and son-in-law of James I. of England, had thrown up intrenchments on the White Hill, but the attacks of Maximilian of Bavaria, chief of the Roman-Catholic League, with his army of Bavarians and imperial troops, were so irresistible that Frederick and his party were speedily routed, and the battle won in less than an hour. — On the N.W. slope of the White Hill the *Stern-Schloss*, a large and massive structure, erected in the form of a star, rises in the midst of wood. It was originally a royal château, and afterwards a powder-magazine, and was restored in 1875. Adm. daily 11-1 and 4-6 (Oct. to end of May, 4-5), 20 h. (adm. cards at the ranger's house). It is situated at the end of a park which derives its name of *Stern-Tiergarten* from this building, and is a favourite resort of the citizens ($\frac{1}{2}$ M. from stat. *Libetz*, p. 238). A stone here, commemorating the capture of Prague by Frederick

the Great in 1744, purports to occupy the precise spot whence that monarch directed the operations of the besiegers. — On 6th May, 1757, *Marshal Schwerin*, Frederick the Great's favourite general, fell at the battle of Prague. Two monuments mark the spot where he was mortally wounded, near the village of *Sterbohol*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of Prague and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station of *Hostivar* (p. 265). Steamer to *Stěchovic*, 4 hrs. there, $2\frac{1}{2}$ back. *Königsaal*, on the left bank of the Moldau, an old and rich Cistercian monastery, erected by King Wenzel II. in 1283-1305 and destroyed by the Hussites in 1420, now the castle of Prince Ottingen, has a fine park. To the S. of *Stěchovic* are the *St. John Rapids*.

37. From Dresden to Prague.

121 M. RAILWAY in $4-6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 15 *M* 10, 10 *M* 60, 5 *M* 90; express 20 *M* 90, 14 *M* 30, 8 *M*). — Finest views on the left. — STEAMBOAT in summer five times daily, to Pirna in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., to Schandau in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., to Aussig in 10 hrs. (descent from Aussig to Dresden in 5-7 hrs.). — The traveller who desires to see the picturesque banks of the Elbe may perform part of this route by steamer. The finest scenery terminates at Aussig.

Dresden, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*. — The station is on the S. side of the town. Soon after starting the *Grosse Garten* is seen on the left. Beyond the stations of *Sedlitz* and *Müglitz* the line approaches the Elbe and follows the serpentine course of the river through the picturesque '*Saxon Switzerland*' (described in *Baedeker's Northern Germany*). The château of *Sonnenberg* at (11 M.) *Pirna* is now a lunatic asylum. *Pötzscha* is the station for the little town of *Wehlen* on the opposite bank. At stat. *Rathen* rises the **Bastei*, a precipitous rock on the opposite bank of the Elbe, 640 ft. above the river, the finest point in the Saxon Switzerland, commanding a beautiful view. At (22 M.) *Königstein* is the fortress of that name, 810 ft. above the river, commanding a noble prospect. Opposite the fortress rises the *Lilienstein*, 167 ft. higher. — 24 M. *Schandau*, a favourite summer-resort, lies on the opposite bank. *Herrnskretschen* is the first Bohemian place on the right bank. — 32 M. *Niedergrund* is the first Bohemian village on the left bank. The line follows the left bank. Several viaducts and embankments. Then two short tunnels under the projecting *Schäferwand*.

$38\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bodenbach* (430 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Frieser; Umlauf; Post*), a thriving town with 12,000 inhab., is the Saxon and Austrian custom-house station. Opposite lies the pleasant town of *Tetschen* (p. 256), connected with the left bank by a railway-bridge and a suspension-bridge. The village of *Obergrund* (**Bad-Hôtel; Starck's Hôtel*), on the left bank, below the bridge, is a favourite summer-resort.

FROM BODENBACH TO KOMOTAU, 56 M., railway in 3 hrs. The line traverses the narrow and picturesque valley of the *Eulauer Bach*; on the right rises the *Schneeberg* (p. 232) with its belvedere. Stations: *Bünaburg*, *Eulau*, and ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tyssa-Königswald* (3 M. to the N. of which is the village of *Tyssa*, with its huge and curiously-riven cliffs of sandstone, called the *Tyssaer Wände*). On the hill to the right of (15 M.) *Klein-Kahn* lies *Nollendorf*. $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Tellnitz*; 21 M. *Kulm*, where a battle took place on 30th Aug., 1813. $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hohenstein*, with the *Geiersburg* on the right; $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mariaschein*; 25 M. *Rosental-Graupen* (p. 237), where

the *Wilhelmshöhe* and *Rosenburg* rise on the right; 27 M. *Teplitz-Waldtor* (p. 234; station 1 M. from the town; omn. 30 h.). 30 M. *Kosten* (1½ M. to the W. is the little town of *Klostergrab*, p. 237). 34 M. *Ossegg* (p. 237; branch-line in 10 min. to *Dux-Liptitz*, p. 237). The train now skirts the S. base of the *Erzgebirge*, and runs by *Bruch*, *Wiesa* (junction for the line from Prague to Moldau, p. 237), *Ober-Leutensdorf*, *Ober-Georgental*, *Eisenberg*, and *Görkau* to (56 M.) *Komotau* (p. 239).

ASCENT OF THE SCHNEEBERG FROM BODENBACH (2½ hrs.). We follow the *Teplitz* road to the W.; at the (1 M.) fork we proceed to the right (guide-post) viâ *Biela*; in 10 min. more we diverge to the left viâ *Tschehe* and ascend a steep road to the beginning of the forest. Farther on, beyond a deer-fence, we turn to the left at a fork and follow the white marks to the summit. Those who wish to walk as little as possible may drive to *Dorf Schneeberg* by the private road (sometimes closed) diverging at *Märzdorf*, or by the road diverging to the left near *Peiperz*, below the chain-bridge, or take the *Bodenbach* and *Komotau* railway to *Eulau* (p. 231). The steep road from *Eulau* to (2½ M.) *Dorf Schneeberg* (1866 ft.; *Hebestreit's Hotel*) ascends to the right. From the village of *Schneeberg* we reach the plateau of the *Hohe Schneeberg* (2372 ft.), the highest of the Bohemian sandstone-hills, in ¾ hr. The tower at the top (adm. 60 h.) 112 ft. high, commands a magnificent **Panorama* (Inn).

43 M. *Topkowitz-Kartitz*; 47½ M. *Nestersitz-Pömmelerle*.

53 M. *Aussig* (1600 ft.; **Goldnes Schiff*, R. 2½-5 K.; *Englischer Hof*; *Dampfschiff-Hôtel*, on the Elbe; **Rail. Restaurant*), a busy town with 29,000 inhab., lies at the influx of the *Biela* into the Elbe. Large factories and a brisk coal-trade occupy the inhabitants. The vast brown-coal seams of N. Bohemia lie a little to the W. The large river-barges load at a special coaling-harbour on the Elbe. *Aussig* was the birthplace of the painter *Raphael Mengs* (1728-79). The town is connected by a railway-bridge (with passage for pedestrians) with the station of *Schreckenstein* on the right bank of the Elbe (p. 256). The traveller detained here should ascend the *Ferdinands-höhe* (¼ hr. to the S.) or to the ruin of *Schreckenstein* (see below; ¾ hr.). A more extensive prospect is obtained from the *Hohe Wostrey* (1920 ft.), ascended viâ *Neudörfel* and *Ober-Sedlitz* in 1¾ hr. — The plain of *Bihana*, to the W. of *Aussig*, was the scene of the great Hussite battle of 16th June, 1426, which ended in the rout of the Saxons under Frederick the Quarrelsome and the destruction of the then flourishing town.

From *Aussig* to *Teplitz* and *Komotau*, see R. 38. — Steamboat to *Dresden*, see p. 231.

A bold rock on the right bank, 280 ft. in height, resembling the *Lurlei* on the Rhine, is crowned with the extensive ruins of the **Schreckenstein*, not destroyed until the 18th cent., the property of Prince *Lobkowitz*, who keeps them in good preservation. Beautiful view from the top. This forms a worthy termination to the more picturesque part of the Elbe scenery. 59 M. *Salesl* lies picturesquely on the river, opposite *Sebusein* (p. 256). 61½ M. *Praskowitz*.

66 M. *Lobositz* (*Schwarzes Ross*; *Dampfschiff-Restaurant*, on the Elbe, with view), a manufacturing town (4000 inhab.) with a château of Prince *Schwarzenberg*, was the scene of the first battle in the Seven Years' War, in which, on 1st Oct., 1756, Frederick the

Great and the Duke of Brunswick defeated the Austrians under Marshal Brown. Branch-lines to *Teplitz*, viâ *Boretslau* (ascent of the *Milleschauer*, see p. 237), and to (66 M.) *Reichenberg* (p. 271). On the opposite bank are the village of *Gross-Czernosek* (p. 257), noted for its wine, and the *Hradek* (1180 ft.), with its chapel.

71 M. *Theresienstadt* (Rail. Restaurant); the fortified town (Hôtel Erzherzog Karl; Deutsches Haus) lies 1½ M. to the N., at the influx of the *Eger*. Fine *View of the picturesque basaltic cones of the *Mittel-Gebirge* from the station: to the N.E., the *Geltsch* and *Kelchberg*; to the N., the *Kreuzberg*, *Radischken*, and *Radobil*; to the N.W., the *Lobosch*, *Milleschauer*, and *Kletschen*; to the W., the *Kostial*, with a ruined castle; to the S.W., the isolated *Hasenburg*. Beyond *Theresienstadt* the *Eger* is crossed. To the left, on the *Elbe*, is the little town of *Leitmeritz* (p. 256).

74½ M. *Hrobetz*. — 77½ M. *Raudnitz* (*Krone*), on the *Elbe* (8000 inhab.). The château of Prince *Lobkowitz* contains a library, an armoury, and interesting pictures from the time of Charles V. to the Thirty Years' War. In 1350 *Cola di Rienzi*, 'the last of the tribunes', was confined in the castle for a year by Emp. Charles IV. To the right rises the conspicuous *Georgenberg* or *Ripberg* (1325 ft.), with its white chapel, 1 hr. to the S.E. of *Raudnitz*.

84 M. *Wegstädt*; 89 M. *Beřkowitz-Melnik*, where the line quits the *Elbe*, into which the *Moldau* falls 3 M. higher up. 94 M. *Jenšowitz*. In the distance, to the left, lies *Melnik* (p. 257).

98½ M. *Weltruz*, with a château and park of Count *Chotek*, where we reach the *Moldau*. 100 M. *Mühlhausen* (with a château of Prince *Lobkowitz*); we pass through several tunnels and galleries, and cross the *Zakolaner Bach*. 102 M. *Kralup* (Rail. Restaurant), junction for *Neratowitz* and *Turnau* (p. 270), and for *Kladno* (p. 238), with large factories and railway-works.

The train follows the sinuosities of the *Moldau*. 106 M. *Libšitz*; 112 M. *Roztok*, amidst fruit-trees. 116 M. *Podbaba*, at the mouth of the picturesque valley of the *Scharka*. At (118 M.) *Bubeneč*, the last station before Prague, the narrow, rocky valley widens. Charming scenery. The line intersects the lower part of the *Baumgarten* (p. 230), and is carried across the *Moldau* and several of its arms, and over the *Hetz-Insel*, *Jerusalems-Insel*, and *Karolinental* (p. 226) by a vast viaduct of 87 arches, 1450 yds. long. On the left rises the *Ziskaberg*, the scene of the great Hussite battle of 1420.

121 M. *Prague*, see p. 217.

38. From Aussig to Komotau viâ Teplitz.

41 M. RAILWAY in 1½-2¼ hrs. (fares 4 K. 90, 3 K. 30, 1. K. 65 h.).

Aussig, see p. 232. The train starts from the State Railway Station. ½ M. *Aussig-Neustadt*. — 3 M. *Türmitz*, with coal-mines and a château belonging to Count *Nostitz*.

FROM TÜRMITZ TO BILIN, 16½ M., railway in 1½ hr. — 12 M. *Auperschin* (junction of the Teplitz and Lobositz line, p. 237). — 16½ M. *Bilin* (650 ft.; *Hohes Haus*; *Löwe*), an industrial town (6800 inhab.) on the *Biela*, with a château of Prince Lobkowitz. About ¾ M. to the S.W. is the well-known *Biliner Sauerbrunnen* (*Kurhaus, with restaurant; railway-station, see p. 249), whence upwards of 4,000,000 bottles of the water are annually exported. About 5 M. to the S. of the Sauerbrunnen is the *Borschen* (1755 ft.), the largest mass of clinkstone, or phonolite, in Germany, with rare flora and fine view. — From Bilin to *Dux* and to *Pilsen*, see p. 249.

5½ M. *Karbitz* (Rail. Restaurant), a thriving manufacturing town, 1 M. to the N. of the line. The cones of the *Mittel-Gebirge* appear on the left. — 8 M. *Mariaschein* (Rail. Restaurant); the village (*Goldener Brunnen*), with a Jesuit monastery and a famous pilgrimage-church, lies 1 M. to the N., and has also a station on the *Dux-Bodenbach* line (p. 232). On the right is *Graupen* (p. 237), with the *Wilhelmshöhe* and *Rosenburg*; then *Eichwald* (p. 237), beyond the park of *Probstau*, which the train skirts. — 12 M. *Teplitz* (Rail. Restaurant).

Teplitz and Environs.

Railway Stations. The station of the *Aussig Line* (Pl. D, 1) lies ½ M. to the N. of the market-place (cabs and electric railway, see below). — The *Waldtor Station*, on the *Dux* and *Bodenbach* line, is 1 M. to the N.W. of the market-place. — The *Schlossgarten Station* of the *Lobositz line* (Pl. A, 4) lies 1 M. to the S.W. of the market-place (electric railway, see p. 235), but trains for *Lobositz* start from the *Aussig* line station also.

Hotels. *ZUM ALTEN RATHAUS (Pl. a; C, 3), in the market-place, R. 2-6, D. 2½-3½, pens. 7-15 K.; Post (Pl. b; C, 3), *Langeasse*; KRON-PRINZ RUDOLF (Pl. d; D, 2, 3), and BLAUER STERN (Pl. e; D, 2), R. from 2, D. 2½, pens. 10 K., both in the *Bahnhof-Str.*; HÔT. ZUR POST; HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE; PENS. ASCHERL, *Schlangenbad-Str.* 105. — At *Schönau* (open in the season only): FISCHER'S HÔTEL HERMANNSBURG (Pl. f; F, 3), *Badegasse*, R. 3-6 K., B. 80 h., pens. 60-80 K. weekly; HABSBURG (Pl. g; F, 3), *Neubad-Allée*, and others.

Restaurants. At all the hotels (usually à la carte); *Prince Clary's Garten Salon* (music, see below); *Kursalon*, in the *Stefans-Platz*; *Seume-Park*; *Goldnes Schiff*, *Seume-Str.*, near the *Kurgarten*; *Vereinshaus*, *Weilburg*, both in the *Linden-Str.*, in the direction of *Schönau*; *Drei Rosen*, *Stefans-Platz*; *Franz-Josef-Warte* (p. 236); etc. — Wine at *Fleck's*, *Langeasse* 28.

Cafés. *Kursalon* (see above), with reading-rooms (open 8-8); *Theater-Café*, at the theatre, towards the *Kurgarten*; *Café Central*, *Langeasse*; *Café Bauer*, *Café Wien*, both *Graupnergasse*.

Apartments at the *Kaiserbad*, the *Stadtbad*, the *Steinbad*, the *Herrenhaus-Fürstenbäder*, and the *Schlangenbad* and *Neubad* at *Schönau*. Private lodgings also abound, those at *Schönau* mostly having gardens. Room 10-70 K. per week. Inquiry may be made of the bath inspector at the *Kursalon* or of the manager of *Prince Clary's* baths at *Teplitz*.

Visitors' and Music Tax for a stay of more than a week, 1st class 18 K., members of a family 12 K. each; 2nd class, 12 or 8, 3rd class 8 or 3, 4th class 3 K. — A band plays in the *Kurgarten* daily from 6.30 to 8 a.m., and Tues. and Frid. 5-7 p.m., in the *Schlossgarten* daily except Tues. and Frid. from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and at *Schönau* on Wed. and Sat., 5-7. Dancing Réunions in the *Gartensalon* or *Vereinshaus* every Saturday, 8-12 p.m. — Theatre (Pl. D, 3) in the *Kurgarten*. — Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 24; D, 3), in the *Stefans-Platz*. — Swimming Bath in the *Turner-Park* (p. 236).

Carriages. Drive within *Teplitz* and *Schönau*, one-horse carr. 80, two-horse 1 K. 20h., ½ hr. 1 K. 20 or 1 K. 80h., each additional ½ hr. 80h. or 1 K.

1:16.675

Meyer
Elektrische Bahn

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|-----------------------------|-------|
| 1. <i>Kürstenbad</i> | D.3 |
| 2. <i>Herrnhans</i> | D.3 |
| 3. <i>Kaiserbad</i> | D.3 |
| 4. <i>Sofienbad</i> | D.3 |
| 5. <i>Stattenbad</i> | C.D.4 |
| 6. <i>Stensbad</i> | F.3 |
| 7. <i>Hallensschwimmbad</i> | F.3 |

Hospitaliteter:

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| 8. | <i>Würgerspital</i> | D. 2 |
| 9. | <i>Eried. WilsSpital</i> . . . | D. 2 |
| 10. | <i>John'sches Spital</i> . . . | E. 3 |
| 11. | <i>Israelitisches Spital</i> E. 3 | |
| 12. | <i>Königl. richs. Spital</i> E. 3 | |
| 13. | <i>Königl. preuss. Spital</i> E. 3 | |
| 14. | <i>Klosterkapelle</i> | B. 4 |
| 15. | <i>Schlosskirche</i> | C. 4 |
| 16. | <i>Schulkapelle</i> | C. 2 |
| 17. | <i>Seemedenkmal</i> | D. 3 |
| 18. | <i>Seemeygrab</i> | D. 3 |
| 19. | <i>Sparkasse & Magistrat</i> C. 2 | |
| 20. | <i>Stadtquelle (Frikarsbad)</i> D. 3 | |
| 21. | <i>Walserhaus</i> | C. 2 |
| 22. | <i>Zollamt</i> | C. 3 |
| 23. | <i>Bezirkschaphornschindl</i> D. 1 | |
| 24. | <i>Post & Telegraph</i> . . | D. 3 |
| 25. | <i>Schulen</i> | C. 2, C. 3, F. 3 |

C.2.C.3.F.3.

Bahnhof Teplice
Schlossgarten

Bahnhof Waldtor
600 Meter ↗ Eichwald 5 Kilom.

2

H Aussig.

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Schwarz und
Schulz



20 h.; to or from the Aussig station, 80 h., with luggage 1 K. 20, two-horse 1 K. 60 h. or 2 K., to the Dux-Bodenbach Station with or without luggage 1 K. 60 or 2 K. 60 h. At night (10-5 in summer; 8-7 in winter) one-half more.

Electric Railway from the *Schlossgarten Station* (Pl. A, 4) past the *Schlossgarten* (Pl. B, C, 4) and the *Aussig Station* (Pl. D, 1) in about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to (6 M.) *Eichwald* (p. 236; fare 70 h., from the *Schlossgarten* to the *Aussig Station* 10 h.

English Church Service during the season.

Teplitz-Schönau (720 ft.), a favourite watering-place with 24,400 inhab., lies in a broad and undulating basin between the *Erzgebirge* and the *Bohemian Mittelgebirge*, 3 M. to the N. of the *Biela*. It is now united with the village of *Schönau*. The thermal springs (97-120° Fahr.), said to have been discovered as early as 762, are almost entirely free from mineral ingredients. They are beneficial in cases of gout, rheumatism, stiffness of joints, etc., and are chiefly used for bathing. Their principal source is the *Stadtquelle* (115° Fahr.) in the *Stadtbad* (Pl. 5), which also supplies the *Kaiserbad* (Pl. 3; D, 3), the *Steinbad* (Pl. F, 3), the *Stefansbad* (Pl. 6; F, 3), the *Schlangenbad* (Pl. F, 3), and the small *Sofienbad* (Pl. 10), frequented by Jews. The *Herrenhaus*, *Fürstenbad* (Pl. 1 and 2), and *Neubad* (Pl. F, 3) at Schönau are supplied by separate springs.

The pleasant **Kurgarten** (Pl. D, 3) is enclosed by the handsome buildings of the *Herrenhaus*, the *Kursalon*, the *Kaiserbad*, and the *Theatre*. A number of the patients assemble here at an early hour to drink the *Teplitz* and other waters, while the band discourses its music.

A little higher up, adjoining the linden-avenue leading to Schönau, is the small *Seume Park*, with the marble bust (Pl. 17) and the tomb (Pl. 18) of the poet *Johann Gottfried Seume*, who died at *Teplitz* in 1810. Farther on are the *Payer Anlagen*, with the handsome *Technical High School* (Pl. E, 3). — On the N. side of the *Linden-Strasse* are a number of lodging-houses and public buildings, including the *Saxon and Prussian Military Baths*, the *Bürger-Spital*, and the *John'sche Spital*. At the E. end of the *Linden-Strasse* is a *Warriors' Monument*, erected in 1864, adjoining which are the *Steinbad* and the *Stefansbad*, mentioned above, the *Austrian Military Bath House* (Pl. 18), built in 1807, the *Schlangenbad*, and the *Neubad*.

We return by the *Elisabeth-Strasse*, which is adjoined to the N. by the *Kaiser-Park*. On a hill to the right rises the *Roman Catholic Church* (*St. Elisabeth*; Pl. E, F, 2); farther on, to the left, is the *Synagogue* (Pl. F, 3), with a conspicuous dome, and the *Protestant Church*, on a terrace commanding a pretty view. — In the *Schulgasse*, No. 20, is the *Museum* (Pl. C, 2; open on Mon., Wed., Sat. 10-12 and 2-4, Sun. 9.30-12.30, free), with prehistoric antiquities and natural history collections.

The most attractive pleasure-grounds at *Teplitz* are those of the **Schlossgarten** (Pl. B, C, 4), at the back of the *Prince Clary-*

Aldringen's *Schloss*, which occupies the highest site in the town. The grounds, with their fine old timber, and two large ponds enlivened with swans, were laid out at the end of last century. They are reached from the *Schloss-Platz* (with its rococo fountain-column of 1717) by the chief portal of the *Schloss*; or by an entrance adjoining the *Garten-Salon* (p. 234), where the band plays from 11 to 1. In the *Schlossgarten*, on the E. side, is the *Meierei* (Pl. C, 4), or dairy.

The best view of Teplitz is afforded by the **Königshöhe* (900 ft.; Pl. D, E, 4), ascended by a path with 230 steps in 5 min. from the *Stefans-Platz*. On the top is a *Monument of King Frederick William III.*, who frequently visited Teplitz, erected in 1841. A little farther on are the *Poor House* and the *Franz-Josef-Warte*, erected in 1897 (**Restaurant*), with a tower commanding a splendid survey of Teplitz and its environs (adm. 20 h.). Towards the S.W. is the *Schlackenburger Restaurant*, a grotesque castellated building of slag and brick; and in the direction of the *Meierei* is the *Schiesshaus*. — To the S. ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) rises the *Wachholderberg* (1253 ft.), also a very fine point of view. We ascend by the Bilin road, past the *Schlossgarten*, and take the 'Katharinen-Weg' to the right. Halfway up is the *Bergschlösschen Restaurant*.

Another good vantage-ground is the *Stefanshöhe* (837 ft.; Pl. F, 3), which rises to the E., above *Schönau*, ascended from the *Prager-Strasse* (Pl. E, F, 4), to the left, or to the right from the route to the *Schlossberg* (Pl. F, 3). — Farther distant, to the E., rises the *Schlossberg* (1286 ft.; comp. Pl. F, 3; ascent $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; one-horse carr. 4, two-horse 6 K.). On the top are a ruined castle (partially restored), with a belvedere tower (adm. 20 h.; good view), and a restaurant.

The *Mecserý-Weg* (Pl. F, 2; one-horse carr. 2 K., two-horse 3 K. 20 h.) leads from *Schönau* to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Turner Park* (restaurant) and across the main street of the village of *Turn*, following the electric railway (p. 235) past the rail. station of *Probstau* (p. 234), to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Probstauer Park* (restaurant).

Eichwald (1405 ft.; **Kurhaus Theresienbad*, with restaurant and hydropathic, closed in winter; *Restaurant Waldesruhe* and *Bellevue*, both with gardens, lower down; lodgings abound), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. of Teplitz, situated on a slope and in a ravine of the *Erzgebirge*, is a favourite summer-resort. The dusty highroad from Teplitz to *Eichwald* passes numerous mines of brown-coal (electric railway, preferable, see p. 235; carr. 4, with two horses 6 K.). — A road and paths lead from *Eichwald* to the (20 min.) *Schweissjäger*, a forester's house (1575 ft.; restaurant), which commands a picturesque view of Teplitz and the plain, bounded by the *Schlossberg* and the *Milleschauer*. — A level road leads from the *Theresienbad* to the W., through wood, to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Tuppelburg*, another forester's house (ifmts.), with a deer-park.

At the foot of the Erzgebirge, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. of Teplitz, lies the old mining town of **Graupen** (1116 ft.; rail. stat., p. 231), near which rise the *Wilhelmshöhe* (1156 ft.) and the **Rosenburg* (1381 ft.; rfmts.), two fine points. To the E., above Hohenstein, rises ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the ruin of *Geiersburg* (1581 ft.). — The Graupen road then ascends by *Obergraupen* (the old road to which is shorter, but steeper) to the (4 M.) *Mückenförmchen* (2644 ft.; inn), a conspicuous point on the crest of the Erzgebirge (carr. from Teplitz 10, with two horses 16 K.).

FROM TEPLITZ TO LOBOSITZ, 25 M., railway in 2 hrs. Trains start from the Aussig station (Pl. D, 1); views generally to the left (between Ratsch and Borslau the Milleschauer is visible on the right). 2 M. *Settenz* (see below); $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Teplitz-Schlossgarten* (Pl. A, 4; on the right, the *Wachholderberg*); 8 M. *Auperschin* (581 ft.), junction of the Türmitz and Bilin railway (p. 234); then, beyond a tunnel, stations *Ratsch* and *Schallén*. — From ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Borslau* the **Milleschauer*, or *Donnersberg* (2740 ft.) may be ascended in 2 hrs.: road to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pilkau* (1930 ft.; inn), whence the summit is easily reached in 1 hr. (horse to the top and back 8 K., with 2 hrs. stay). The path enters the wood at the foot of the mountain in 12 min., and 7 min. later turns to the right and follows the blue and white marks. The top (rustic *Inn) commands the most extensive and picturesque view in Bohemia. Descent to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Lobositz (p. 232), or viâ *Kostenblatt* to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Bilin (p. 234). — $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Milleschau-Kottomirsch*; 25 M. *Lobositz* (p. 232).

Beyond Teplitz the line passes numerous mines. — 13 M. *Settenz* (see above); 15 M. *Ullersdorf*.

18 M. **Dux** (705 ft.; **Krone*; *Stadthotel*; *Rail. Restaurant*) is a town with 12,000 inhab. and lignite mines, sugar-refineries, glass works, etc. On the S.W. side of the market-place, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station, is the *Schloss of Count Waldstein*, a kinsman of the celebrated Wallenstein, with its baroque church and a 'museum' containing various memorials of the great general (shown by the steward; fee 1 K.). — From Dux to Saaz and Pil-en, see p. 249.

$20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Preschen* (760 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*). To the left are several basaltic peaks, in the distance is the *Biliner Borschen* (p. 234); at the foot of the Erzgebirge, to the right, lies the abbey of *Ossegg*, with the *Riesenburg* behind it (see below).

$27\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Brüx** (784 ft.; *Ross*; *Adler*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a thriving town of 21,500 inhab., with a late-Gothic church and a modern Rathaus, is commanded by the ruins of an ancient castle (ascent $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; restaurant). — The mineral springs of *Püllna* rise 6 M. to the S., on the road to Saaz.

FROM BRÜX TO MOLDAU, 24 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The line intersects the Bodenbach and Komotau railway at ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wiesa-Oberlentendorf* (1000 ft.). 8 M. *Ossegg* (1120 ft.; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*), a small town with a famous Cistercian abbey, founded in the 12th cent. (beautiful view from the windows of the refectory). In a ravine, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. farther on, is the ruined castle of *Riesenburg* (1840 ft.). — 11 M. *Klostergrab* (1290 ft.; Rathaus), a small and ancient mining town at the base of the Erzgebirge, near which is the *Königshügel* (1352 ft.), a good point of view. Thence the line ascends viâ ($16\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Eichwald* (p. 236) to (20 M.) *Niklasberg*, and viâ *Neustadt* to (24 M.) *Moldau* (2595 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), the Austrian

frontier-station (customs-examination). From Moldau to *Freiberg* in Saxony, 25 M.

FROM BRÜX TO PRAGUE, 81 M., railway in 4 hrs. — $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Obernitz* (695 ft.), junction of the Pilsen and Dux line (p. 249) and of a branch-line to (24 M.) *Tschischkowitz*. 9 M. *Hochpetsch* (780 ft.), a little to the N. of which are the mineral springs of *Saidschitz*; $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Laun* (616 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Union), a busy town (10,200 inhab.) on the *Eger*, with branch-lines to (22 M.) *Lobositz* (p. 232) and to (8 M.) *Postelberg* (p. 249). — 38 M. *Zlonitz* (797 ft.); branch to ($22\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Raudnitz* (p. 233). — 44 M. *Schlan* (925 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), on the *Rote Bach*, an old town of 9500 inhab.; $50\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Swolehowes* (junction for the railway from *Kralup* to *Střebichovic* and *Vinařic*). From (68 M.) *Duřnik* (1280 ft.) a branch-line leads to ($14\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Beraun* (p. 248). — 78 M. *Smichow* (branch-line to *Hostiwitz*, see below). 81 M. *Prague* (Franz-Josef-Station), see p. 217.

35 M. *Wurzmès* (970 ft.); branch to (11 M.) *Potscherad* (p. 249). On the slope to the right, the château of *Rotenhaus*. — $37\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Udewitz-Görkau* (1060 ft.). *Görkau* (Hôt. Schorsch), also a station on the *Bodenbach* and *Komotau* line (p. 232), has large cotton-mills.

41 M. *Komotau*, see p. 239.

39. From Prague to Franzensbad viâ Carlsbad and Eger.

$148\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY (*Buschtiehrad Line*) in $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 19 K. 20, 11 K. 40, 6 K. 30 h.; express 27 K., 16 K. 60, 8 K. 90 h.).

Prague (640 ft.), see p. 217. The train starts from the *Staats-Bahnhof*, crosses the *Moldau* to the ($13\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Bubna Station*, and skirts the town (Kleinscitz) in a wide curve. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sandtor Station*, near the *Belvedere* (p. 229); 6 M. *Weleslawin*; 7 M. *Libotz* (1060 ft.). To the left rises the *Weisse Berg*; on its N.W. slope is the *Stern* (p. 230). 8 M. *Rusin*; $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hostiwitz*; $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kladno* (1315 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a busy mining town (18,600 inhab.). Branch-line in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to ($17\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kralup* (p. 233), traversing the rich *Kladno* coal-district. — To the right of (34 M.) *Renč* are the heights of the *Sbanwald*. — 39 M. *Lužna-Lischan* (1250 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

TO BERAUN, $33\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 3 hrs. — From (6 M.) *Rakonitz* (Krone), a town (6600 inhab.) with two ancient gate-towers and the Gothic church of St. Barbara, a branch-line runs to *Mlatz* (p. 249; $29\frac{1}{2}$ M.) and another to *Petschau* (p. 247), viâ *Pladen* and *Protiwitz*. — 15 M. *Burg Pürglitz*, founded about 1100, was splendidly restored by Emp. Charles IV., and now belongs to Prince *Fürstenberg*. 16 M. *Pürglitz* is the chief place in the prince's domain (ca. 220 sq. M.). Thence we follow the *Beraun* valley to (33 M.) *Beraun* (p. 248).

42 M. *Krupa* (junction for *Kolleschowitz*, 8 M.); 46 M. *Milostin-Kounowa*. The line crosses a wooded hill and enters the valley of the *Trnowa*. 62 M. *Trnowan* (650 ft.; to the right, *Schloss Dobritschan*, with a small mineral bath). The train then crosses the *Eger*. — $64\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Saaz* (772 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Engel*; *Hanslik*), an old town on the right bank of the *Eger*, with 16,200 inhabitants. The old *Dekanats-Kirche* was rebuilt after a fire in 1383; the *Rathaus* dates from 1559. Hops are largely cultivated here. From *Saaz* to *Pilsen* and to *Dux*, see p. 249.

The line enters the valley of the *Saubach*. 69 M. *Horatitz*; 73 M. *Priesen* (1000 inhab.), with iron-works and a mineral spring.

79 M. **Komotau** (1080 ft.; *Scherber*; *Reiter*; *Rail. Restaurant*), an old town (15,900 inhab.) with a late-Gothic church, at the foot of the *Erzgebirge*. The *Stadt-Park* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) is a favourite resort.

From Komotau to *Aussig*, see R. 38; to *Bodenbach*, see p. 231.

FROM KOMOTAU TO CHEMNITZ, railway viâ *Reitzenhain* (12 M.; $4\frac{3}{4}$ -6 hrs.) or viâ *Weipert* and *Annaberg* (91 M.; $7\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.). The first stations on the latter line are *Tschernowitz* and *Domina-Schönlind*. $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Krima-Neudorf*, where the line to *Reitzenhain* diverges. $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sonnenberg* (2615 ft.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E., with a conspicuous church. 28 M. *Pressnitz-Reischdorf*; *Pressnitz* (4100 inhab.) is the home of many itinerant musicians. Beyond (30 M.) *Knipferberg* the line reaches its culminating point (2830 ft.); it then descends to (37 M.) *Schmiedeberg* and along the Saxon frontier to ($44\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Weipert* (2395 ft.), a town with 10,000 inhab. (custom-house examination). 51 M. *Cranzahl* (2150 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*). Thence viâ *Annaberg* to Chemnitz, see *Baedeker's N. Germany*. — From *Cranzahl* a branch-line leads to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ober-Wiesental* (2995 ft.; *Rathaus*; *Stadt Karlsbad*), whence the *Fichtelberg* (3980 ft.), the highest mountain in Saxony, may be ascended in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; on the top are an inn and a belvedere commanding an extensive view. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of *Ober-Wiesental* is *Gottesgab* (3373 ft.; *Grünes Haus*; *Stadt Wien*), the highest town in Bohemia, once a busy mining place, whence the *Keilberg* or *Sonnenwirbel* (4083 ft.), the highest point of the *Erzgebirge*, may be ascended by road in 1 hr. (inn and view-tower at the op.). From *Gottesgab* by *Joachimsthal* to (9 M.) *Schlackenwerth*, see below.

87 M. *Kaaden-Brunnersdorf* (*Rail. Restaurant*), 2 M. to the S. of which, on the *Eger*, lies **Kaaden** (975 ft.; *Austria*; *Grüner Baum*), an old town (7500 inhab.) with an interesting gateway and a town hall of the 15th century. Outside the town is a Franciscan monastery with a late-Gothic church. Near the town rises the *Heiligenberg* and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the station (blue way-marks) is the ruined castle of *Hassenstein* (restaurant).

$90\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Klösterle* (*Rathaus*), a small town belonging to Count *Thun*, with a large porcelain-manufactory. The train crosses the *Eger* and follows its pretty valley (views to the right). Several unimportant stations. From (102 M.) *Wickwitz* a branch-line diverges to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Giesshübel-Sauerbrunn* (p. 247). The line then quits the *Eger* and follows the *Wistritz* to the right, through a hilly district. — 107 M. *Schlackenwerth* (1280 ft.; *Renthaus*), a small town with a château and park of the Grand-Duke of Tuscany.

Branch-line in 40 min. to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Joachimsthal* (2365 ft.; *Stadt Dresden*; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*), a town of 7400 inhab., with a modern church and a town-hall with a library. The word 'thaler' is derived from the coins ('*Joachimsthaler*') struck in the silver found here by Count *Schlik* in the 16th cent. The mines contain Uranium ore, from which Radium is produced. The *Keilberg* (4083 ft.) may be ascended from *Joachimsthal* in 1 hr. (see above; road to the top).

112 M. *Dallwitz* (p. 247). Branch-line to (8 M.) *Merkelsgrün*. — 116 M. **Carlsbad** (*Rail. Restaurant*); the town (p. 242) lies on the opposite bank of the *Eger*, 1 M. from the railway. To *Marienbad* and *Johann-Georgenstadt* see p. 247.

Beyond *Carlsbad* the railway quits the *Eger*, which from this point to *Elbogen* flows through a deep and tortuous rocky ravine. We





I. *Wallenstein Room*, in which Wallenstein died. On the right wall: 1. Portrait of Wallenstein; 2. Picture of his assassination, painted in 1735; 6. Partisan with which he was slain. Beside the exit: 42. Portrait of Wallenstein at the age of six. The desk-case contains Eger coins, moulds, and seals. — II. *Guild Room*. Guild objects; old Eger tin vessels; local costumes; coins and medals. *Eger Peasant's Room*, with domestic furniture and costumes. — IV. *Room*. Early views and plans of Eger; MSS. and printed works. At the exit: 1603. Altar frontal embroidered with beads (14th cent.). — V. *Room*. Iron money-box (1735.) — VI. *Room*. Ecclesiastical art. — VII. *Room*. Prehistoric articles found on the Franzensbad heath; natural history collections.

The Imperial BURG, or CASTLE (Pl. A, B, 1; adm. 40 h.), situated in the angle formed by a bastion of the old fortifications, on a rock above the river, to the N.W. of the town, was erected by Frederick Barbarossa after his marriage in 1149 to Adelheid of Vohburg. Uninhabited since 1634, it has been a ruin since 1742. The lofty square tower, built of blocks of lava, belonged to an earlier castle of the margraves of Vohburg. The elegant double *Chapel (finished about 1214), the lower story Romanesque, the upper pointed, is interesting.

Of the adjoining banquet-room, in which Wallenstein's officers Illo, Terczky, Kinsky, and Neumann were murdered a few hours before Devereux assassinated his general, the arches of the windows now alone remain. The court-yard is now a garden. The terrace, 80 ft. above the Eger, commands a pleasing view: to the E., in the direction of the stream, rise the three towers of Mariakulm (p. 240).

The handsome church of the deanery of *St. Nicholas* (Pl. B, C, 1), founded in 1111, in the pointed style, with nave and aisles of equal height, borne by eight pillars, contains a fine new pulpit.

EXCURSIONS FROM EGER. Pleasant promenades ascend both banks of the Eger. The basaltic *Kammerbühl* (1640 ft.), described by Goethe, $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the N.W.; the castle of *Kinsberg*, 4 M. to the S., with pleasing view; the *Grünberg* (1968 ft.) with the Chapel of St. Anne, commanding distant views; the abbey of *Waldsassen* (rail. station), founded in 1128 and secularized in 1803; *Alexandersbad*, *Marienbad* (p. 250), etc.

FROM EGER TO FRANZENSBAD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 11 minutes.

Franzensbad. — *Rail. Restaurant.* — *Hotels* (generally closed in winter). *KÖNIGSVILLA (Pl. a; D, 4), R. 5-15, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, pens. from 10 K.; *GRAND HOTEL (Pl. b; D, 4), both Salzquell-Str.; *Post (Pl. c; B, 3), Kaiser-Str., with two dépendances; *PARK HOTEL (Pl. d; C, 2), *HOTEL BRISTOL (Pl. e; B, 2), R. from 3, pens. 7-12 K.; HOTEL BELVEDERE and BELLEVUE (Pl. m; C, 4), R. 3-6, pens. 8-14 K.; both in the Park-Str.; HOTEL GISELA (Pl. f; C, 1), opposite the station, R. 2-3 K.; KAISER VON ÖSTERREICH (Pl. g; B, 3), Louisen-Str. (these two open in winter also); HOTEL HÜBNER, Kaiser-Str., R. 3-4 K.; HOLZER (Pl. h; C, 3), KREUZ (Pl. i; C, 3), STADT LEIPZIG (Pl. k; B, 3), these three in the Kulmer-Str.; DEUTSCHER HOF (Pl. l; C, 3), Postgasse 29. — Numerous LODGING HOUSES; agreements should be carefully made beforehand. — *Restaurants:* *Kurhaus*; *Hübner* (see above).

Cabs: to and from the station, with one horse 1 K. 40 h., two horses 2 K. (from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. 2 or 3 K.); $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 80 or 1 K. 20, 1 hr. 1 K. 60 h. or 2 K.; whole day 16 or 23 K., and fee.

Visitors' and Music Tax (after a stay of more than 7 days): 1st class 30, 2nd cl. 19, 3rd cl. 13 K. — Music 6-7 a.m. at the Salzquelle, 7-8 a.m. at the Franzensquelle; Sun., Wed., Frid., Sat. 4-6, Mon. & Thurs. 4-5 p.m. in the Kurpark. Details in the Kurliste. — *Post & Telegraph Office* (Pl. C, 4), Neuquell-Str. — *English Church Service* in summer.

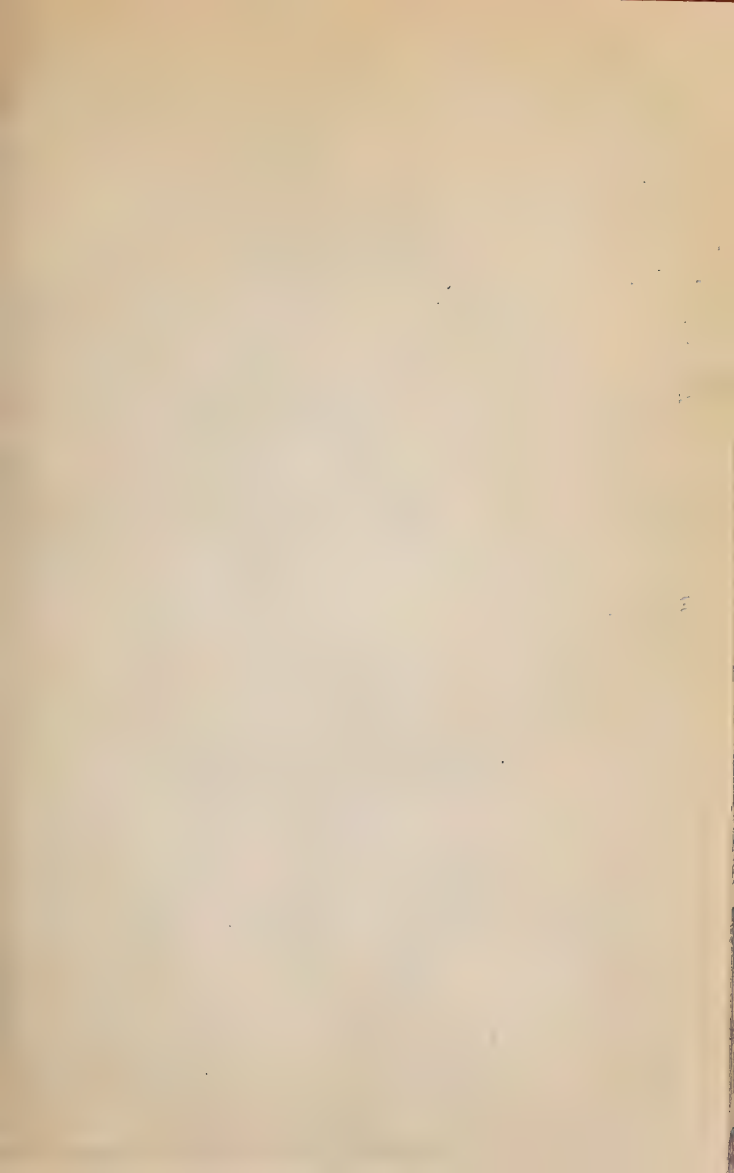
Franzensbad (1447 ft.), a favourite watering-place (1800 inhab.; 9000 visitors annually), situated on a high-lying plain between the outskirts of the Bohemian Forest, the Fichtelgebirge, and Erzgebirge, possesses ten mineral springs (chalybeate and saline, impregnated with carbonic acid gas), used for bathing and drinking, and also mud and gas baths. From the *Railway Station* (Pl. C, D, 1) the *Bahnhof-Strasse* leads in 3 min. to the well-shaded *Kurpark* (Pl. B, C, 2), with the *Café-Salon* and a *Statue of Emp. Francis I.*, the founder of the baths, in bronze, by Schwanthaler. In the *Kaiser-Str.*, to the S. of the *Kurpark*, is the *Kurhaus* (Pl. B, 4), from which a long colonnade leads to the *Franzensquelle* (Pl. 1), the chief drinking-well, under a rotunda. To the S.E., beyond the *Salzquell-Park*, are the *Salzquelle* (Pl. 5) and the *Wiesenquelle* (Pl. 6), under the same colonnade, and near them are the *Franz Joseph-Bad*, on the right, and the handsome *Koiserbad* (Pl. D, 5), on the left.

EXCURSIONS. To the N.W. to the (3/4 hr.) *Antonienhöhe* (1620 ft.), and to the castles of *Seeberg* (1 1/4 hr.) and *Liebenstein* (2 hrs.), all fine points of view; N. to *Schönberg* and *Wildstein* (each 2 hrs.); S., to the (1/4 hr.) *Café Miramonte*, and thence to the (1/2 hr.) *Kammerbühl* (see p. 241) and viâ *Stein* to the (1/2 hr.) *Restaurant Mühlerl*, charmingly situated on the *Eger* (omnibus from *Franzensbad* thrice every afternoon, 80 h.). About 1/4 hr. farther up is the *Siechenhaus* (Restaurant), prettily situated amid wood, with a charming view from the chapel of *St. Anna*.

40. Carlsbad and Environs.

Railway Station. *Station of the Buschtiehrad Railway* (Pl. A, 1; restaurant), for Prague, Eger, and *Johanngeorgenstadt*; *Central Station* (Pl. A, 2), for *Marienbad* and *Johanngeorgenstadt*. Cabs, see p. 243. — Luggage may be despatched from the *Eisenbahn-Stadtbureau*, *Neue Wiese*, next the theatre (6 a.m. - 9 p.m.; 1 K. 40 h. per 100 lbs.). Here also is the German custom-house (8 a.m. till noon).

Hotels. **GRAND HÔTEL PUPP* (Pl. a; C, 6), *Alte Wiese*, R. from 5, B. 1, D. 4 K., omnibus 80 h., closed in winter; **SAVOY WESTEND HOTEL* (Pl. n; C, 4), *Westend-Str.*, with lift, R. from 4, B. 1 1/2 d. 4, D. 6 K., closed in winter; **GOLDENER SCHILD* (Pl. b, D, 5), between the *Becher-Platz* and the *Neue Wiese*, with lift, R. from 6 K.; **HÔTEL BRISTOL* (Pl. d; C, 4), *Westend*, with lift, R. from 40 K. per week, closed in winter; **HÔTEL KÖNIGSVILLA* (Pl. q; C, 4), *Westend*, with lift, R. 40-60 K. per week, closed in winter; **ANGER'S HOTEL* (Pl. c; D, 5), *Neue Wiese*, with American bar; *HÔT. KROH* (Pl. h; C, 3), *Park-Str.*, with lift, R. from 4 K., closed in winter; *Post* (Pl. m; C, 3), *Eger-Str.*, opposite the *Stadt-Park*, R. 4-8, D. 3-4, pens. 9-15 K.; *HÔT. CONTINENTAL* (Pl. k; D, 4), in the market-place, at the corner of the *Alte Wiese*, R. from 4 K.; **HÔT. HANNOVER* (Pl. p; D, 4), in the market-place, R. 3-12 K.; *RESIDENZ-HÔTEL* (Pl. i; D, 4, 5), *GLATTAUER* (Pl. t; C, 3), *NÜRNBERGER HOF* (Pl. o; D, 5), these three in the *Kirchengasse*; *HÔTEL DE RUSSIE* (Pl. e; D, 3), *PARADIES* (Pl. f; D, 3), both in the *Kaiser-Str.*; **HÔTEL NATIONAL* (Pl. g; C, 3), *Gartenzeile*, with lift, R. from 4 K., B. 70 h., D. 3-4 K.; *HOPFENSTOCK*, *LOIB*, *Theatergasse* (Pl. D, 5); *MORGENSTERN*, *Kaiser-Str.*; *HÔT. TRAUTWEIN* (Pl. l; B, 3), *Kaiser Franz-Josef-Str.*, R. 3-8, D. 3, pens. from 9 K.; *SCHÜTZENHAUS* (Pl. s; B, 2), *Kaiser Franz-Josef-Str.*, with music-hall, etc. — Charges vary, being lower before and after the height of the season. — Furnished apartments easily procured without first stopping at a hotel. The best situations are the 'Alte' and 'Neue Wiese', the Market, *Park-Strasse*, and the *Schlossberg*. Terms should be arranged beforehand, and it is sometimes advisable to reduce the lease to writing.



KARLSBAD

1 : 14300



- 1. Bezirkshauptm. C.5.11. Karlsquelle D.4.
- 2. Evangel. Kirche D.6.12. Franz-Josef-Qu. CD.3.
- 3. S. Andreas K. D.3. E. Markbrunnen D.4.
- 4. St. Magdalen-K. D.4. 14. Mühlbrunnen D.4.
- 5. Goethe-Denkmal C.6. 15. Neubrunnen D.4.
- 6. Stadthaus D.4. 17. Schlossbrunnen D.4.
- Quellen: nen D.4.
- 7. Bernhardbrunnen D.4. 18. Spitalquelle C.3.4.
- 8. Elisabethquelle D.4. 19. Sprudel D.4.
- 9. Felsenquelle D.3. 20. Theresienbr. D.4.
- 10. Kaiserbrunnen C.3.

Drahowitz

Fischern-Neustadt

2

3

Stefaniewarte







Cafés. **Pupp's Café-Salon*, Alte Wiese (open-air concert several times weekly); **Stadt-Park*; **Elephant*, Alte Wiese; *Theater-Café*, next the theatre; *Goldener Schild* (p. 242), etc.

Restaurants: **Pupp's Restaurant* (Pl. C, 5, 6), Alte Wiese; **Stadtpark-Restaurant*; *Goldner Schild* (p. 242); **Hopfenstock*, see p. 242; **Morgenstern*, Kaiser-Str.; *Oesterreichischer Hof*, Neue Wiese; *Sanssouci*, Kiesweg; *Schützenhaus* (p. 242); *Schwedisches Haus* (unpretending), etc. — *Wine*. *Pötl*, Mühlbrunn-Str.; *Friedel*, Becher-Platz; *Weisshaupt*, Alte Wiese.

Reading Room in the Kurhaus, 30 h. daily, 1 K. 40 h. weekly, 4 K. monthly, well supplied with newspapers, with a room for ladies.

Concerts. The 'Kurkapelle', or band of the baths, plays daily, 6-8 a.m., in two detachments, one at the Sprudel, the other at the Mühlbrunnen. Afternoon concerts in the Stadt-Park on Sun., at Pupp's on Tues. and Thurs., and in the Posthof (adm. 1 K.) on Mon., Wed., and Frid.; evening-concerts in the Stadt-Park on Mon. and Frid., at Pupp's on Wednesday. Also on Sun. a military band at Pupp's, etc.

Theatre, Neue Wiese; performances from 15th April to 30th September. — *Theatre of Varieties* (Pl. A, 2), beyond the Eger.

Visitors' Tax for stay of a week or more: 1st class 20, 2nd cl. 12, 3rd cl. 8 K.; children and servants 2 K. — *Music Tax*: for each family, according to number, 1st cl. 10-34, 2nd cl. 6-16, 3rd cl. 4-13 K.

Cabs. From or to the Buschtiehrad Station, with one horse 2 K. 20, with two horses ('Fiaker') 3 K. 60 h. (at night, 9 p.m. to 6 a.m., 2 K. 80 or 4 K. 60 h.); from or to the Central Station, 1 K. 60, 2 K. 40 h. (at night, 2 K. 20 h., 3 K.). Luggage 60 h. 1 K. — In the town, per 1/4 hr. 1 K., 1/2 hr. 1 K. 60, each additional 1/4 hr. 40 h.; with two horses per 1/2 hr. 2 K. 40, each additional 1/2 hr. 1 K. 20 h. At night, one half-fare more. Drive to Aich, Dallwitz, or Pirkenhammer, 4 or 6 K., etc.

Omnibus from the station to the town 80 h., each box 20, above 50 lbs. 40 h. — Also to Pirkenhammer, Aich, Giesshübel-Sauerbrunn, Dallwitz, etc.

Donkeys (incl. fee): whole day 9, half-day 6, afternoon 7 K.; to the Hirschensprung or Dreikreuzberg 3 K.; to the spring 1 K. 60 h.

Sprudelstein wares in the Alte Wiese; *Incrustations* (deposits formed by the mineral waters) at *Tschammerhöll's*, at the back of the Sprudel Colonnade. — *Carlsbad Wafers* ('Oblaten') at *Karl Bayer's*, Mühlbrunn-Str. 'Brunnenkuchen', eaten by patients, is a kind of cake without spice.

American Consular Agent, *John S. Twells*.

English Church (p. 245): Sun. service during the season at 11 and 4 p.m.

— *Presbyterian Service*, Sun. 11 a.m. in the Kurhaus.

ENGLISH PHYSICIAN: *Dr. Arthur Pick*, Alte Wiese (Goldene Krone). —

INTERPRETER: *Ludwig Kohn*, Haus Hallstadt, Obere Schulgasse.

Carlsbad or *Karlsbad* (1165 ft.), a celebrated watering-place, with 15,000 inhab. and upwards of 50,000 visitors annually, the waters of which are especially efficacious in liver-complaints, is situated in the narrow valley of the *Tepl*, the pine-clad slopes of which are traversed by paths in all directions. The springs are said to have been discovered in 1347 by Emp. Charles IV. while hunting (whence the monument in the Stadtgarten); but *Karlsbad* was known as a health-resort a century earlier.

The chief ingredients of the mineral water are sulphate of soda, carbonate of soda, and common salt. The springs rise near the *Tepl* from beneath a very hard kind of rock, known as *Sprudelschale*, or *Sprudeldecke*, a crust from which, wherever it is broken through, the hot water gushes up. The greater part of the town is built upon this crust, under which it is believed that there exists a large common reservoir of the mineral water, known as the 'Sprudelkessel'. The steam of this subterranean cauldron escapes through artificial apertures in the rock, which, on account of the incrustations deposited by the water, require to be cleared and enlarged every three months. If the usual egress of the water and gas is obstructed at any one spot, they rise with increased

force at the other outlets, and have even been known to force a new passage for themselves. At the time of the earthquake of Lisbon the Sprudel ceased to flow for three days. There are in all seventeen hot and two cold springs, which vary in temperature from 50° to 167° Fahr. and are used both for bathing and drinking. About 2,000,000 bottles of the water and 110,000 lbs. of the salt are exported annually.

The oldest and most copious (660 gallons per min.) of these springs is the *Sprudel* (Pl. 19; 164° Fahr.), on the right bank of the Tepl, connected with which is the *Hygieia-Quelle*. On the left bank are the *Mühlbrunnen* (Pl. 14; 121°), the *Neubrunnen* (Pl. 15; 138°), the *Theresienbrunnen* (Pl. 20; 134°), the *Marktbrunnen* (Pl. 13; 104°), the *Kaiser-Karl-Quelle* (Pl. 11; 112°), and the *Schlossbrunnen* (Pl. 17; 108°); more or less connected with these are the *Russische Kronquelle* (Pl. 16; 109°), the *Bernhards-Brunnen* (Pl. 7; 137°), the *Elisabeth-Quelle* (Pl. 8; 117°), the *Felsenquelle* (Pl. 9; 144°), the *Spitalbrunnen* (Pl. 18; 100°), the *Kurhausquelle* (Pl. 12), the *Kaiserbrunnen* (Pl. 10; 118°), the *Hochberger-Quelle* (102°), and the *Parkquelle* (124°). The two cold springs are the *Stefanie-Quelle* (alkaline-saline, with carbonic acid), below the Schweizerhof (Pl. E, 6), and the *Eisenquelle*, on the slope of the Dreikreuzberg. There are four *Bath Houses*, with mineral, mud, vapour, and other baths (the Kaiserbad, the Sprudel Baths, the Kurhaus, and the Neubad).

At an early hour, in the height of the season (June and July) even before 5 a.m., the water-drinkers repair to the various springs. At the Mühlbrunnen and Sprudel, where the band plays from 6 to 8, the crowd is often so great that the patients have to wait more than a quarter of an hour before they are served with a glass of water.

The town is creeping up towards the *Buschtiehrad Railway Station* (Pl. A, 1), to the N., on the left bank of the Eger, but the busiest part of it is the quarter bounded by the Stadt-Park on the N. and the Pupp'sche Etablissement on the S. Adjoining the pleasant **Stadt-Park** (Pl. C, 3), on the left bank of the Tepl, is the *Stadtpark Restaurant* (p. 243), with a colonnade contiguous, where the water of the *Parkquelle* (see above) is drunk. On the opposite bank is the *Neubad*, with mud-baths. — To the S.W. runs the handsome *Park-Strasse*, in which, on the left, rises the *Synagogue*, erected in 1876-77 from designs by Wolff of Stuttgart. On the right, farther up, is the *Military Kurhaus* (Pl. B, 4), the *Evangelical Hospice*, and the *Russian Church of SS. Peter & Paul*, erected in 1893-97 from Wiedermann's designs, with a gilt central dome and frescoes on the outside. Farther on is the *Café-Restaurant Klein-Versailles* (Pl. B, 4).

On the S.E. side of the Stadt-Park is the *Austrian Military Bath House* (Pl. C, 3), within which rise the *Kaiserbrunnen* and the *Hochberger-Quelle* (see above). Next comes the *Kurhaus* ('soirées dansantes' on Sat.) and the **Mühlbrunnen Colonnade* (Pl. C, D, 4), of the Corinthian order, erected by Zitek in 1871-78, with the *Elisabeth-Quelle*, the *Theresienbrunnen*, the *Bernhardsbrunnen*, the *Neubrunnen*, and the *Mühlbrunnen*. Above the colonnade are the

grounds of the Schlossberg (see below) and the *English Church* (Pl. C, 4), built in 1877.

From the Colonnade the Mühlbrunn-Strasse leads to the MARKET PLACE (Pl. D, 4), where the *Kaiser Karls-Quelle* (Pl. 11) and the *Marktbrunnen* (Pl. 13) rise under the wooden *Marktbrunn Colonnade*, with the *Stadtturm* towering above it. On the left is the *Post & Telegraph Office*. To the N.W. a broad flight of steps ascends to the Schlossberg. Here, on the right, rises the *Schlossbrunnen* (Pl. 17), opposite which, on the left, is the *Russische Kronquelle* (Pl. 16).

From the market-place the Sprudel-Brücke crosses the Tepl to the **Sprudel Colonnade* (Pl. D, 4), an imposing iron structure by Hellmer and Fellner (1879). Within this colonnade rise the *Hygieia-Quelle*, adorned with a statue of Hygieia by Fernkorn, and the SPRUDEL (p. 244), which gushes up in 40-60 jets per minute, 1½ ft. thick, and varying from 6 to 13 ft. in height. — In the Kirch-Platz, beyond the colonnade, stands the Rom. Cath. *Magdalenen-Kirche* (Pl. 4), with a terraced platform, erected in 1732-36. Above it is the *Stadtgarten* (Pl. D, E, 4), with a statue of Emp. Charles IV. by Jos. Max, erected in 1868 on the '500th anniversary' of the discovery of the springs, and the *Panorama Grounds* (café), which afford a charming survey of the town.

On the S. side of the market-place, skirting the Tepl, is the *Alte Wiese* (Pl. C, D, 5), the most frequented promenade at Karlsbad, with the best shops. The Alte Wiese ends at the *Goethe-Platz* and the extensive *Pupp'sche Anlagen*.

Opposite the Alte Wiese the *Neue Wiese* (Pl. C, D, 5), on the right bank of the Tepl, leads past the *Stadt-Theater* (built by Fellner and Hellmer in 1886) to the Pupp'sche Brücke. Farther on, in the Marienbader-Str., is the **Kaiserbad*, a handsome building in the French Renaissance style, designed by Fellner & Hellmer and sumptuously fitted up, with baths of every description, a large saloon for gymnastic exercises, etc. The Marienbader Strasse goes on, past the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 2), to the Karls-Brücke (see below).

Of the many beautiful WALKS the most popular, because level, is through the *Pupp'sche Allée* and the *Goethe-Weg* (Pl. C, 5, 6; embellished with a marble bust of Goethe by Donndorf), and by the *Kiesweg* to the (8 min.) **Café Sanssouci* (Pl. D, 6). On the rocks by the wayside may be read inscriptions in many different languages, gratefully extolling the efficacy of the springs. A little farther on, leaving the *Karls-Brücke* on the left, and passing the 'Vieruhr-Promenade' (in shade after 4 p.m.) on the right, we follow the Marienbader Strasse, past the *Körner Monument*, on the right, to the (10 min.) **Café Posthof*, with its pleasant garden. On the opposite bank of the Tepl are the **Café Schönbrunn*, the *Dorotheen-Säuerling*, and the **Café Schweizerhof*. From the Posthof we ascend past the *Antonsruhe* and the *Stahlbuche* to (10 min.) the *Freund-*

schafts-Saal (Pl. D, 7), another café. About 10 min. farther on is the romantic **Kaiser-Park* (Pl. B, C, 7; café), whence we may extend our walk, crossing the Tepl halfway, to (1 M.) *Pirkenhammer*, or *Hammer* (1340 ft.; Hôt. Kempf, with garden-restaurant; Restaurant Schützenmühle; omnibus, see p. 243; railway, p. 247), with its large porcelain-factory. To the left of the factory a shady path ascends to the (35 min.) *Mecs'ry-Höhe* (2038 ft.), a good point of view. — In returning from Pirkenhammer we may follow the shady 'Dumbaweg' on the hillside, and after $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (guide-post) either keep straight on viâ the Posthof to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the Café Sanssouci (see p. 245), or (preferable) continue to the right along the hillside to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Café Schönbrunn (p. 245).

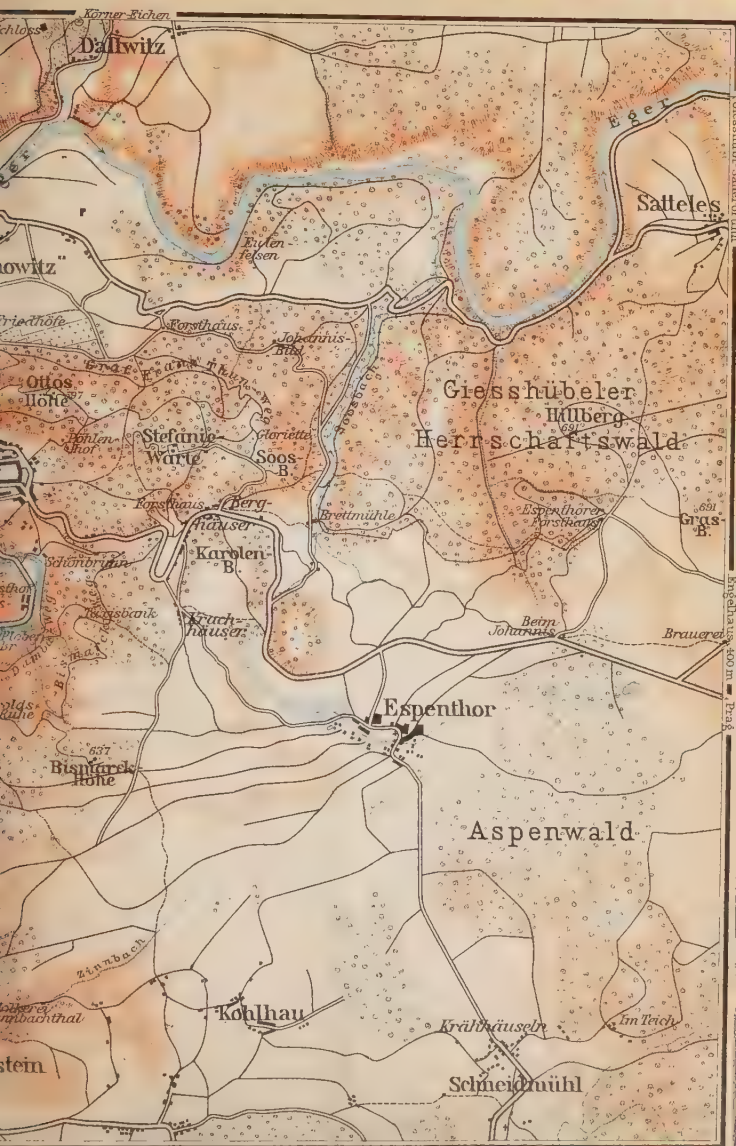
From the N. end of the Alte Wiese a path ascends, at first by steps and then in zig-zags, to the (20 min.) cross on the **Hirschen-sprung* (Pl. C, 4; 1620 ft.), with an admirable view (café). The neighbouring *Theresienhöhe*, the *Petershöhe*, with a memorial tablet and a bust of Peter the Great, and *Mayer's Gloriette* are also good points of view. We return to the Schlossberg by the *Jubiläumsweg*, passing the 'Himmel auf Erden'.

From the Goethe-Platz by the Mariengässchen to the *Marien-Kapelle* (Pl. C, 5), and thence to the right to the *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz*, and to the left, past the *Ecce-Homo-Kapelle*, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Franz-Josefs-Höhe* (Pl. C, D, 6; 1663 ft.), with a belvedere-tower (fine view of Carlsbad and the Erzgebirge). — Over the Schlossberg, or through the Park-Strasse, and past the *Jägerhaus Kaiser Karl's IV.* (1530 ft.; café) and *Findlater's Obelisk* to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Katharinen-Platz* (Pl. A, B, 6; 1673 ft.; view obstructed by trees) and thence to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Bild* (1784 ft.) and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the **Aberg* (1980 ft.; restaurant), the tower on which (110 steps) commands an extensive panorama of the Erzgebirge. We return viâ (20 min.) *St. Leonhard* (1625 ft.; restaurant), where we diverge to the right past the *St. Leonhard-Kapelle* to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Echo* (1705 ft.). Following thence the Russelweg to the right, and leaving (5 min.) a path to the Katharinen-Platz (see above) on the right, we proceed to the (10 min.) *Russel-Sitz* (Pl. A, 6; no view) and descend to the (8 min.) Aich road, by which we return in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the Café Jägerhaus (see above).

From the Magdalenen-Kirche on the right bank of the Tepl, by the Schulgasse and past the garden of the Café Panorama, to the Prague road; turn to the left; then ascend by a winding path to the right to the (40 min.) *Dreikreuzberg Restaurant* (Pl. D, E, 3; camera obscura), an admirable point of view; thence in 5 min. more to the top of the *Dreikreuzberg* (1805 ft.), where the view is less extensive, and through wood viâ the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *König Otto's Höhe* (1960 ft.), to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Stefanie-Warte* (2085 ft.; café-restaurant), a tower 98 ft. high, with a superb view; descent past the *Pöhlenhof* (Pl. E, 4) to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Carlsbad.









Other fine points are the *Bellevue* and the *Wiener-Sitz* on the right bank of the Tepl, and the *Freundschafts-Sitz*, the *Belvedere*, and the *Rohan-Kreuz* on the left bank.

LONGER EXCURSIONS. To the N. viâ *Drahowitz* to (3 M.) *Dallwitz* (Restaurant zu Drei Eichen; omnibus see p. 243, and comp. p. 239), a village on the left bank of the Eger, with beautiful oaks, extolled by Körner in his poems, a handsome château, a porcelain-factory, and a *Statue of Emp. Joseph II.*, erected in 1881. — By the Prague road, which commands charming views, to (5 M.) the ruin of *Engelhaus*, on a rock of phonolite (2340 ft.); thence in 1½ hr. to the *Schömitzstein*, with a splendid view (rfmts. at the forester's). — To the S.W. to (4½ M.; omnibus, see p. 243; railway, see below) *Aich* (Schloss Restaurant, above the Eger, with view), with a restored château and a porcelain-factory; thence along the Eger to (2 M.; 1 M. beyond the end of the carriage-road) *Hans Heiling's Restaurant*, opposite *Hans Heiling's Rock*, a wild and romantic spot on the Eger. (Boat to Aich, 80 h. each person.) Thence to *Elbogen*, see p. 240. — On the Eger, 7½ M. below Carlsbad (omnibus daily in 1½ hr.; beautiful road through wood), are the baths of *Giesshübel-Sauerbrunn* (1115 ft.; Kurhaus and Hydropathic, with restaurant, R. from 8 K. weekly, pens. 30-40 K.), with a famous mineral spring (alkaline, with carbonic acid; 8 million bottles exported annually). — The ascent of the *Keilberg* or *Sonnenwirbel* (4083 ft.), the highest summit of the Erzgebirge, forms another attractive excursion from Carlsbad (see p. 239).

FROM CARLSBAD TO MARIENBAD VIÂ PETSCHAU, 38 M., railway in 1¾-3 hrs. (fares 5 K. 80, 3 K. 90, 2 K. 60 h.). Trains start from the Central Station (Pl. A, 2) and ascend, passing over two viaducts and through a tunnel. 2½ M. *Aich*; 3¾ M. *Aich Pirkenhammer* (p. 246); to the left rises the Aberg (p. 246). Farther on, the line follows the windings of the Tepl, crossing the river four times and threading a tunnel. 8 M. *Töppeles*; 10½ M. *Schönwehr* (branch to Elbogen, 20 M.); 13½ M. *Petschau* (Rail. Restaurant; branch to Rakonitz, p. 238). The valley contracts; eight bridges and four tunnels are passed before (20 M.) *Einsiedl-Pauten*, the next station. Beyond (23½ M.) *Tepl*, the abbey of that name (p. 252) is seen to the left. 26 M. *Prosau*; 28½ M. *Habakladrau*; to the right, the Podhorn (p. 252). The line descends viâ *Müllestau* to (32 M.) *Wilkowitz* (view to the left) and crosses the *Auscha* to (38 M.) *Marienbad* (p. 250).

FROM CARLSBAD TO JOHANN-GEORGENSTADT, 39 M., railway in 2½ hrs. 5 M. *Alt-Rohlau*; 9½ M. *Neu-Rohlau*. — 15½ M. *Neudek* (1830 ft.; *Post; Herrenhaus*), a prettily situated town with 4800 inhab., has a large cotton-mill and iron-rolling works. — 39 M. *Johann-Georgenstadt*, and thence to *Chemnitz* and *Zwickau*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

41. From Prague to Furth (*Nuremberg, Munich*).

121 M. RAILWAY from Prague to Furth in 4-6 hrs. (fares 16 K. 70, 10 K., 5 K. 50 h.; express 23 K. 60, 14 K. 60, 7 K. 80 h.). — From Prague to Nuremberg 8¼-11 hrs.; to Munich 10-14 hrs.

Prague, see p. 217. The train starts from the *Franz-Josef Station* and turns to the S. into the valley of the *Moldau*. — 6 M. *Kuchelbad*, a resort of excursionists from Prague. 9 M. *Kadotin*. The

line quits the Moldau and approaches the *Beraun*, which it crosses at *Mokropetz*. 20 M. *Hinter-Třeban*; branch to *Lochowitz* (see below; 21 M.). — 21½ M. *Karlstein* (715 ft.; Hôt. Kaiser Karl IV., at the foot of the castle).

On a precipitous rock 25 min. to the N., on the left bank of the *Beraun*, rises **Schloss Karlstein* (Karlův Týn; 1047 ft.; restaurant), the most interesting castle in Bohemia, erected in 1348-65 by Emp. Charles IV., as a receptacle for the Bohemian regalia, and once adorned with treasures of art, most of them now removed. The central point of the castle is the *Kreuzkapelle* in the tower, sumptuously decorated with precious stones, gilding, and painting, where the regalia, various relics collected by Charles IV., and the archives were once preserved. The paintings here belong to the early Bohemian school. Adjoining the strongly fortified tower is the Emperor's palace, with the chapel of St. Catharine, also embellished with precious stones. The portraits of Charles IV., his consort, and his son, mural paintings executed in the emperor's lifetime, are of special interest. The castle, which is shown by the guardian (fee 1 K.), has been thoroughly restored since 1858.

Beyond *Karlstein* the valley of the *Beraun* is confined between lofty limestone rocks, but expands at (27½ M.) *Beraun* (735 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Böhmischer Hof*), an old town with 9700 inhab., junction of the lines to *Rakonitz* and *Lužna-Lischan* (p. 238) and to *Dušník* (p. 238). The train now enters the valley of the *Litawa*. — 30 M. *Zditz* (850 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

To *PROTIWÍN*, 64 M., railway in ca. 3 hrs. The line traverses the smiling *Litawa Valley*. — 5 M. *Lochowitz*; branch to *Hinter-Třeban* (see above). 17½ M. *Přibram* (1600 ft.; *Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand*; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*), a town of 13,600 inhab., with valuable silver and lead mines, which employ 5000 workmen and yield about 19 tons of pure silver annually. Nine shafts in all are worked, the chief of which are the *Adalbert-Schacht*, 3660 ft. deep, and the *Maria-Schacht*, 3694 ft. deep. About 1 M. to the E. of the town rises the *Heilige Berg* (1903 ft.), a great resort of pilgrims. — From (29 M.) *Březnitz* branch-lines run W. to *Rožmatal* (6 M.) and S., viâ *Blatna* (15½ M.; branch to *Nepomuk*, p. 253), to *Strakonitz* (p. 253; 35 M.). — 55 M. *Pisek* (1215 ft.; *Goldenes Rad*), with 13,100 inhab. and an old château, half enclosed by the *Woltawa*, is the junction of a line to *Iglau* (p. 253). — 64 M. *Protiwin*, on the *Franz-Josef Railway* (p. 253).

39 M. *Hořowitz*, with a château and iron-works of the Prince of Hanau. 45½ M. 'Haltestelle' *Zbirow*; 3½ M. to the N. lies the little town of *Zbirow*, with a château of Prince Colloredo-Mansfeld. 47½ M. *Zbirow*; 49 M. *Mauth*, with 2300 inhab.; 50½ M. *Holoubkau*, with a large carriage-factory. At (57 M.) *Rokitzan* (1210 ft.; *Böhmischer Hof*; 5500 inhab.) the country becomes more level. Branch-line to *Nezviestitz* (p. 253). The train follows the *Klabawa*, passing the iron-works of *Klabawa* and *Horomislitz*, to (64½ M.) *Chrast* (1135 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), whence a branch diverges to *Radnitz*, an important coal-mining place. The line re-enters the valley of the *Beraun* and crosses the imposing *Uslawa Bridge*.

68½ M. *Pilsen* (1005 ft.; **Pilsener Hof*; **Kaiser von Oesterreich*; *Goldner Adler*; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; Pilsner beer at *Salzmänn's*, *Pragergasse*, and *Knobloch's*, *Salzgasse*), an old town with 68,300 inhab., lies at the confluence of the *Mies* and the *Radbusa*. Once fortified, it withstood several sieges during the Hussite wars,

but was taken by storm by Mansfeld in 1618. Pilsen was in part the scene of the alleged conspiracy for which Wallenstein was outlawed, and twenty-four of his adherents were executed in the market-place here in 1634. In the Ring-Promenade, on the S. side of the town, are monuments to the burgomaster *Kopecky* (d. 1854), and to *Smetana* (d. 1874), the musical composer. The Gothic church of St. Bartholomew, the Municipal Museum (daily 10-12 and 2-5, free), and the large rock-cellar of the Bürgerliche Bräuhaus are worth seeing. Pilsen is famous for its beer.

FROM PILSEN TO DUX, 93 M., railway in 5 hrs. The stations are nearly all unimportant. 20 M. *Plass*, with a château of Prince Metternich. 24 M. *Mlatz* (branch-line to Rakonitz, p. 238). — 36½ M. *Pladen* (p. 238). Near (41 M.) *Petersburg* are a château and park of Count Czernin. — 55½ M. *Kaschitz*; branch-lines to (10 M.) *Radonitz* and to (11 M.) *Duppau*. — 67 M. *Saaz* (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 238. At (73 M.) *Postelberg* (Rail. Restaurant; branch-line to *Lawn*, p. 238) the line quits the Rger; 77 M. *Potscherad* (branch to *Wurzmes*, p. 238); 86½ M. *Obernitz*, also on the line from Prague to Brück (p. 238); 89 M. *Sauerbrunn*, station for the Bilin Sauer-rannen (p. 234); 90½ M. *Bilin* (p. 234); 93 M. *Dux* (p. 237).

FROM PILSEN TO EISENSTEIN, 69 M., railway in 3¼ hrs. The most important stations are: 30 M. *Klattau* (Rail. Restaurant), a town with 12,200 inhab., junction for Horaždowitz (p. 253); 35 M. *Janowitz* (branch to *Taus*, see below); 40 M. *Neuern* (1545 ft.; Hôtel Angel), prettily situated at the foot of the Bohemian Forest Mts. (with the ruin of *Baiereck* 1 hr. to the S.). The line then winds up the hill to (49 M.) *Grün* (2030 ft.); many cuttings and embankments. 55 M. *Hammern-Eisenstrass* (2415 ft.), whence the *Osser* (4240 ft.), to the right, may be ascended in 1½ hr. Then the *Spitzberg Tunnel*, 1910 yds. in length. 61 M. *Spitzberg* (2736 ft.), the highest point on the railway, watershed between Danube and Elbe. On the *Spitzberg-Sattel* (3880 ft.) is the Hôt.-Pens. *Rixy* (fine view). We then descend by *Markt-Eisenstein* to (69 M.) *Eisenstein*, the Bohemian frontier-station (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*).

From Pilsen to *Eger*, *Budweis*, and *Vienna*, see R. 42.

79½ M. *Nürschan* (1115 ft.), with coal-mines and iron-foundries. Beyond it, on the left, is *Chotieschau*, with a château of Prince Taxis. 84 M. *Staab*, a small town on the *Radbusa*; 95½ M. *Stankau* (branch-line to *Ronsperg*, 13½ M.); 100½ M. *Blisowa* (to the left, in the distance, the ruin of *Riesenburg*); 107½ M. *Taus* (1384 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), an industrial town with 7600 inhab. (To *Junowitz*, see above.)

Beyond *Taus* begin the hills of the *Bohemian Forest*, through the lowest part of which the line is carried by cuttings and tunnels. The watershed (1630 ft.), the boundary between the Bohemian and German languages, and the frontier of Bohemia and Bavaria, is between *Böhmisch-Kubitzten* and *Deutsch-Kubitzten*. The character of the country and the villages changes materially as soon as the frontier is crossed. The line descends, passes through a tunnel, and crosses the *Pastritz* by a viaduct 700 yds. long.

121 M. *Furth* (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the *Bavarian E. Railway*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

42. From Eger to Vienna viâ Marienbad.

283 M. RAILWAY (*Staats-Bahnen*) in 9½-17 hrs. (fares 37 K. 40, 22 K., 11 K. 70 h.; express 53 K., 32 K. 40, 16 K. 90 h.).

Eger, see p. 240. The train diverges to the left from the Ratisbon line, and crosses the *Wondreb*. 10½ M. *Sandau*. — 14½ M. *Königswart* (1975 ft.; *Restaurant* near the station). About 1 M. to the N.W. of the station is *Schloss Königswart*, the property of the Metternich family, surrounded by pleasure-grounds. In the right wing of the château is the Museum (adm. daily; fee), containing a library of 37,000 vols., a collection of minerals, and various curiosities. The interesting altar in the chapel was presented by Pope Gregory XVI. to Prince Clemens Metternich, the well-known Austrian statesman. The family and other portraits, some of them by celebrated painters, are in the central part of the château (no admission). — About 1½ M. farther up, beyond the town of *Königswart* (Kaiser von Oesterreich, good cuisine), on the hillside, is *Bad Königswart* (2370 ft.; *Hôtel Buberl*, R. from 3, B. 1, D. 3, pens. from 7 K; *Villa Metternich*; *Weidmannsheil*, pens. 5-8 K.; *Café Bachmann*), with chalybeate springs used both internally and externally. There are also steel, mud, pine-cone, and vapour baths. Fine view of the *Fichtelgebirge* and the Bohemian Forest. A well-shaded road (omnibus 1 K. 40 h.) leads hence to (4½ M.) *Marienbad*.

19½ M. *Marienbad*. — *Arrival*. The *Station* (restaurant) is 1½ M. from the town (cabs, see below; hotel-omnibus 60 h., 100 lbs. of luggage 20 h.; electric tramway to the town in 10 min., 40 h.). Visitors should spend a day or more at a hotel and look for lodgings in person. Before entering into a contract they are strongly advised to consult the *Miet-Ordnung*, or regulations as to private apartments.

Hotels (generally closed in winter). **HÔTEL KLINGER* (Pl. a; C, 2), a large house with three dépendances; **HÔT. WEIMAR* (Pl. c; D, 3), R. 3½-10, B. 1, D. 3-4, board from 6 K.; **HÔT. IMPÉRIAL* (Pl. b; C, 2), R. from 5, D. 4 K.; **NEPTUN* (Pl. d; B, 3); **NEW YORK* (Pl. f; B, 3); **KAISERHOF* (Pl. g; B, 4), R. from 5, D. 3-6, pens. from 15 K.; **EGERLÄNDER* (Pl. h; B, 2); **ENGLISCHER HOF* (Pl. 1; B, 3); **MARIENBADER MÜHLE* (Pl. n; B, 5); the last six in the Kaiser-Strasse; **STIFT TEPLER HAUS* (Pl. B, 2), *Stephan-Str.*; **WAGNER, Jäger-Str.* (Pl. B, 3); **WALDMÜHLE* (Pl. A, 1); **HÔTEL CASINO* (Pl. i; B, 5), R. 3-15, D. from 3, pens. 8-10 K.; **HÔTEL MIRAMONTE* (Pl. C, 6), with café-restaurant; **DELPHIN* (Pl. e; B, 2); **STADT LEIPZIG* (Pl. k; C, 2); **STERN* (Pl. m; D, 3), moderate. — Numerous *Lodging Houses*.

Cafés. *Egerländer* (Pl. A, 6); *Rübezahl* (beyond Pl. D, 4); *Miramonte* (see above); *Panorama* (above is the belvedere on the Hamelikaberg, p. 252); *Waldmühle* (see above); *Mastai*; *Forstwärte*; *Schweizerhof*; *Kieselhof*, and *Kieselmühle*.

Restaurants at most of the hotels. Also at the *Kurhaus* (D. 3-5 K.), *Egerländer*, *Rübezahl* (see above), etc.

Cabs. From or to the station with one horse 2, with two horses 3 K. 60 h., including luggage 2 K. 50 h. and 4 K.; within the town, ½ hr. 90 h., two-horse 1 K. 60, in the afternoon 1 K. 30 h. or 2 K.

Visitors' Tax: 1st class 20, 2nd 12, 3rd 6 K. — *Music Tax*: 1st class 10, 2 pers. 16, 3 pers. 22 K., etc.; 2nd cl. 8, 10, or 12 K.; 3rd cl. 4, 6, or 8 K. — The band plays at the *Kreuz-Brunnen* 7 a.m. and 6-7 p.m., at the *Ferdinands-Brunnen* 7-8 a.m., and at the *Waldquelle* 11½-12½ o'clock.





English Church Service in the season (Christ Church; Pl. B, 3). — **Presbyterian Service** (Church of Scotland), in the German Protestant Church (Pl. B, C, 2).

Marienbad (2093 ft.), a famous watering-place (23,000 visitors annually), lies in a charming valley enclosed on three sides by pine-clad hills. At the beginning of the 19th century this region was an almost impenetrable wilderness. The springs contain Glauber's salt and resemble those of Carlsbad, but are cold. They belong to the neighbouring Abbey of Tepl. The *Kreuz-Brunnen*, the *Ferdinands-Brunnen* (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S., but brought in pipes to the Promenaden-Platz), and the *Waldquelle* (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. of the Kreuz-Brunnen) are the principal springs for drinking (1,000,000 bottles are exported annually). The *Marienquelle* is used externally, and other baths (mud, pine-cone, alkaline, gas, etc.) may be obtained at the bath-house here. The chalybeate waters of the *Ambrosius-Brunnen* and the *Karolinen-Brunnen* and the strong chalybeate and saline water of the *Ferdinands-Brunnen* are also used for bathing. The *Rudolfsquelle*, to the S. of the *Ferdinands-Brunnen*, is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid.

The main street of Marienbad is the long KAISER-STRASSE (Pl. B, 3, 4), bounded on the left by handsome houses and on the right by the *Anlagen*, or public grounds, which soon expand into a pretty park. In this street are the *Military Kurhaus* and the *Synagogue*. To the left diverges from it the JÄGER-STRASSE, in which rises the *Stadthaus* (Pl. B, 3), containing the post-office, the telegraph-office, and the custom-house, besides a reading-room (adm. free). A little to the S. of the *Stadthaus* are the *English Church* (Pl. B, 3) and the *Russian Church of St. Wladimir* (Pl. B, 4). The Kaiser-Str. ends at the FRANZ-JOSEFS-PLATZ (Pl. B, C, 2). On the N. side of this Platz rises the *Protestant Church*, with which is connected a charity called the 'Friedrich-Wilhelm-Stift'. The Waldbrunn-Strasse leads hence to the N.W., past the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 2), to the *Waldquelle* (Pl. B, 1; restaurant; promenade-concert, see above).

The above-mentioned park is bounded on the N. by the Stefan-Str. and the Untere Kreuzbrunn-Str. At the end of the latter is the *Kreuz-Brunnen* (Pl. C, 2), with its rotunda borne by columns and a bronze bust of *Dr. Jos. Nehr* (d. 1820), who first brought Marienbad into notice. Above it, to the N., is the *Brunnen-Versendungshaus* (export-depot). From the Kreuz-Brunnen Colonnade a covered passage leads to a long building containing the *Brunnenhalle*, where patients walk in bad weather, and the so-called *Colonnade* (Pl. C, 2, 3), with shops. In front of this colonnade, to the W., rises a bronze statue of *Reitenberger* (d. 1860), an abbot of Tepl, who did much to promote the prosperity of the baths. Opposite the S. end of the Brunnenhalle, under another colonnade, are the *Ferdinands-Brunnen* (see above) and the *Ferdinand and Karolinen*

Quelle. Above this point, to the left, is the handsome *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. C, D, 3), built in 1844-50. On the E. and S. sides of the Platz are the *Moorbad* (mud-baths; Pl. D, 3), with inhaling-room and hydropathic, the *Ambrosius-Brunnen*, under a Gothic rotunda, the *Kurhaus*, with reading-room (adm. 40 h., season 2 K.) and café-restaurant, the handsome *Central-Bad* (Pl. D, 3), with baths of every description, and the *Neubad* (Pl. C, 3), a Renaissance building from Schaffer's designs (1893-96), with steel, mud, and other baths.

The pine-forests close to the town are intersected by charming walks, provided with finger-posts. Among the favourite points are, to the N., beyond the Waldquelle, the *Waldmühle* (p. 251), the *Dianahof*, and the *Maxtal* (20 min.; restaurant); to the S.W. of the Waldmühle the *Königin Carolu Höhe* (Pl. A, 2; 2180 ft.) and the (1/4 hr.) *Jägerhaus* (Pl. A, 1; restaurant); to the N.E. of the Dianahof the *Amalienruhe* and the (1/2 hr.) *Friedrich Wilhelms Höhe* (Pl. C, D, 1; 2411 ft.), which affords a fine survey of Marienbad. — From the Kreuz-Brunnen we may visit the (20 min.) *Café-Restaurant Forstwerte*, to the E. Fine distant views are also obtained from the *Hamelikaberg* (Pl. C, D, 5), 25 min. to the S. of the park, above the Café Panorama, on which rises the *Kaiserturm* (2350 ft.; view of Marienbad), and from the *Hohendorfer Höhe* (2546 ft.), 20 min. farther on (footpath hence to the Podhorn, 1 hr.).

The most extensive view of the Erzgebirge, Fichtelgebirge, and Bohemian Forest is obtained from the basaltic *Podhorn* (2776 ft.; small café), 1 1/2 hr. to the E., not far from the Carlsbad road (carr. for four pers. 13 K., incl. gratuity). Other pleasant excursions through the Maxtal (see above), and thence to *Königswart* (p. 250), 1 3/4 hr. to the N.E.; either through fine wood or viâ Prince Metternich's deer-park (open on Mon., Wed., & Frid. only); to the château of *Glatzen* (2670 ft.; inn), 2 hrs. to the N.; to *Kuttenplan* and *Plan*, 2 hrs. to the S. (see below), etc.

The wealthy abbey of Tepl (2155 ft.), to which the springs of Marienbad belong, 7 M. to the E. (railway in 3/4 hr., see p. 217; carr. 8 or 14, by Podhornberg 10 or 18 K.), is open to men on Wed. and Frid., 3-5 p.m. It possesses a good library and zoological and mineralogical collections. The Romanesque basilica-church (freely modernized in the interior) was founded in 1193. The private chapel is embellished with two large mural paintings by Fuchs, and many objects of interest are distributed throughout the spacious apartments.

23 1/2 M. *Kuttenplan* (1750 ft.; Müller; Waidmannsheil), with a château and pleasant grounds on the *Kellerberg*. 26 1/2 M. *Plan* (Schwarzer Bär), with a finely situated château of Countess Nostitz (branch to *Tachau*, 8 M. to the S.W.). Near (31 1/2 M.) *Josefihütte* the train enters the pretty valley of the *Mies*. — 45 M. *Mies* (1280 ft.; *Stadt Prag*), an old town (3900 inhab.) with lead and silver mines, has a Rathaus in the Renaissance style (modernised). The *Prager Tor*, with helmet-shaped roof, is a fine gateway of the 16th century. The former Benedictine abbey of *Kladrau*, 21 1/2 M. to the S., has an interesting church.

51½ M. *Neuhof* (branch-line to *Weseritz*, 20 M.). — 66 M. *Pilsen* (Rail. Restaurant; p. 248). The line traverses the wooded *Uslawa-Tal*; to the left on a hill is the ruin of *Radina* (1645 ft.). — 72 M. *Pilsenetz*; 76 M. *Nezwiestitz* (junction for *Rokitzan*, p. 248); 83 M. *Ždiar-Ždiretz*. Farther on, *Schloss Grünberg*, the seat of Count Colloredo, on a wooded hill to the right. — 87½ M. *Nepomuk*, the birthplace of St. John Nepomuc, patron-saint of Bohemia (1320-83; p. 221). The church of St. James (late-Gothic, with older choir) occupies the site of the house where he was born. Branch-line to *Blatna* (20 M.; p. 248).

The line quits the *Uslawa* and traverses a lofty wooded plain. 95½ M. *Wolschan*, with its large ponds. — 102 M. *Horaždowitz-Babin* (Rail. Restaurant).

FROM *HORAŽDOWITZ* TO *KLATTAU*, 36 M., railway in 2 hrs. 12½ M. *Schüthenhofen* (Krone), a busy town of 6700 inhab., with a fish-hatchery, at the foot of the *Svatobor* (2612 ft.; 1 hr.); 36 M. *Klattau* (p. 249).

The train proceeds in the valley of the *Wottawa*. 109 M. *Katowitz*; 114 M. *Strakonitz* (Rail. Restaurant), at the mouth of the *Wolinka*. Branch to *Březnitz*, see p. 248.

FROM *STRAKONITZ* TO *WALLERN*, 54 M., railway in 5 hrs. — 23 M. *Winterberg* (2285 ft.; *Habsburg*), on the *Wolinka*, a town of 4700 inhab., with a large glass-factory, important timber-trade, and a château of Prince Schwarzenberg. — To the E. of (37 M.) *Kubohütten* rises the wooded *Kubani* (4470 ft.), which commands an extensive view. — 48½ M. *Eleonorenhain*, with a large glass-factory. — 54 M. *Wallern* (Sitter), a small town with 3200 inhab. (railway to *Wodňan*, see below).

120 M. *Ražitz* (1225 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

FROM *RAŽITZ* TO *IGLAU*, 10¼ M., railway in 5½ hrs. 5 M. *Pisek*, junction for *Zditz* and *Protiwin* (p. 249); 17½ M. *Jetetitz*, where the *Moldau* is crossed; 25½ M. *Mühlhausen*, a manufacturing place with the Romanesque church of an old Premonstratensian abbey; 41½ M. *Tabor* (p. 266). Thence by *Pilgram* and *Ober-Cerekve* to (104 M.) *Iglau*, see p. 266.

The line quits the *Wottawa*, which flows to the N. towards the *Moldau*, and enters the valley of the *Blanitz* to the S.E. — 127 M. *Protiwin* (1260 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction of the line to *Zditz* (p. 248). — 131½ M. *Wodňan-Čičenic* (branch-line to *Moldautein*, 161½ M.).

FROM *WODŇAN* TO *WALLERN*, 43 M., railway in 4½ hrs. — At (15½ M.) *Husinec* John Huss, the Bohemian reformer, was born in 1369 (d. 1415). — 19 M. *Prachatitz* (1784 ft.; *Kronprinz Rudolf*; *Messner*), a town of 4800 inhab., with old walls, gates, and quaint houses, is situated at the foot of the densely wooded *Libin* (3580 ft.; ascended in 2 hrs.; view-tower on the top) and is frequented as a summer-resort. The *Margareten-Bad* (good accommodation), 1 M. to the S., is also a health-resort (hydropathic and pretty silvan promenades). — 43 M. *Wallern* (see above).

137 M. *Nakří-Netolitz*. The train skirts the large *Bestreuer Teich*. 144 M. *Frauenberg*; 13¼ M. to the N. is Prince Schwarzenberg's magnificent château of *Frauenberg*, on a hill laid out as a park.

150 M. *Budweis* (1280 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*, at the station, *Silberne Glocke*, Haupt-Platz, both good) is a prosperous town at the confluence of the *Maltsch* and the *Moldau*, with 39,400 inhabitants. The *Cathedral* with its detached tow-

dates from 1500. The Gothic *Marien-Kirche* has fine but badly kept cloisters. The handsome *Rathaus* is situated in the *Ring*, a Platz flanked with arcades. Adjacent is the *Städtische Museum* (adm. 60 h., on Sun. and holidays 9-12 free). The Stadt-Park contains a bronze statue of *Adalbert Lanna* (d. 1866), a benefactor of S. Bohemia, by Pönninger. — Branch-line to (23½ M.) *Wesely* (p. 266).

FROM BUDWEIS TO LINZ, 78 M., railway in 2½-4 hrs. — Several unimportant stations. 31 M. *Zartlesdorf* (4½ M. to the W. is the town of *Rosenberg*, with a château of Count Buquoy). — 34 M. *Hohenfurt*, near the old Cistercian abbey of that name, with an interesting Gothic church. — 45 M. *Freistadt*, in Upper Austria, with well-preserved mediæval town-walls. On a hill to the right is the old castle of *Weinberg*. — 51 M. *Kefermarkt*. The Gothic church contains a beautiful carved altar (end of the 15th cent.). — 58 M. *Prägarten*. Farther on, to the right, is *Schloss Hagenberg*. — 62 M. *Gaisbach-Warberg* (branch to *St. Valentin*, 12½ M.; see p. 85). — Beyond (75½ M.) *Windegg* the line crosses the Danube to (78 M.) *Linz* (p. 86).

FROM BUDWEIS TO SALNAU, 46 M., railway in 4½-5 hrs., a highly interesting expedition in the Bohemian Forest. The line crosses the Moldau and ascends rapidly viâ (8½ M.) *Prabsch* and (10½ M.) *Krems-Mitsch* to (11½ M.) *Adolfstal*, at the foot of the *Schöninger* (3555 ft.), commanding a beautiful view. — 15½ M. *Goldenkron* (1770 ft.), with an old Cistercian abbey (13th cent.). 19 M. *Krumau* (1780 ft.; *Stadt Wien: Goldener Engel*), with 8700 inhab. and a large château of Prince Schwarzenberg, most picturesquely situated on a rock above the Moldau. — Beyond the pilgrimage-resort of *Gojau* we reach (28 M.) *Hörnitz* (2080 ft.), the 'Oberammergau of the Bohemian Forest', where interesting Passion-plays have been performed periodically since 1816 but have been re-arranged by the German 'Böhmerwald-Bund' (for information as to dates, etc., apply to the manager of the Bund at Budweis). — 33 M. *Neustift-Quitosching*, with the large *Langenbrucker Teich*; 38 M. *Schwarzbach-Stuben*, with granite-works. — Passing (41½ M.) *Oberplan*, the birthplace of Adalbert Stifter the poet (1805-68), picturesquely situated on the W. slope of the broad Moldau valley, we reach the terminus at (46 M.) *Salnai* (Muhr), an excellent starting-point for excursions in the Bohemian Forest, e.g. viâ *Hirschbergen* (inn) to the top of the *Dreissesselstein*; viâ *Wallern* to the *Eleonorenhain* and the primæval forest on the *Kubani* (p. 253), etc. (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*).

162 M. *Forbes-Schweinitz*, with an old Augustinian monastery of the 15th cent. (2 M. to the W. is *Trocnow*, where Ziska was born in 1360). 172½ M. *Gratzen*; the little town, with glass-works and a château of Count Buquoy, lies 3 M. to the S. — The line crosses the Lower Austrian frontier. — 181½ M. *Gmünd* (1610 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), a thriving town, with large railway-workshops, lies on the *Luschnitz*. Junction for Vienna and Prague (R. 45); branch-lines to (26½ M.) *Gross-Gerungs* and to (15½ M.) *Litschau*. From (197 M.) *Schwarzenau* branch-railways run to the N. to (6 M.) *Waidhofen on the Thaya*, and to the S. to (18 M.) *Zwetl*, a Cistercian monastery, with a magnificent Romanesque chapter-house and cloisters, an imposing abbey-church, begun in 1343, a valuable library (400 manuscripts), and an interesting treasury. — 207 M. *Göpfritz*, junction for (15 M.) *Raabs*. — 227 M. *Sigmundsherberg* (*Rail. Restaurant*).

TO HADERSDORF, 28 M., railway in 2 hrs. through the charming *Kampthal*. 6 M. *Horn* (1013 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler*; *Goldener Stern*, at the station), a little town, with a *Schloss* of Count Hoyos, and the old Gothic *Stefans-Kirche* in the cemetery; 3 M. to the W. is the Benedictine abbey of *Altenburg*, founded in 1141. — 10½ M. *Rosenburg* (862 ft.; *Höf. Rosenberg*),

finely situated on the Kamp, commanded by a grand Schloss of Count Hoyos, dating from the 16th cent., with five court-yards, a fine late-Gothic chapel, and a tournament-ground with double galleries. — 14 M. *Gars-Thunau*, with extensive ruins. — 28 M. *Hadersdorf* (p. 84).

A branch-line runs from Sigmundsherberg to *Pulkau* and (12½ M.; 1 hr. *Zellerndorf* (p. 259).

The line traverses the *Mannhartsberg*, a range of hills which divides the N. half of Lower Austria into two provinces. — 234 M. *Eggenburg* (Rail. Restaurant), an ancient little town, still partly enclosed by walls, with the late-Gothic church of St. Stephen. — 251½ M. *Gross-Weikersdorf*.

At *Wetzdorf*, 1½ M. to the N.W., is the *Heldenberg*, a temple of fame erected by Herr von Pargfrieder to the army, with 142 busts of Austrian rulers and generals and the statues and tombs of Marshal Radetzky (d. 1858) and Baron Wimpffen (d. 1854). It is now the property of the Emperor.

At (256 M.) *Absdorf-Hippersdorf* (Rail. Restaurant; branch-line to *Krems*, p. 92) the line enters the broad valley of the *Danube*, and crosses the river beyond (258 M.) *Neu-Aigen*. 262 M. *Tulln* (p. 93; Rail. Restaurant). It then skirts the right bank of the Danube, with the hills of the *Wiener Wald* on the right. 265 M. *Langenlebern*; 268½ M. *St. Andrä*, beyond which is *Schloss Altenberg*; 271½ M. *Greifenstein* (p. 93), where the line nears the river. — 274½ M. *Kritzendorf*; opposite, at some distance from the river, are *Korneuburg* and the *Bisamberg* (p. 93). — 276 M. *Klosterneuburg-Kierling* (p. 93), the station for the town and abbey of *Klosterneuburg*; 277 M. *Klosterneuburg-Weidling*. The train skirts the slopes of the *Kahlenberg*. 280 M. *Kahlenbergerdorf* (p. 93); 280½ M. *Nussdorf* (p. 75), a suburb of Vienna (railway up the *Kahlenberg*, see p. 75).

283 M. *Vienna, Franz-Josef-Bahnhof* (p. 1).

43. From Dresden to Vienna viâ Tetschen and Iglau.

323 M. EXPRESS in 10¾ hrs. (*Sächsische Staatsbahn* to Tetschen; *Oesterreichische Nordwestbahn* thence to Vienna); fares 46 *M* 20, 31 *M* 10, 16 *M* 40 pf. The express trains have through-restaurant-cars and sleeping-cars. Custom-house examination at Tetschen. — Dresden to Vienna viâ Prague and Brunn, see R.R. 37, 44 (through-carriages; same fares and time).

From Dresden to (32 M.) *Niedergrund*, see p. 231. The train follows the left bank of the Elbe to *Mittelgrund*, crosses the river, and traverses a tunnel beneath the *Quaderberg* to —

38½ M. *Tetschen* (452 ft.; **Hôtel Ullrich*, on the Elbe-Quai, R. 2½-5, pens. 5-7 K.; **Stern*, R. 2 K.; *Krone*; *Stadt Prag*; *Grüner Baum*; *Dampfschiff-Hôtel*, at the pier; Rail. Restaurant), a small town with 9000 inhab., prettily situated at the confluence of the *Pulsnitz*, or *Polzen*, with the Elbe, and connected with *Bodenbach* (p. 231) and *Obergrund* by a chain-bridge and two railway-bridges. The handsome château of Count Thun, with its pleasant gardens, on a rocky hill 154 ft. in height, was once fortified, and was an important place during the Seven Years' War. Fine view from the ¾ hr.) *Kaiser-Aussicht* on the *Quaderberg* (925 ft.; rfmts.).

FROM TETSCHEN TO NIMBURG, 74 M., railway in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The line ascends the industrial *Polzen-Tal*. — $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bensen* (branch-line to *Warnsdorf*, see below). — 19 M. *Böhmisch-Leipa* (820 ft.; *Lamm*; *Alte Post*), an old town of 9200 inhab. on the *Polzen*, with large factories. The *Kahlenberg* (965 ft.; restaurant at the top), a basaltic hill laid out with promenades, 25 min. to the W., commands a pretty view; still more extensive from the belvedere on the *Spitzberg* (1460 ft.; restaurant), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N. From *Leipa* branch-lines run to *Tannenberg* (see below), to *Lobositz* (p. 232), and to *Reichenberg* (p. 271). — Pretty scenery; several small lakes. $27\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hirschberg* (2100 inhab.); $35\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bösig*, with a ruin on a lofty rock. 49 M. *Bakov*, a village on the *Iser*, junction of the *Neratowitz* and *Turnau* railway (p. 271) and of a branch-line to (26 M.) *Kopidlno* (p. 267). — $54\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Jungbunzlau* (685 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Goldner Kranz*; *Lamm*), a manufacturing town with 13,500 inhabitants. Gothic church of the 16th cent., disfigured by additions; old *Schloss* converted into barracks; *Rathaus* of 1550 with two towers. Railway to *Prague*, see p. 267. — The *Iser* is crossed. 74 M. *Nimburg* (p. 257).

From Tetschen to *Warnsdorf*, 41 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., viâ *Böhmisch-Kamnitz*, *Tannenberg*, and *Kreibitz*. — *Warnsdorf* and thence to *Zittau*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

Beyond Tetschen the *Nordwestbahn*, or Austrian N.W. Railway, follows the course of the *Elbe* and passes through pleasing scenery. — $49\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gross-Priesen* (465 ft.; *Railway Hotel*).

FROM GROSS-PRIESEN TO AUSCHA, 12 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — 7 M. *Loschwitz* (branch-line to *Wernsdorf*, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M.). — Near (3 M.) *Lewin-Geltschberg* is the hydro pathic of *Geltschberg*, with pleasant wood-promenades, whence the *Geltschberg* (2380 ft.), a basaltic cone commanding a splendid view of the whole of N. Bohemia, may be ascended in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. viâ *Hutzke* (comp. p. 233). — 12 M. *Auscha* (Adler) is a quiet little town of 2400 inhab., on the line from *Lobositz* to *Reichenberg* (p. 233).

$54\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schreckenstein* (470 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), connected by a railway-bridge with *Aussig* on the left bank (p. 232). The train then passes below the picturesque ruin of **Schreckenstein* (p. 232), and the valley again contracts. The scenery between this point and *Czernosek* (see below) is the finest on the line (views to the right). — 60 M. *Sebusein* (*Gasthaus zum Vergissmeinnicht*), charmingly situated.

To the E. (2 M.) lies *Kundratitz* (*Villa Henriettenruhe*), a summer-resort. — Pleasant excursion by the *Leitmeritz* road, up the *Mühlen-Tal*, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Thutzen*, and thence to the right through the woods (green and yellow marks) to the *Eisberg* (1808 ft.) and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Johanniskapelle*, which commands an admirable view of the *Elbe* valley and the *Mittelgebirge*, with the ruin of *Kamaik* in the foreground. Descent by ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Kamaik* to *Leitmeritz*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

66 M. *Czernosek*, a prosperous village, yielding good wine. Branch-line to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Oxalositz*.

70 M. *Leitmeritz* (490 ft.; *Krebs*; *Hirsch*; *Rail. Restaurant*) is a pleasant town (13,500 inhab.) and an episcopal see, with a late-Gothic *Rathaus* of the 16th cent., embellished with a statue of *Roland* at the corner towards the market-place. The *Gemeindehaus* contains a 'Cantionale', or choral-book, of the end of the 14th cent., with beautiful miniatures. The *Kelchhaus*, thus named from its curious cup-shaped tower (*Kelch*, 'cup', 'chalice'), was built by a 'utraquist' or Hussite citizen in 1584. On the groundfloor is the *Industrial Museum*. The fertile country round *Leitmeritz* is styled

the 'Bohemian Paradise'. An iron bridge, 600 yds. long, crosses the Elbe here to (1½ M.) *Theresienstadt* (p. 233).

ASCENT OF THE GELTSCHBERG, an interesting excursion of half-a-day. Railway in ½ hr. to *Liebeschitz* (Zur Goldenen Sechs), a village with a château. Walk thence to the N. to the (½ hr.) hamlet of *Ober-Koblitz*, and to the (1 hr.) top of the *Geltschberg* (p. 256).

The train soon quits the Elbe, which here makes a long bend towards the S., but beyond (82 M.) *Wegstädtl* again returns to it. Beyond the station, fine retrospect of the Bohemian mountains.

85½ M. *Liboch* (534 ft.) lies at the entrance to the *Libocher Gründe*, romantic, winding ravines, stretching many miles to the N. The Czechish idiom now prevails. — 91 M. *Melnik* (*Traube*), a town of 4300 inhab., belonging to Prince Lobkowitz, opposite the influx of the *Moldau* in the Elbe. The hills on the right bank yield good wine. Branch-line viâ (15 M.) *Mscheno* to (30½ M.) *Kuttental* (p. 271). — 98 M. *Všetat-Řivor* (*Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the Prague and Turnau line (p. 271). — 106 M. *Alt-Bunzlau* (*Rail. Restaurant*), opposite the old town of *Brandeis* on the left bank; ½ M. distant is *Bad Houschka*, with chalybeate springs. — 113 M. *Lissa* (*Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the line from Prague to *Mittelwalde* (p. 267). — 121½ M. *Nimburg* (*Rail. Restaurant*; 7900 inhab.) is an old town with an interesting Gothic church (1282-1305; rebuilt after a fire in 1343) and large railway-workshops. Railway to *Tetschen*, see p. 256; to *Poříčán* (p. 260); to *Wostroměř* (p. 267).

The line follows the right bank of the Elbe to Kolin. 126½ M. *Podiebrad* (5400 inhab.), with a Schloss and a chain-bridge over the Elbe, birthplace of George Podiebrad, King of Bohemia (p. 217). — 131½ M. *Gross-Wossek*, junction for *Chlumetz* (p. 267). — Near (137 M.) *Kolin* (*Rail. Restaurant*; p. 260) the line crosses the Elbe. — 'Staatsbahn' to *Brünn* and *Vienna*, see R. 44a.

143½ M. *Sedletz-Kuttenberg* (705 ft.; restaurant opposite the station).

Branch-line to *Kuttenberg*, 2 M. in ¼ hr. — At (1¼ M.) *Sedletz* is the Gothic church of St. Mary (1290-1304), the largest in Bohemia, once belonging to a Cistercian abbey, with double aisles, ambulatory, and chapels. The old abbey-buildings now contain a large government tobacco factory. — 2 M. *Kuttenberg* (896 ft.; *Schwarzes Ross*; pop. 14,800), an ancient mining town, whose mines yielded much silver till the close of the 16th cent., but were abandoned in 1903. The 'Church of St. Barbara, with double aisles, begun in 1388 by Peter of Gmünd, is a noble Gothic edifice, with numerous coats of arms on the vault of the nave. Handsome choir-stalls. In the *Wälsche Hof* (now the town-hall) is the *Wenzels-Kapelle*, with a beautiful Gothic oriel. The churches of *St. Jakob*, *Maria-Himmelfahrt* (both Gothic; 14th and 15th cent.), and the *Trinity* (late-Gothic; 1488-1501) are also worthy of note.

149½ M. *Časlau* (785 ft.; *Blauer Stern*; *Krone*, at the station; pop. 9000), near *Chotusitz*, where Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians under Charles of Lorraine in 1742. *Ziska* (d. 1424) was interred in the church of SS. Peter and Paul, but in 1623 his bones were removed and his grave destroyed by order of Emp. Ferdinand

II. (Branch-railway hence viâ *Skowitz* to *Zawraletz-Třemoschnitz* and *Wrđy-Bucitz*.) — 183 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Deutsch-Brod** (1385 ft.; *Weisses Ross*, *Schwarzer Adler*; *Rail. Restaurant*; pop. 6500), a manufacturing town on the *Sazawa*, noted for Ziska's victory over Emp. Sigismund in 1422. Branch-lines to (16 M.) *Humpoletz* and to (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Saar*.

To **PARDUBITZ**, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 3-4 hrs. 34 M. *Skuč*, a small town with 3344 inhab. and an old Gothic church, junction of the line to Zwickau (p. 261). — 43 M. *Chrast* (p. 248). — 50 M. *Chrudim* (*Rail. Restaurant*). — 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pardubitz* (p. 260).

The line crosses the *Sazawa* at (189 M.) *Schlappenz*, and beyond (194 M.) *Polna-Stecken* the Moravian frontier.

199 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Iglau** (1620 ft.; *Goldener Löwe*; *Drei Fürsten*; *Rail. Restaurant*; pop. 24,400), an old town on the *Iglawa*, with weaving and plush factories and important markets. The Gothic church of *St. Jakob* has a good altar-piece by Jos. Steiner. The municipal and mining code of laws of Iglau is the oldest in Moravia. The town-hall contains a book of civic laws, with miniatures, of 1389. — Railway to *Wesely* and *Tabor*, see p. 266.

The line follows the valley of the *Iglawa*. 207 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wiese* (with a château of Count Sedlnitzky). — 217 M. *Okříško* (*Rail. Restaurant*).

FROM OKŘÍŠKO TO BRÜNN, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Třebitzsch** (1330 ft.; *Hôt. Habsburg*), on the *Iglawa*, with 10,800 inhab., has an interesting abbey-church built in 1230-45 in the transition style. The W. aisle has a fine Romanesque portal, and under the choir is a crypt borne by columns. — 16 M. *Studenetz* (branch-line to *Gross-Meseritsch*, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.). — 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Segengottes* (1148 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), with extensive coal-mines. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Střelitz*, a station on the line from Brünn to Grussbach (p. 265). — 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Brünn* (p. 261).

Near (226 M.) *Kojetitz*, on the right, rises *Schloss Sadek*, seat of Count Chorinsky. — 232 M. *Jarmeritz*, with a château of Count Karolyi. — 237 M. *Mährisch-Budwitz* (branch-line to *Jamnitz*, 16 M.). — 248 M. *Schönwald-Frain*. The little town of Frain, on the *Thaya*, 3 M. to the S.W., has a noble *Schloss* of Count Stadnicky on an abrupt rock.

260 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Znaim** (945 ft.; *Drei Kronen*; *Nesweda*; *Lorber*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant*; pop. 16,300), a town founded by Ottokar I. in 1226, lies picturesquely on the left bank of the *Thaya*. The well-known armistice between Napoleon and the Archduke Charles was concluded here in 1809 after the battle of Wagram. Pleasant promenades now occupy the site of the old fortifications. On the W. side of the town are remains of a *Castle* of the Margraves of Moravia, part of which is now a brewery. The *Castle Chapel*, known as the '*Heidentempel*', a Romanesque circular structure of the 12th cent., contains very early mural paintings (restored in 1893). The parish-church of *St. Nicholas*, a finely proportioned Gothic edifice of the 14th cent., is disfigured by a modern tower. Near it is the *Wenzelskapelle*, an early-Gothic double church; the upper story has been adapted for the Protestant service, the lower is not accessible. The *Law Court*, on the site of the former town-

hall, has a handsome tower of the 15th cent., 253 ft. high. In the Goltz Mansion, with a Renaissance doorway, are the municipal offices and the *Archives*, containing a beautiful illuminated code of 1525. Outside the E. gate are the *Kopal Monument*, a granite obelisk with a figure of Victory, in memory of Colonel Kopal (d. 1848), and a bronze bust of the novelist *Charles Sealsfield* (Karl Postel; 1793-1864), who was born at Poppitz, 3 M. to the S. of Znaim.

The environs are picturesque and fertile. Cucumbers and other vegetables are largely cultivated here. The former Præmonstratensian abbey of *Bruck*, an extensive building $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S., is now a barrack.

Znaim is the best starting-point for a visit to the *Thaya-Tal*. The following are the finest points in the picturesque valley: *Neunmühlen*, with the *Schobeser-Gebirge*, the *Schweizerhäusi*, the château of *Karlslust*, the ruins of *Neuhäusel*, *Alt-Kaja*, and *Hardegg*, *Frain* (see p. 258), the curious *Eishöhlen* (ice-caverns), and *Schloss Vötlau*, property of Count Daun, which contains a fine collection of armour and weapons, including the armour of Zrinyi, the brave defender of Szigetvár (p. 391), and the helmet of Ziska.

FROM ZNAIM TO GRUSSBACH (p. 265), 16 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., crossing the *Leska-Graben* near Znaim by a viaduct 100 yds. long.

The line crosses the deep valley of the *Thaya* by an imposing viaduct, 240 yds. long and 150 ft. high. To the left, the *Abbey of Bruck* (see above). 272 M. *Retz* (784 ft.), a wine-producing place. — 278 M. *Zellerndorf* (*Rail. Restaurant*); branch-line to *Sigmundsherberg*, see p. 254; to *Grussbach* and *Lundenburg*, p. 265. — 291 M. *Oberhollabrunn*; $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. is the interesting church of *Schöngrabern*, a massive late-Romanesque structure (1210-30), with curious reliefs of the Fall of Man, etc., in niches outside the apse.

297 M. *Göllersdorf* (646 ft.), with a well-preserved mediæval château, lies on the *Göller*, the valley of which the line now descends. We pass the ancestral château of Count Schönborn, with its large park. — 303 M. *Sierndorf*, with a château and park of Prince Colloredo-Mansfeld. — 307 M. *Stockerau* (545 ft.; *Strauss*), a busy market-town with a thriving grain-trade and large cavalry-barracks. The line enters the broad valley of the *Danube*, with its woods and islands. Beyond it rise the hills of the *Wiener Wald*. — 313 M. *Korneuburg* (p. 93). 316 M. *Langenzersdorf*, at the W. base of the vine-clad *Bisamberg* (p. 93). On the opposite bank is the abbey of *Klosterneuburg* (p. 77).

From ($319\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Jedlese* a branch-line diverges to *Floridsdorf*, on the N. Railway (p. 265). The train then crosses the Danube by a long bridge (view to the right, up the stream, as far as the *Kahlenberg*, etc.), and stops at the *Nordwest-Bahnhof* of —

323 M. **Vienna** (p. 1).

44. From Prague to Vienna viâ Brünn.

a. Viâ Lundenburg.

247 M. RAILWAY in 7 12½ hrs. (to Brünn 4½-8 hrs.); fares 28 K. 80 17 K., 9 K. 20 h.; express 40 K. 50, 24 K. 80, 13 K. 10 h. From Dresden to Vienna viâ Prague and Brünn, 10¾ hrs. (fares 46 M. 20, 31 M. 10, 16 M. 40 pf.); comp. R. 43. — The traveller should state, when taking his ticket, whether his destination is the 'Nord-Bahnhof' or the 'Staats-Bahnhof' (same fares). The express trains have sleeping-carriages and restaurants.

Prague, see p. 217. As we leave the Staats-Bahnhof, we observe the suburb of *Karolinenthal* (p. 226) on the left and the *Ziskaberg* (p. 233) on the right. 2½ M. *Lieben* (p. 267). — 20½ M. *Böhmisch-Brod* (728 ft.). Between *Böhmisch-Brod* and *Podicbrad* (p. 257) the Hussite wars were ended in 1434 by a great battle, in which both the Bohemian leaders, Procopius 'the Great' and 'the Less', fell. — 23½ M. *Poříčán* (junction for *Nimburg*, p. 259); 29 M. *Pečák* (junction for *Bečvář* and *Kaučim*); 33½ M. *Velim*. Near Kolin, on the right, rises the *Friedrichsberg* (912 ft.; 1½ hr.; where Frederick stood during the battle), with an obelisk in memory of the victory gained by the Austrian Marshal Daun over Frederick the Great, 18th June, 1757, which compelled the Prussians to evacuate Bohemia. — 40 M. *Kolin* (656 ft.; *Grand Hotel*; *Blauer Stern*; *Rail. Restaurant*; pop. 15,000), on the *Elbe*, a manufacturing town, is the junction of the Austrian N.W. Railway (p. 257). The *Church of St. Bartholomew*, a handsome building in the transitional style of the 13th cent., with Romanesque transept and two W. towers, has a remarkably rich Gothic *Choir, erected by Peter of Gmünd in 1360-78. Adjoining the church is a detached belfry of the 16th century. Branch-line to *Čerčán-Pišely*, see p. 266.

45½ M. *Elbe-Teinitz*, prettily situated on a hill. On the left, the *Elbe*; on the right, several quarries. 52½ M. *Kladrub*; 57 M. *Přelouč* (junction for *Kalk-Podol*, 13½ M.). On an isolated hill to the left of (65 M.) *Pardubitz* (*Rail. Restaurant*; *Hôt. Veselka*) is the ruined castle of *Kunětitz* (1000 ft.). Railway to *Reichenberg* and *Zittau*, see R. 47; to *Deutsch-Brod*, see p. 258.

73 M. *Morawan*. — Beyond (86 M.) *Chotzen* (*Rail. Restaurant*), with a château and park of Prince Kinsky, the junction for *Tinischt* (p. 267) and a branch-line to (15 M.) *Leitomischl*, the train passes through a tunnel of 200 yds. into the narrow valley of the *Stille Adler*, with its pretty green meadows, wooded hills, and rock-formations. — 89 M. *Brandeis*, a picturesque place, with a ruined castle, once the headquarters of the 'Bohemian Brethren'. — 95½ M. *Wildenschwert*, a manufacturing town, junction for *Geiersberg* (p. 267). — 102 M. *Böhmisch-Trübau* (1260 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant*).

To *OLMÜTZ*, 54½ M., railway in 2½ hrs. — 4½ M. *Triebitz* (junction for *Prossnitz*, p. 261); 9½ M. *Rudelsdorf* (branch-line to *Landskron*); then through the wooded ravine of the *Sazawa* to (26 M.) *Hohenstadt* (978 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), a small town prettily situated at the S.E. base of the *Suleten* (junction for *Blauda*). The line nears the *March*. On a hill to the right beyond (30 M.) *Lukawetz* rises *Schloss Mürau*, now a house of cor-



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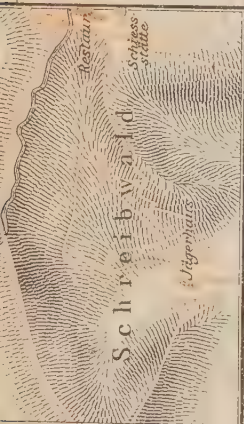
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- E3 18 Minoritenkirche
- F4 19 Magdalenaenkirche
- F3 20 Fräuleinruinenkirche
- E2 21 Bischofsl. Alumnat
- F2 22 Deutsche Gewerbeschule



- F4 1 Boshaft. Residenz
- E2 2 Blindeninstitut
- E3 3 Böhm. reform. Kirche
- E3 4 " techn. Hochschule
- E3 5 Deutsche Turnhalle
- F4 6 Ehemal. Landhaus
- F4 7 Franzensmuseum
- E3 E4 F2 8 Gymnasium
- F4 9 Kronpr. Rudolf-Bürgersch.
- F4 10 Ober-Landesgericht
- E3 11 Palast
- E3 12 Slavisch. Vereinshaus
- F3 13 Statthalteri
- E3 14 Techn. Hochsch. (Leusch)
- E3 15

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rection. 38½ M. *Müglitz* (Rail. Restaurant), a pleasant little town, with a monument to Emp. Joseph II. 41 M. *Schwarzbach* (junction for *Littau*); 48 M. *Stefanau*, to the N.E. of which lies the considerable town of *Sternberg*. Near *Olmütz* the military hospital of *Hradisch*, once a monastery, is seen to the right in the distance. 54½ M. *Olmütz*, see p. 272.

111 M. *Zwittau* (1463 ft.; Stadthof), an old town with manufactories (branch-line to *Skuč*, p. 258); 116 M. *Greifendorf*. Beyond a short tunnel, (122½ M.) *Bräusau* (1236 ft.), a manufacturing place on the *Zwittau*, or *Zwittawa*. — 128 M. *Lettowitz*, with a monastery and hospital. To the left in the distance, beyond (134 M.) *Skalitz*, the conspicuous ruins of *Boskowitz*. 139 M. *Raitz* (*Bräuhäus*), with a château of Prince Salm. — 144 M. *Blansko* (Rail. Restaurant), with large iron-foundries owned by Prince Salm.

A pleasant excursion may be taken (carriage in 4 hrs.; 10 K.) from *Blansko* by *Raitz* and *Petrowitz* to *Sloup* (Wessely's Inn), where there are several interesting stalactite caverns (adm. to each 60 h.); thence to the S. through the *Óde Tal* to the *Mazocha*, a subsidence in the ground, 450 ft. deep (fine view from the *Ripka-Warte*); and back by the *Punkwa-Tal*, passing Prince Salm's iron-works.

The valley of the *Zwittawa* contracts and is bounded by rocky, wooded hills. The line follows the winding stream and passes through four tunnels; above the third, the ruin of *Nowyhrad*. 149 M. *Adamsthal* (Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. *Felsenkeller*, ¾ M. from the station), a busy place, with large engine-works and a château of Prince Liechtenstein. About 3 M. to the E. lies the *Josefs-Tal*, with several caverns, and rich in natural beauties, often visited from Brunn.

158 M. **Brunn.** — **Hotels.** *GRAND HÔTEL (Pl. a; F, 4), in the Bahn-Ring, with lift and garden, R. 3-8 K.; PADOWETZ ZUM KAISER VON OESTERREICH (Pl. b; F, 4), at the corner of Ferdinandsgasse and Frauensberggasse, R. 3-8 K., R. 80 h.; NEUHAUSER (Pl. c; F, 4), Ferdinandsgasse.

Restaurants. *Railway Restaurant*. *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. E, F, 2), elegantly fitted up, am Kiosk; *Schwechater Bierhalle*, *Lažansky-Platz*; *Hannak*, Ferdinandsgasse 16; *Zur Hohen Warte* (on the Spielberg; fine view); *Augarten* (see p. 263); *Semilasso*, at *Karthaus* (electric tramway, see below), with pleasant garden. — **Wine:** *Zum Pfau*, Jakobsgasse 9; *Reiter*, Altbrünner-Gasse 6.

Cafés. *Deutsches Haus*, see above; *Thonethof*, Rennergasse 9; *Café de l'Europe*, Johannesgasse and Grosser Platz; *Biber*, Neugasse; *Bellevue*, *Lažansky-Platz*; *Spranz*, *Jacobs-Platz*.

Cabs. From station to town, with one horse 1 K. 40 h., with two horses 2 K.; at night (after 9 p.m.) 2 or 3 K. By time: for the first ¼ hr. 80, each additional ¼ hr. 40 h.; two-horse for first ½ hr. 1 K. 40 h., each additional ½ hr. 1 K. At night 20-40 h. more.

Electric Tramway. From the station to *Augarten*, *Karthaus*, *Schreibwald*, and the central cemetery, every half-hour.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. F, 3), Postgasse. — **Theatre.** *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. F, 3), closed in summer.

Baths. *Charlottenbad* (Pl. F, 2; vapour, swimming, etc.), *Josefstadt* 10; *Dianabad*, Jakobsgasse 15. River-baths in the *Schwarzawa*: *Städtisches Bad*, *Schreibwald-Str.* 7.

American Consular Agent, *G. von Schoeller*.

Brunn (690 ft.), the capital of Moravia, with 110,000 inhab., including the suburbs, lies in a beautiful fertile region at the foot of the *Spielberg*, between the *Schwarzawa* and the *Zwittawa*. The town, which was an important place as early as the 9th cent., is

now one of the chief manufacturing places in the Austrian empire, especially for cloth. The cramped and angular old town is surrounded with promenades and handsome boulevards, beyond which substantial suburbs have sprung up.

Turning to the left on leaving the station, we enter the promenades of the **Franzensberg** (Pl. E, F, 4), embellished with an obelisk of grey marble in memory of the battle of Leipzig (1813), and obtain a view of the S. suburbs, the fertile environs, and the Polau Mts. to the S. in the background. To the right is the *Episcopal Palace* (Pl. 1). On an adjacent hill rises the *Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul* (Pl. E, F, 4), with its lofty nave, built in the Gothic style in the 15th cent., injured by the Swedes in 1645, and restored in rococo taste. The presbytery, restored in 1890 in the Gothic style, contains modern stained glass.

The **Spielberg** (940 ft. ; Pl. D, E, 3: ascent from the Elisabeth-Str., Pl. E, 3) is crowned with the citadel of that name, a state-prison from 1621 to 1855, where the turbulent Trenck, colonel of the half savage Pandours, died in captivity in 1749. Count Silvio Pellico, the Italian poet, who was imprisoned here in 1822-30, has described his sad experiences in 'Le mie Prigioni'. The casemates contain lifesize portraits of several famous prisoners, the Emp. Joseph cell, with its inmate, a torture-cell, a well 375 ft. deep, etc. Tickets of admission to the citadel (now a barrack), a visit to which takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$ hour, may be obtained from the sergeant who acts as guide (40 h.). Pleasant grounds and fine view.

In the Elisabeth-Str., bordered on the left by promenades extending to the Spielberg, rise on the right the *Landes-Oberrealschule* (*Commercial School*; Pl. 11) and the **Moravian Industrial Museum** (*Gewerbe-Museum*; Pl. E, 3), with interesting collections and a library (adm. on week-days, except Mon., 9-12 and 2-5, Sun. and holidays 9-12 and 2-4). At the end of the street is the *Elisabeth-Platz* (Pl. E, 3), with its promenades, enclosed by handsome modern buildings. On the W. is the *Technical Institution* (Pl. 15); on the E., the *German Grammar School* (*I. Deutsches Gymnasium*; Pl. 8); on the S., the *Slavonic Society* ('Besedni dum'; Pl. 13), the *Kronprinz Rudolf Public School* (Pl. 9), and the *German Gymnastic Hall* (Pl. 5); on the N., the tasteful *Protestant Church* (Pl. 8), in the Gothic style, by Ferstel (1867). To the right, in the Jodok-Str., is the *Landhaus* (Pl. E, 2, 3), built in 1876-78, where the Moravian Estates meet. In the adjacent Lažansky-Platz, on the left, is the 14th cent. *Church of St. Thomas* (Pl. F, 2), next to which are the *Statthaltereii*, or government-buildings (Pl. 14), once an Augustine convent, with statues of the margraves Johann (1350-75) and Jobst (1376-1411) at the portal. To the N. of the church rises the *Deutsche Haus* (Pl. E, F, 2), in the German Renaissance style by Ende and Böckmann (1891), with café-restaurant, ball-rooms, etc. In front of it is a bronze *Statue of Emp. Joseph II.*, by Brenek (1892).

The Rennergasse leads from the Lažansky-Platz to the S. to the Gothic Church of St. Jacob (Pl. E, F, 3), built in 1314-1480, with nave and aisles of equal height, remarkable for its elegant proportions. It has recently been restored and embellished with superb stained-glass windows. In the ambulatory of the choir is the monument of Field-Marshal Count Radwit de Souches (d. 1683), the gallant defender of Brünn against the Swedes in 1645. The incongruous iron tower, 305 ft. high, was added in 1845.

We now cross the *Grosse Platz* (Pl. F, 3), with its column in honour of the Virgin (1680), and follow the Herrengasse and the mathausgasse to the *Rathaus* (Pl. F, 3), erected in 1511, but grodernized; the rich late-Gothic portal, attributed to Meister Pilham, and a Renaissance arcade in the court to the right alone retain their original form. A crocodile's skin suspended in the corridor at the back is pointed out as a 'dragon'. — In the Dominikaner-Platz is the old *Landhaus*, or House of the Estates (Pl. 6), containing the *Municipal Collections* (antiquities, curiosities, the Gomperz Collection of modern pictures, etc.; adm. Sun., 10-1, Tues. & Sat. 2-4; free).

Near this is the *Krautmarkt* (Pl. F, 4), with a fountain of 1696 (known as the 'Parnassus'), by B. Fischer von Erlach, and a column in honour of the Trinity. The S.W. side of the square is occupied by the *Provincial Law Courts*. Adjacent is the *Franzens Museum* (Pl. 7; open in summer on Mon., Wed., & Sat. 10-12 and 1-4, Sun. 10-1, at other times on application), containing antiquities, a natural history collection, Moravian costumes, paintings, etc. — A vault in the *Capuchin Church*, in the adjacent Kapuziner-Platz (Pl. F, 4), contains the glass coffin of Colonel Trenck (see p. 262; apply to the sacristan). — Beyond the station is the handsome *Synagogue* (Pl. F, 4), in the Moorish style (1852). — Farther to the N., in the Kaiserring, is the *Theatre* (Pl. F, 3), built by Fellner & Hellmer in 1882, the first in Europe lighted by electricity. In the promenades on the *Glacis* are a monument in memory of the Swedish siege in 1645 (erected in 1895), busts of Schiller and Grillparzer, and a monument to Burgomaster Winterholler (1895).

The *Augarten* (Pl. E, F, 1; electric tramway, see p. 261), a pleasant park on the N. side of the town, opened to the public by Emp. Joseph II., is a favourite resort. It contains the *Augarten-Gebäude* (café), where a military band plays in summer on Tues. and Thurs. afternoons, and a bust of Emp. Joseph II. by Tilgner.

On the S.W. side of the Spielberg lies Alt-Brünn with the *Königinkloster* (Pl. D, 4) and its interesting Gothic *Augustine Church* (14th cent.). Farther to the W., beyond the Schwarzawa, are the (1½ M.) *Schreibwald*, a popular place of recreation (restaurant; electric tramway, see p. 261; carr. and pair 2 K. 40 h.) and the *Steinmühle Restaurant*.

FROM BRÜNN TO TISCHNOWITZ, 18 M., railway in 1½ hr. 1¼ M. *Obrowitz*, close to the manufacturing quarter of Brünn; 4½ M. *Königsfeld* or

Karthaus (Brewery; electric tramway, see p. 261), a favourite resort from Brunn, with a military school and fine park. — $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Zinsendorf*. (Charming walk thence by the (1 hr.) *Babylom* (1680 ft.; two shelter-huts), a fine point of view, to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Wranau*, with the burial-church of Prince Liechtenstein, and through fine woods to (1 hr.) rail. stat. *Adamsthal* (p. 261). — Next stations: *Gurein*, *Drasow*, and (18 M.) *Tischnowitz* (830 ft.), a small town prettily situated on the left bank of the *Schwarzawa* (opposite *Tischnowitz-Vorkloster*). Observe here the fine transition church of the former nunnery of *Himmelspforte*, particularly the richly sculptured W. *Portal and the N. cloisters.

FROM BRÜNN TO OLMÜTZ AND TO PRERAU (to *Olmütz*, 64 M., railway in 3 hrs.; to *Prerau*, $56\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.). $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Křenowitz*; $29\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wischau*; 35 M. *Eywanowitz*. At ($39\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Nezamislitz* (Rail. Restaurant) the line to *Prossnitz* and *Olmütz* diverges to the left (p. 261). On the *Prerau* line are stations *Kojetein* and *Chropin*. $56\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Prerau* (p. 272).

FROM BRÜNN TO TRENCŠIN-TEPLICZ, $110\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 8 hrs. 8 M. *Schlapanitz*; 15 M. *Austerlitz*, with a château of Prince Kaunitz, famed for the 'Battle of the Three Emperors' on 2nd Dec., 1805 (monument on the battlefield). 21 M. *Butschowitz*; $39\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gaya*; $48\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bisenz* (Rail. Restaurant), with a château of Count Reichenbach (junction for *Pisek*, p. 273). We cross the Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn (p. 273) and, near (55 M.) *Wessely*, the *March*. Branch-line to the right to *Strassnitz* (p. 273), *Sudoměřitz-Petrau* ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.), and (41 M.) *Skalitz* (p. 322). Our train runs to the N., on the left bank of the *March*. $57\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ungarisch-Ostra*; 60 M. *Neudorf*; $63\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kunowitz*, on the *Olsawa*, which the train follows to the E. (Branch to *Ungarisch-Hradisch*, see p. 272.) $72\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ungarisch-Brod*; 75 M. *Aujezd-Luhatschowitz*, with Count Serényi's baths (water containing iodine and bromine salt, etc.); $80\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Boikowitz*; 90 M. *Hradek*. We traverse the (102 M.) *Vlára Pass* (Hungarian frontier) and enter the valley of the *Waag*. $110\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Trencsin-Teplicz* (p. 353).

From Brunn to *Okříško*, see p. 258.

Beyond Brunn, on the 'Nordbahn', follow the stations *Obergerspitz*, *Mödritz*, and (165 M.) *Raigern*, with a large Benedictine abbey founded in 1048. — $168\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rohrbach*; branch-line to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Gross-Seelowitz*, with sugar-refineries. — At (174 M.) *Branowitz* the *Schwarzawa* is crossed; on the right, the *Polau Mts.*, with ruins. — 179 M. *Auspitz*, connected by steam-tramway with ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the town of that name. — 183 M. *Saitz*; on the right rises the oriental belvedere in the park of Prince Liechtenstein (see below). Branch-line to ($23\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Göding* (p. 272). — $188\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kostel*, with the oldest church in Moravia. — 196 M. *Lundenburg* (Rail. Restaurant; *Goldnes Lamm*), junction for *Oderberg* (R. 48).

Branch-line in 40 min. to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Eisgrub* (*Gemeinde-Gasthaus*), a domain of Prince Liechtenstein, with a large château. The vast park, over 100 square miles in area, contains two towns, several villages, picturesque lakes, and various single buildings, including the 'Grenzhalle' on the boundary between Austria and Moravia, the magnificently decorated oriental belvedere, 200 ft. high, the Chinese pavilion, etc.

FROM LUNDENBURG TO ZELLERNDORF, $52\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 5 hrs. — 8 M. *Feldsberg*, with a château and park of Prince Liechtenstein; 15 M. *Nikolsburg*, with a château of Prince Dietrichstein-Mensdorff, where peace between the Austrians and Prussians was concluded on 26th July, 1866. — 22 M. *Neusiedl-Dürnholz*, whence a branch-line runs to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Grussbach* (p. 265); $31\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Laa* (p. 265), where we cross the Vienna and Brunn line; $52\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Zellerndorf* (p. 259).

The line intersects part of the *Eisgrub* park, and crosses the *Thaya*, the boundary between Moravia and Austria. Country flat and fertile;

maize abounds. On the right rises the isolated *Raistenberg* (955 ft.), at the foot of which lies the town of *Felsberg*. In the *Marchfeld*, beyond (207 M.) *Hohenau*, Ottocar of Bohemia routed the Hungarians in 1260, and in 1278 was himself defeated and slain by Rudolph of Hapsburg. 210½ M. *Drösing* (Rail. Restaurant; branch to *Zistersdorf*, 7½ M.); 216½ M. *Dürnkrut*. The hills to the E. are the *Little Carpathians*. Between *Dürnkrut* and (222 M.) *Angern* the line approaches the *March*, the boundary between Austria and Hungary.

At (227 M.) *Gänserndorf* (Rail. Restaurant) the line to Pressburg diverges to the E. (p. 321). Near (235 M.) *Wagram* a bloody battle was fought between the French and the Austrians in 1809, ending with the retreat of the latter to *Znaim*. To the right the *Leopoldsberg* with its castle, then the *Kahlenberg* (p. 76) become visible. 244 M. *Floridsdorf*. Above the wooded islands of the Danube the tower of St. Stephen's rises in the distance. The train crosses the Danube by an iron bridge ½ M. long (with the *Franz-Josefs-Brücke* on the right, and the *Rudolfs-Brücke* on the left) and stops at the *N. Station* of (247 M.) *Vienna* (p. 1). Travellers whose destination is the *Leopoldstadt* may engage a porter for their luggage, but for more distant quarters a cab (p. 1) should be taken.

b. Viâ Grussbach.

255 M. RAILWAY in 7½ 12½ hrs. Same fares as viâ *Lundenburg* (p. 260).

From Prague to (158 M.) *Brünn*, see pp. 260-261. — The line crosses the *Schwarzawa*, the 'Nordbahn' (see p. 264), and at (165½ M.) *Střelitz* the *Obrava* (to *Okříško*, see p. 258). Two tunnels. 172½ M. *Kanitz-Eibenschütz* (where the *Iglawa* is crossed by a long viaduct). 178 M. *Kromau*, with a large château and park of Prince *Liechtenstein* on a hill surrounded by the *Rokitna*.

197 M. *Grussbach-Schönau* (Rail. Restaurant; branch-lines W. to *Znaim*, p. 258, and E. to *Lundenburg* and *Zellerndorf*, see p. 264). Near (203 M.) *Laa*, a small walled town, the line crosses the *Thaya* (branch-line to *Neusiedl-Dürnholz* and *Lundenburg*, see p. 264). — 210 M. *Enzersdorf* (branch to *Pöysdorf*). Beyond (236 M.) *Wolkersdorf*, the *Marchfeld* (see above) is traversed to (248 M.) *Stadlau* (junction for *Marchegg* and *Budapest*, R. 56). The line crosses the *Danube* by a bridge and viaduct ½ M. long, intersects the *Prater*, crosses the *Danube Canal* to *Simmering*, and then the *Neustädter Canal*, and enters the *Staats-Bahnhof* on the S. side of *Vienna* (p. 1).

45. From Prague to Vienna viâ Gmünd.

217½ M. RAILWAY in 6-8½ hrs. Same fares as viâ *Brünn* (p. 260).

Prague (*Franz-Josef-Bahnhof*), see p. 217. A long tunnel carries the train into the *Botitsch-Tal*. 1¼ M. *Nusle-Vrřowitz* (branch to *Dobřísch*, 43½ M.). 5½ M. *Hostivař*, where the old church con-

tains a Madonna said to date from 1374. — $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mnichowitz*, with granite works; 26 M. *Cerčan-Pišely*, where the *Sazawa* is crossed. 32 M. *Beneschau* (1195 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a small town with a Gothic church of the 13th and 14th centuries. Branch-line to *Unter-Kralowitz* ($35\frac{1}{2}$ M.).

$41\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wotitz*, with a château and a Franciscan convent; branch-line to *Selčán* (15 M.).

66 M. *Tabor* (1443 ft.; *Novy's Hôtel*; Rail. Restaurant), with 10,700 inhab., once a stronghold of the Hussites, stands on a bold eminence between the *Luschnitz* and the *Jordanteich*. The walls erected by Ziska are still partly preserved. In the Ring-Platz, from which radiate eleven streets, stands the *Decanats-Kirche*, of 1516, containing an interesting zinc font (1472). In front of the *Clibor House* (Ring-Platz 6), with rich Renaissance ornamentation, is one of the stone tables at which the Taborites used to partake of the Communion in both kinds in the open air. Close by is a *Statue of Ziska*, by Strachovski (1884). The late-Gothic *Rathaus*, finished in 1521, bears the city-arms in tufa (1515), in a framework which includes statuettes of Ziska, Procopius, Huss, and Jerome of Prague, and a group of Adamites. The *Municipal Museum*, on the upper floor, contains many local antiquities, chiefly of the Hussite period. On the E. side of the town, outside the Bechiner Tor, is the picturesque ruined castle of *Kotnow*; and $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. is the picturesque ruin of *Příbenic*. — Railway from Tabor to *Ražitz* and *Iglau*, see p. 253.

The line follows the right bank of the *Luschnitz*. 77 M. *Sobieslau*, with 3800 inhab., has a late-Gothic church of the 15th century.

81 M. *Wesely* (Rail. Restaurant), junction for *Budweis* (p. 253).

FROM WESELY TO IGLAU, 58 M., railway in 3-4 hrs. $16\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neuhaus* (Fridl), a busy town of 9300 inhab., with a château of Count Czernin (containing valuable archives, a collection of pictures, and fine old furniture), and a Gothic church of the 15th century. Branch to *Neubistritz* ($21\frac{1}{2}$ M.). 35 M. *Ihlawka*, station for *St. Katharinabad*, with its alkaline springs. 40 M. *Ober-Cerekve*, whence a branch-line runs to *Pilgram* (Martinec), a town of 4700 inhab. (2 hrs. to the E. of which rises the *Křemešník*, 2516 ft., with its pilgrimage-church), and to ($43\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tabor* (see above). 49 M. *Wolframs* (Rail. Restaurant). Branch to *Zlabings* (36 M.). 58 M. *Iglau* (p. 253).

$94\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wittingau*, a town with 5500 inhab., has a château of the 15th cent. and a Gothic church of the 14th (fine cloisters). — $115\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gmünd*. Hence to Vienna, see p. 254.

46. From Prague to Breslau.

a. Viâ Mittelwalde.

$210\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in $10\frac{1}{4}$ -12 hrs. (fares 26 *M.*, 18 *M.*, 10 *M.* 10 pf.).

Prague, see p. 217. The train starts from the *Nordwest-Bahnhof*, crosses a branch of the *Moldau*, passes beneath the viaduct of the *Staatsbahn* (p. 233), and traverses the *Jerusalems-Insel*. To the left appear the *Moldau* and the trees on the *Hetz-Insel*, to the right the

suburb of *Karolinenthal* and the *Ziskaberg* (p. 233). — $13\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Lieben*, a suburb of Prague, with many factories. We pass below the line to Turnau (p. 270). $31\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wysočán*, a pleasure-resort much frequented from Prague. — From (16 M.) *Celakowitz* a branch-line runs to (5 M.) *Brandeis*, a small town with an old-fashioned château of the Grand-Duke of Tuscany, on the left bank of the Elbe, and (15 M.) *Neratowitz* (p. 271).

22 M. *Lissa* (*Rail. Restaurant*), the junction for the line from Tetschen to Iglau and Vienna (R. 43), the metals of which our train follows via (31 M.) *Nimburg* to (41 M.) *Gross-Wosseck* (*Rail. Restaurant*; p. 257), where we diverge to the E. — $45\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Libňowes*. The line skirts the *Zehuňer Teich*, a lake 3 M. in length (periodic) to (52 M.) *Ziželitz* and (55 M.) *Chlumetz* (705 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town of 3700 inhab. on the *Cidlina*, with a château of Count Kinsky. Branch-line to (18 M.) *Křinec* (see below).

FROM CHLUMETZ TO ALT-PAKA, 35 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The line at first ascends the valley of the *Cidlina*. $6\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neu-Bidschow*; $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Smidar* (branch to *Hoch-Wessely*); $16\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wostroměř* (*Rail. Restaurant*), the junction for several lines (see below). — 23 M. *Bielohrad*; 32 M. *Neu-Paka*; 35 M. *Alt-Paka*, on the line from Pardubitz to Zittau (p. 270).

From Wostroměř (see above) a branch diverges to the W., via *Jičín* (Hôt. Hamburg), known since the war of 1866, *Kopidlno* (branch to *Liban* and *Bakov*, p. 256), and *Křinec* (branch to *Königstadt*), to *Nimburg* (p. 257) and *Porčán* (p. 260). Another branch diverges to the E., traversing the battlefield of July 3rd, 1866, to *Horitz*, *Sadowa*, and *Königgrätz* (p. 269).

Our line now traverses a fertile plain bounded by low hills. — $74\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Königgrätz* (*Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the Pardubitz and Zittau line, see p. 269. Describing a wide bend round the town, the railway then crosses the *Elbe* at *Wiekosch*, and reaches the *Adler*, the valley of which it follows as far as *Senftenberg* (see below). — $81\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hohenbruck* lies at the foot of the *Weinberg* (*Vinice*), which is crowned by a church with two towers.

87 M. *Tinischt* (820 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), an old-fashioned town on the right bank of the *Adler*, is the junction for the line to *Halbstadt* (see p. 268) and of a branch-line to (15 M.) *Chotzen* (p. 260).

We continue to follow the right bank of the *Wilde Adler*. From (91 M.) *Castolowitz* a branch-line leads via ($51\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Reichenau* on the *Kněžna* (Puchwein), a finely situated little town with a château of Count Kolowrat, to (10 M.) *Solnitz*. — $93\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Adler-Kosteletz*, on the *Adler*, with a château and park of Count Kinsky; $98\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pottenstein*, pleasantly situated on the *Adler*, with a ruined mediæval castle. The valley contracts. The railway follows the wooded ravine for some time, but finally pierces the hill by means of a short tunnel, and, quitting the river, enters an open and undulating district. Before the tunnel, in the woods above the line to the left, is the ruin of *Lititz*. — $107\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Senftenberg* (1360 ft.; *Herrenhaus*); the town (3400 inhab.), with a château of Baron Parish, lies $11\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N. — From (111 M.) *Geiersberg* (1175 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*) a branch-

line runs to the S. to (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wildenschwert* (p. 260). About 3 M. to the W. lies the ruin of *Schambach*, with fine view. The line follows the rocky valley of the *Stille Adler*. — 124 M. **Wichstadt-Lichtenau** (1730 ft.) is the last Austrian station.

To **HANNSDORF**, 19 M., railway in 1 hr. — 3 M. *Grulich* (1870 ft.). The *Marienbergl* (fine views), to the E., is the seat of a Servite monastery with a pilgrimage-church. Branch to *Mährisch-Schildberg* (12 M.). — 16 M. *Blaschke*. — 19 M. *Hannsdorf*.

After crossing the watershed between the Elbe and the Oder the train descends to (129 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Mittelwalde** (1525 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Stern*), where the train passes into the control of the German railway-company (luggage examined). — The line proceeds viâ (140 M.) *Habelschwerdt*, (152 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Glatz*, and (166 M.) *Camenz*, with a magnificent château of Prince Albert of Prussia, to (210 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Breslau*; see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

b. Viâ Halbstadt.

190 M. RAILWAY in 9 hrs. (fares 31 *M* 30, 21 *M*, 12 *M* 20 pf.).

From Prague to (87 M.) *Tinischt*, see p. 267. Our line at first runs parallel with the preceding, but crosses it at *Petrowitz*. — 91 M. *Bolehoscht*. On a hill to the left is the village of *Hoch-Aujezd*, with a 12th cent. church. — 96 M. *Opočno* (862 ft.; *Hôt. Holub*), with 2300 inhab., and a magnificent château and park of Count Colloredo (beautiful view from the terrace; in the distance, to the right, the *Hohe Mense*, 3550 ft.). — 102 M. *Neustadt* (1010 ft.; *Riedl*), an old-fashioned town, picturesquely situated 1 M. to the E. of the station, on a mountain-spur washed by the *Mettau*. — To the left, as we proceed, lies the plain of *Skalitz*, known from the war of 1866. — 105 M. *Wenzelsberg* (*Rail. Restaurant*; branch to *Starkotsch*, p. 269). Close to the station is the *Wenzels-Kapelle*, with a military monument.

109 M. **Nachod** (1130 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Sonne; Lamm*), a town of 10,000 inhab. The high-lying château of the Prince of Lippe-Schaumburg has a collection of historical paintings. The Prussians under Steinmetz defeated the Austrians twice near Nachod (June 27th and 28th, 1866); the battlefield is marked by monuments.

We now traverse the sniling *Mettau-Tal*. To the right are the small baths of *Bélouves*, with chalybeate springs. — 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hronow* (1200 ft.; *Rathaus*), a quaint little town on the *Mettau*, with chalybeate springs. — 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Politz*, 3 M. from the little town of *Politz* (*Pohl*), picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Falken-Gebirge*. — 123 M. **Weckelsdorf** (1520 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant*).

About 2 M. to the N.W. of Weckelsdorf (omnibus) lie the **Weckelsdorfer Felsen* (*Eisenhammer*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; *Felsenstadt*), a remarkable chaos of curiously shaped and fissured limestone rocks, well worth a visit. It is adjoined on the W. by the similar **Adersbacher Felsen* (*Hôt. Felsenstadt*). For description, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

128 M. **Halbstadt** (**Rail. Restaurant*) is the last Austrian station (luggage examined).

TO MITTELSTEINE, 15 M., railway in 1 hr. — $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hermisdorf-Ahlberg*. — $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Braunau* (*Keibl*; *Leo*; *Jarosch*), a town of 7600 inhab., has an imposing Benedictine abbey. — 15 M. *Mittelsteine*, and thence to *Glatz*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

Beyond Halbstadt the Prussian frontier is crossed. The line proceeds viâ (146 M.) *Salzbrunn*, a frequented bathing-resort with saline and alkaline springs, and (154 M.) *Freiburg* (station for the picturesque *Fürstensteiner Grund*) to 190 M.) *Breslau*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

47. From Pardubitz to Zittau.

117 M. RAILWAY in 8 hrs.

Pardubitz, see p. 260. Soon after leaving the station the train crosses the *Elbe*, navigable here for rafts only. The country is flat, monotonous, and thinly peopled. Stations: *Rossitz* (with the ruin of *Kunétitz* on the right, p. 260), *Steblova*, *Opatowitz*.

$14\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Königgrätz* (760 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Grand Hôtel*; *Schwarzes Ross*; *Merkur*; pop. 9800), a manufacturing town, $11\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of the station (omn. 40 h.), at the confluence of the *Elbe* and the *Adler*. The Gothic cathedral of the Holy Ghost, founded in 1302, has a fine ciborium of 1492. The Municipal Museum contains reminiscences of 1866. — To Prague or Breslau see R. 46a. Branch-line viâ *Sadowa* (see below) to *Wostroměř* (p. 267).

The hilly ground to the N.W. of Königgrätz, between the *Bistritz* and the *Elbe*, is memorable as the scene of the *Battle of Königgrätz* or *Sadowa*, fought on 3rd July, 1866, between the Austrians and Prussians, in which the former were totally defeated. The Austrian forces commanded by Benedek occupied a strong defensive position on the ground rising gradually from the *Bistritz*, from which it was the object of the Prussians to dislodge them. The highroad from Königgrätz to *Horitz* (and *Jičín*) passes nearly through the centre of this position, leading viâ *Wšestár* and *Rosberitz* to (6 M.) *Lipa* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the right of which lies *Chlum*, the highest point in this region, where Benedek was posted during the battle), and crossing the *Bistritz* at *Sadowa*. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on. The battle began early, and at midday was still undecided. The Prussians maintained with great tenacity the small wood of *Sadowa* and the *Swiebwald* on the hill to the N.E., but could not advance farther in the face of the strong and favourably-placed artillery of the Austrians. The fortune of the day was at last decided by the capture of *Chlum* by the Prussian guards. The Austrians were unable to resist the simultaneous advance of the whole Prussian army, and began a retreat, which at places degenerated into a wild rout. Numerous Prussian, Austrian, and Saxon monuments have been erected in different parts of the battlefield.

The country now becomes more fertile. 21 M. *Smířitz*. — 25 M. *Josefstadt* (840 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Wesely's Hotel*), a town of 6100 inhab. on the left bank of the *Elbe*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway, was a fortress down to 1890.

FROM JOSEFSTADT TO LIEBAU, 40 M., railway in 2-3 hrs. This line passes through several valleys famous since the war of 1866. Stations unimportant. From *Starkotsch* a branch-line diverges to *Wenzelsberg* (p. 268) and from *Parschnitz* another to *Alt-Paka* (p. 270). Prussia is entered at *Königshain* (junction for *Schatzlar*). From *Liebau* to *Breslau*, etc., see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

Farther on we observe the small town of *Jaroměř* to the right, beyond the Elbe. The train passes through several cuttings and enters the grassy valley of the Elbe. To the E. and N., in the distance, rise the Glatz and Giant Mts. — 30 M. *Schlotten-Kukus*.

34½ M. *Königinhof* (1115 ft.; *Deutsches Haus*); the town (10,900 inhab.) lies 1½ M. off, on the left bank of the Elbe. The '*Königinhof Manuscript*', containing fragments of old Czechish national songs, found here in 1817 by W. Hanka (now in the Bohemian Museum at Prague), is a forgery.

The line enters a wooded region. 42½ M. *Mastig* (1453 ft.), with baths, 1 hr. to the S. of which rises the *Swižin* (2211 ft.; view of the Giant Mts.). Between Mastig and (49 M.) *Falgendorf* (1614 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; good view of the Giant Mts.), the line reaches its culminating point, on the plateau of *Borowitz* (1707 ft.). The road hence to the small town and ruined castle of *Pecka*, 4½ M. to the S., leads by the village of *Stupna*, near which is a petrified forest, interesting to geologists.

The train enters the narrow *Woleschka-Tal*. — 53½ M. *Alt-Paka* (1360 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). To *Chlumetz*, see p. 267.

TO PARSNITZ, 37 M., railway in 1¾ hr. — 11 M. *Starkenbach*, an industrial town (3600 inhab.), with a Schloss that once belonged to Wallenstein (branch-line to *Rochlitz*, 15 M.). — 16½ M. *Pelsdorf*, junction for (3 M.) *Hohenelbe*, prettily situated on the Elbe, at the foot of the spurs of the Giant Mts. — 34 M. *Trautenau* (1351 ft.; *Union*; *Weisses Ross*; pop. 12,700), a town on the *Aupa*, and centre of the Bohemian linen industries. The battles fought here on 27th and 28th June, 1866, are commemorated by an obelisk on the *Gablenzhöhe* (1657 ft.) and monuments on the *Kapellenberg*, a fine point of view. Branch-line to *Freiheit*, see below. 37 M. *Parsnitz* (see p. 269).

FROM TRAUTENAU TO JOHANNISBAD. Train up the valley of the *Aupa* to (8 M.) *Freiheit* in 40 min.; diligence thence in ½ hr. to *Johannisbad* (*Kurhaus*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Breslau*; *Johannisbad*, etc.), with its warm spring (81° Fahr.). Charming environs: the *Ladig* (1 hr.), the *Klause* (1 hr.), the *Schuberts-Mühle* (¾ hr.), etc. See *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

Several lofty viaducts. 64 M. *Semil*, near the manufacturing village of *Isertal*. — We enter the romantic valley of the *Iser*. Four tunnels. — 68 M. *Eisenbrod* (junction for *Tannwald* and *Reichenberg*), beyond which, on the right, is the workmen's colony of *Neu-Hamburg*. Then the *Lischnei Tunnel*, ¼ M. long. The scenery between this point and Turnau is the finest on the line; beautiful wooded and rocky landscapes. 72 M. *Klein-Skal* (880 ft.).

An interesting route leads from Klein-Skal to (2 hrs.) *Reichenau* (see p. 271), passing the '*Felsen-Pantheon*' (on a bold rock on the right bank of the *Iser*, containing memorials of Austrian celebrities) and the ruin of *Friedstein*, and crossing the *Kopainberg* (2140 ft.; *View).

77½ M. *Turnau* (850 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Grand Hôtel*; *Kronprinz*, in the town, 1 M. from the station), a pleasant town (pop. 6200) on a hill on the left bank of the *Iser*, commanded by the modern Gothic *Marienkirche*. The hydropathic of *Wartenberg*, 2½ M. to the S., is a health-resort. In the vicinity are the ruin of *Waldstein* (1276 ft.) and the château and park of *Gross-Skal* (1194 ft.).

A *WALK to Wartenberg, Gross-Skal, and Waldstein and back takes $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide 2 K.); including the ruins of *Trosky* and the *Annen-Capelle* (with a view as far as Prague in clear weather), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more. The sandstone rocks of Gross-Skal are remarkably bold and grotesque. The path leads from the Wartenberg past the Wratislaw-Felsen, resembling an obelisk, the Greifennest, and the Drachenhöhle, and through the narrow cleft called the Mausloch, to the modern château of *Gross-Skal* (Steckel's Hotel, opposite); thence through beautiful grounds with magnificent beeches and tall junipers, past the Felsenkammer with Adam and Eve, and the Felsenstadt, to *Waldstein*, the ancestral castle of Wallenstein, curiously built on and in the rocks.

FROM TURNAU TO PRAGUE, $64\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *München-grätz* (801 ft.; *Railway Hotel*; pop. 3700), on the *Iser*, near which Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia defeated the Austrians and Saxons on 28th June, 1866. Wallenstein (see p. 241) is interred in the chapel of the château here. Stations: *Bakov* (p. 256), *Jungbunzlau* (p. 256), *Kuitental*, *Viehat-Privor* (p. 256), *Neratowitz* (branch to *Kralup*, p. 233, and to *Čelakovitz*, p. 267), *Wysocan*. $64\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Prague*, see p. 217.

The train now enters a smiling and well-cultivated district. A long tunnel. $82\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sichrow* (1095 ft.), with a noble château and park of Prince Rohan. We cross the valley of the *Mohelka* by a viaduct, 130 yds. long. $90\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Reichenau*, a busy glass-making place. (Route over the *Kopainberg* to *Klein-Skal*, p. 270.) The line ascends in a long bend to (94 M.) *Langenbruck* (1625 ft.), on the watershed between the *Iser* and the *Neisse*, and descends to —

100 M. *Reichenberg* (1220 ft.; **Goldner Löwe*; *Central-Hôtel*; *Reichenberger Hof*; *Rail. Restaurant*; American Consul, *Silas C. McFarland*; pop. 34,200), with large cloth-factories, a handsome new Rathaus, and the château and park of Count Clam-Gallas. The **North Bohemian Industrial Museum* (daily, except Wed. & Frid., 10-1 and 2-4, 40 h.; Sun. 9-12, 10 h.) contains extensive collections of art-industrial objects (furniture, carvings, textile products, pottery, glass, metal-work, etc.), a library, and a collection of patterns. In the Kaiserpark is a bronze bust of Emp. Joseph II., by Brenek. Pretty views from the *Keilsberg*, *Heinrichshöhe*, and other points. The **Jeschken* (3314 ft.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) commands a splendid panorama.

TO SEIDENBERG, 26 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 8 M. *Einsiedel*, with a deer-park of Count Clam-Gallas; $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Raspenau-Liebwerda*. Branch to *Weissbach* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) viâ *Haindorf*, station for the pretty watering-place of *Liebwerda* (Kurhaus; Adler), at the foot of the *Tafelfichte* (3681 ft.). — 16 M. *Friedland* (Adler), with a grand and boldly-situated Schloss of Count Clam-Gallas, once the seat of Wallenstein, Duke of Friedland, containing many memorials of the Thirty Years' War. — 26 M. *Seidenberg*, the Prussian frontier-station (custom-house examination). To *Görlitz*, *Ottbus*, and *Berlin*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

Pretty scenery; to the left, the *Jeschken* (see above). At (112 M.) *Grotttau* we cross the Prussian frontier. Numerous viaducts, the last of which is the great **Neisse Viaduct* of 34 arches, 950 yds. long and 72 ft. high.

117 M. *Zittau*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

48. From Vienna to Breslau.

281 M. RAILWAY in 9-14 hrs. (Express to Oderberg in $5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; thence to Breslau in 4 hrs.) Fares 31 *M* 40, 22 *M* 80, 13 *M* 60 pf.; express 44 *M* 40, 29 *M* 50, 17 *M* 80 pf.

To (51 M.) *Lundenburg* (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 264. The line here diverges to the right from the Brunn railway. — 65 M. *Göding* (Rail. Restaurant), a thriving town (10,200 inhab.) with an old castle, on the *March*, which becomes navigable here (branch-lines S.E. to *Holics*, see p. 322; W. to *Saitz*, see p. 264). — $69\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rohatetz* (branch to *Strassnitz*, p. 264); $77\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bisenz-Pisek* (Rail. Restaurant; branch to *Bisenz*, see p. 264); 85 M. *Ungarisch-Hradisch* (Rail. Restaurant), on the *March*, once fortified (junction for *Kunowitz*, see p. 264). Beyond (93 M.) *Napagedl* the *March* is crossed. — 96 M. *Otrokowitz* (branch to *Wiesowitz*, $15\frac{1}{2}$ M.). $104\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hullein* (Rail. Restaurant).

A branch-line runs hence to the W. to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kremsier* (14,000 inhab.), to (21 M.) *Zborowitz*, and to ($16\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kojetein* (p. 263); another branch runs to the E. viâ (27 M.) *Wallachisch-Meseritsch*, ($28\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Krasna* (p. 273), (33 M.) *Hotzendorf* (for *Neutitschein* and *Zauchtl*, see p. 273), and (41 M.) *Wernsdorf* (p. 273) to (59 M.) *Friedek-Mistek* and (76 M.) *Teschen* (p. 354).

$113\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Prerau* (696 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; *Hôt. Prerau*, opposite the station), a town of 16,700 inhab. on the *Bezwa*, with an ancient castle once occupied by King Matthew Corvinus, and a Gothic Rathaus (junction for *Nezamislitz* and *Brunn*, p. 264).

FROM PRERAU TO OLMÜTZ, 14 M., railway in 35 min., traversing the fertile district of *Hanna*. Stat. *Brodek*.

Olmütz (*Hôtel Lauer*; *Goliath*; *Hôtel Austria*; *Hôtel Pietsch*; *Hôtel Schwach*; electric tramway from station to town; cab 1 K. 40 h. or 2 K. at night 2 or 3 K.; pop. 21,900, incl. garrison of 3600 men), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from from the station, the second town in Moravia, and a strong fortress down to 1894. In the Thirty Years' War it was taken by the Swedes, and in 1758 was unsuccessfully besieged for seven weeks by Frederick the Great. In the Ober-Ring, with its tall 'Trinity Column' (1742) and a bronze statue of Emp. Francis Joseph, by Brenek (1898), are the *Rathaus* of the 15th cent. (with a fine E. portal, an astronomical clock, and a Gothic chapel, now containing a collection of coins), and the *Theatre*. In the *Mauritius-Platz* are the Gothic *Mauritius-Kirche* (15th cent.) and the modern school-buildings, containing the *Gewerbe-Museum*. In the Franz-Joseph-Platz is the *Studien-Bibliothek* (the library of the old university, which was suppressed in 1858). The fine Gothic *Cathedral* of the Prince Bishop was built in 1107-31 and restored in 1833-56. A tablet commemorates King Wenceslaus III., who was assassinated here in 1306 and is interred in the cathedral. To the S.W. of the town is the pleasant *Stadt-Park*, with Café-Restaurant.

From Olmütz to *Hohenstadt* and *Böhmisch-Trübau*, see p. 260; to *Brunn*, see p. 264.

FROM OLMÜTZ TO JÄGERNDORF, 57 M., railway in 2-3 hrs. The train crosses the *Feistritz* several times. 4 M. *Gross-Wisternitz*, at the foot of the *Sudeten*; to the left, *Heiligenberg*, on the hill, with a pilgrimage church; $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hombok*. The valley now contracts; $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Grosswasser*. Four tunnels. 21 M. *Domstadt*, picturesquely situated, where the Austrians captured the baggage of Frederick the Great in 1758, and thus made him raise the siege of Olmütz. $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bärn-Andersdorf* (Rail. Restaurant), with large linen and cotton factories. Branch to *Hof* ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.), in Moravia. Beyond (31 M.) *Dittersdorf* the railway crosses the watershed between the *March* and the *Oder*. $37\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kriegsdorf* (Rail. Restaurant; branch to *Römerstadt*). To the left rise the *Allwater* (4890 ft.) and the *Vaterberg* (4485 ft.).

— 43 M. **Freudental** (1820 ft.; *Birne*; *Stern*; pop. 7600), prettily situated, with an old castle which was once the chief seat of the Teutonic Order. Branch-railway to *Klein-Mohrau* (14 M.) — The train descends to (48½ M.) *Erbersdorf*. (Branch-line in 1¼ hr. to *Würbental*; diligence thence daily, 5½ M., to the romantically situated baths of *Karlsbrunn*, whence the Alt-vater may be ascended in 3¼ hrs.). — We now follow the course of the *Oppa*, viâ *Brandsdorf*. 57 M. *Jägerndorf*, see below.

The line crosses the *Beczwa*. To the E. of (124 M.) *Leipnik*, a manufacturing town (pop. 5900) with old watch-towers, rises the (3 M.) dilapidated *Schloss Helfenstein*, the property of Prince Dietrichstein. The valley of the *Beczwa* is fertile and picturesque. Cuttings, embankments, and viaducts abound. The high ground at (13½ M.) *Mährisch-Weisskirchen* (910 ft.; Rail. Restaurant) is the boundary between Moravia and Austrian Silesia, and the watershed between the Black Sea and the Baltic.

FROM WEISSKIRCHEN TO WSETIN, 28½ M., railway in 3 hrs. — 15½ M. *Krasna* (p. 272); branch-line to (15 M.) *Rožnau* (1243 ft.; *Hôtel Elzer*), a prettily situated little town in 'Moravian Walachia', a health-resort for consumptive patients (*Kurhaus*, vapour baths, whey-cure, etc.). — 16½ M. *Walachisch-Meseritz* (p. 272). — 28½ M. *Wsetin*.

138 M. *Pohl* (Rail. Restaurant). — The train now enters the district of the *Oder*. The Little Carpathians form the background to the E. 145 M. *Zauchtl*, junction for *Fulnek* and *Bautsch*.

FROM ZAUCHTL TO NEUTITSCHEN, 6 M., railway in 25 min. — *Neutitschein* (880 ft.; *Hôtel Schuster*; *Azmann*) is a charmingly situated town (11,900 inhab.). The *Steinberg*, ½ hr. to the S., is a splendid point of view; still finer is the height ¼ hr. farther on, from which the entire chain of the N. Carpathians is visible. To the W., 1 hr., is the picturesque ruin of *Altititschein* (1594 ft.). — A branch-line runs hence in 40 min. to (7 M.) *Holzendorf* (p. 272).

152 M. *Stauding* (Rail. Restaurant). A branch-line runs hence to *Wernsdorf* (16 M.; p. 272), viâ *Stramberg*, a picturesque little town, near the cave of *Kotouc*, noted for its petrifications. — At (163 M.) *Schönbrunn* (Rail. Restaurant) the valley of the *Oder* contracts.

TO JÄGERNDORF, 36 M., railway in 3 hrs. — 18 M. **Troppau** (*Römischer Kaiser*; *Goldene Birne*; *Krone*; pop. 26,700), on the *Oppa*, capital of Austrian Silesia, and meeting-place of the Congress of 1820, which was afterwards adjourned to *Laibach* (p. 192). The *Kaiser Franz-Joseph-Museum* (adm. 40 h.) contains art-industrial collections, casts, and pictures. Branch-line to (19 M.) *Bennisch*. — The train follows the *Oppa*, the boundary between Austrian and Prussian Silesia, viâ *Lobenstein* (with the ruin of *Schellenburg* on the left), and *Burgberg* (with its pilgrimage-church). — 36½ M. *Jägerndorf* (1027 ft.; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*; *Tiroler*; *Reichsadler*; pop. 14,300), a thriving town, with extensive cloth-factories. This is the junction of the lines running S. to *Freudental* and *Olmütz* (p. 272); N.E. to *Leobschütz* and *Ratibor* (p. 274); and N.W. to *Ziegenhals*, *Neisse*, and *Brieg* (p. 274).

Near (166½ M.) *Mährisch-Ostrau*, a thriving industrial town of 30,100 inhab., the *Oder* is crossed. In the vicinity are large coal-pits and the iron-works of *Witkowitz*. Branch-line to (14 M.) *Friedek-Mistek* (p. 272).

171½ M. *Oderberg* (*Rail. Restaurant, R. 3-4 K.), the Austrian frontier-town, junction of the lines to *Cracow* (R. 49) and *Kaschau*

(R. 63). Luggage examined here (in both directions). — The train proceeds viâ (187 M.) *Ratibor*, (233 M.) *Oppeln*, and (258 M.) *Brieg* to (284 M.) *Breslau*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

VI. GALICIA AND THE BUKOWINA.

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General Remarks. GALICIA, the N.E. province of Austria, slopes down in terraces on the N. side of the Carpathians and contains many marshy plains. Unprotected towards the N. and N.E., it has late springs, short summers, and long and severe winters. It is rich in corn, wood, salt, and petroleum, but poor in industries, which are chiefly in the hands of the *Jews* (800,000 out of a population of 7¼ millions), to whom most of the inns, taverns, and shops belong. The horse-dealers and carriage-owners are always Jews. They differ in their dress and the mode of wearing their hair from the other inhabitants, who despise them but are financially dependent on them. Of the other inhabitants, who are almost exclusively Slavonic, about 3,500,000 are *Poles*, who dwell chiefly in the W. part of Galicia, and 2,830,000 are *Ruthenians*, who occupy the E. part; but Polish is the official and the literary language of the whole province. The *Ruthenians* (Russinians, Russniaks) differ materially from the *Poles* in language, in religion, and in political views. In culture they are considerably inferior; their churches and houses, especially in the country districts, are miserably poor and squalid.

The BUKOWINA was severed from Moldavia, that is from Turkey, in 1786, and united with Austria. Unlike Galicia, it is hilly and wooded, and also differs greatly from it ethnographically. The inhabitants (about 730,000) are chiefly *Ruthenians*, *Roumanians*, *Germans*, *Poles*, and *Armenians*. The political administration is quite separate from that of Galicia, and the official language is German.

Inns. There are good hotels at Cracow, Lemberg, Przemyśl, Tarnów, and Czernowitz. In the smaller towns and in the country the inns are generally very primitive and dirty, while in the villages as a rule the only house of call is the brandy-shop.

Language. A knowledge of Polish is unnecessary for tourists who limit themselves to a flying visit to Cracow and Lemberg, with perhaps a short excursion into the Polish region of the Hohe Tatra, for German is understood by all the cultured inhabitants, and also by innkeepers, waiters, railway servants, etc. For a stay in parts of Galicia away from the railway, however, at least a superficial knowledge of Polish is of great service. — The consonants are pronounced as follows: c = tz; c before t and ć = ty; cz = tsh (like c in Italian; comp. città); dz and dź = ds; sz = dsh; h, ch, are guttural sounds (like the Spanish j); j = y; k = ll; n = ny; rz and ż = the French j (comp. jour); s = ss or ssy; sz = sh; w = v; z = soft s; z before i and ż = tsy. The vowels are pronounced thus: a is like the French on; e is like the French ain; ó = oo. The accent is placed on the penultimate syllable.

Among the most useful words for travellers are the following: *gospoda*, inn; *restauracya*, restaurant; *pokój*, room; *łóżko*, bed; *świeca*, candle; *ogień*, fire; *jadalnia*, dining-room; *widelec*, fork; *noż*, knife; *szklanka*, glass; *fazjka*, bottle; *woda*, water; *wino*, wine; *piwo*, beer; *kawa*, coffee; *mleko*,

milk; *chleb*, bread; *mięso*, meat; *jaja*, eggs; *ser*, cheese. — *Kolej żelazna*, railway; *dworzec kolei*, station; *pakunek*, luggage; *wchód*, entrance; *wychód*, exit. — *Miasto*, town; *wieś*, village; *gościniec*, street; *ulica*, lane; *plac*, square; *dom*, house; *pałac*, palace; *kościół*, church; *klasztor*, monastery; *poczta*, post-office; *telegraf*, telegraph-office; *teatr*, theatre; *kawiarnia*, café; *ciukiernia*, confectioner's. — *Powóz*, carriage; *koń*, horse; *przewodnik*, guide; *posługacz*, porter. — *Droga*, road; *most*, bridge; *ogród*, garden; *drzewo*, tree; *las*, wood; *łąka*, meadow; *góra*, mountain; *dolina*, valley; *deszcz*, rain; *potok*, stream; *rzeka*, river; *jezioro*, lake. — *Rano*, morning; *dzień*, day; *południe*, noon; *wieczór*, evening; *noc*, night. — *Pan*, Mr. or gentleman; *pani*, Mrs. or lady; *mężczyzna*, man; *dziecko*, child. — *Niemiecki*, German; *polski*, Polish; *austryacki*, Austrian; *węgierski*, Hungarian. — *Wielki*, large; *mały*, small; *wysoko*, high; *nisko*, low; *blisko*, near; *daleko*, far; *wcześnie*, early; *późno*, late; *powolny* (adv. *powoli*), slow; *prędki* (adv. *prędko*), quick; *dobrze*, good; *źle*, bad; *za drogo*, too dear; *u dołu*, below; *u góry*, above; *na lewo*, to the left; *na prawo*, to the right; *pół*, half; *cały*, quite. — *Czerwony*, red; *niebieski*, blue; *biały*, white; *czarny*, black; *zielony*, green. — *Święty*, holy; *zabroniony*, forbidden; *jest*, is; *ma*, has; *dziękuję*, thank you; *proszę*, please. — 1-12: *jeden*, *dwa*, *trzy*, *cztery*, *pięć*, *sześć*, *siedem*, *ośm*, *dziwięć*, *dziesięć*, *jedenastę*, *dwanaście*; 15, *piętnaście*; 20, *dwadzieścia*; 50, *piędziesiąt*; 100, *sto*; 1000, *tysiąc*. — *Niedziela*, Sunday; *poniedziałek*, Monday; *wtorek*, Tuesday; *środa*, Wednesday; *czwartek*, Thursday; *piątek*, Friday; *sobota*, Saturday.

49. From Vienna to Cracow.

256 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY (*Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn*) in 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ -14 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (express to Oderberg in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, thence to Cracow in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.); fares 34 K. 30, 20 K. 20, 10 K. 80 h.; express 48 K. 40, 29 K. 60, 15 K. 50 h.; sleeping-car 12 K. 50 h., 11 K.

From Vienna to (171 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oderberg*, see R. 48. The line to Cracow runs to the E., near the Prussian frontier. Country uninteresting. — 180 M. *Petrowitz* (branch-line to *Karwin*, p. 354). — 203 M. *Dzieditz* (junction of the Galician 'Transversal' Line, R. 51). The *Biala* is crossed to (216 M.) *Oświęcim* (junction for *Beuthen* and *Cosel-Kandrzin-Breslau*).

FROM OŚWIECİM TO CRACOW VIA SKAWINA, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 2-3 hrs. — 14 M. *Spytkowice*, see p. 288. — 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Skawina* (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 288. — 38 M. *Podgórze-Bonarka* (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 282. — 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Podgórze-Płaszów* (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 282. — 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cracow*, see below.

We cross the *Vistula*. 229 M. *Chrzanów* (branch-lines to *Bolecin* and *Jaworzno*). — 232 M. *Trzebinia* (p. 288). — 240 M. *Krzeszowice* (826 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with a château of Count Potocki.

256 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Cracow.** — **Railway Stations.** The *Central Station*, in the *Lubicz-Str.* (Pl. C, 2, 3; *Restaurant), for both the *Nordbahn* and the *Austrian State Railway*, is the only station of importance for most travellers. The *Nordbahn* has a subsidiary *Station* in the *Zwierzyniecka* (Pl. A, 4) and the *State Railway* one in the suburb of *Podgórze* (p. 282).

Hotels. GRAND HÔTEL (Pl. a; B, 3), *Ślawkowska* 5, in the old *Czartoryski Palace*, R. from 3, omnibus 1 K.; *HÔTEL DE SAXE (Pl. c; B, 3), *Ślawkowska* 3, with restaurant; these two are of the first class. — HÔTEL ROYAL (Pl. e; B, 5), corner of *St. Gertrud-Str.* and *Grodzka-Str.*, R. 2-4 K., well spoken of; HÔTEL DE DRESDE (Pl. b; B, 3), *Ring-Platz*; HÔTEL CENTRAL (Pl. i; C, 2), *Basztowa-Str.*; HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. g; C, 3), opposite the *Central Station*; KLEIN (Pl. h; B, 4), *St. Gertrud-Str.*; POLLER (Pl. f; B, 3), *Szpitalna-Str.* 30; HÔT. CRACOVIE (Pl. d; B, 2), in the *Promenade*; ROSE, *Florian-Str.* 14 (Pl. k; B, 3).



Restaurants at the hotels. Also, **Hawelka* and *Klimek*, in the Ring-Platz; *Machauf*, Lubicz-Str., near the Central Station; *John's Brewery*, Lubicz-Str., opposite the Schützen-Garten. — **Cafés.** *Janikowski*, Ring-Platz, at the corner of the Szczepńska; *Kijak*, Ring-Platz 41; *Schmidt*, corner of Podwale-Str. and Szewska-Str. (Pl. A, 3); *Wojcikiewicz*, Anna-Str. 2.

Cabs. From station to town 80 h., with two horses 1 K. 40 h., with or without luggage; per $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 40 or 60, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 80 h. or 1 K., 1 hr. 1 K. 60 h. or 2 K.; between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. a fare and a half is charged.

Electric Tramway from the Central Station (Pl. C, 2, 3) to the Ring-Platz and the Franz Joseph Bridge (Pl. C, 6); from the Długa-Str. (Pl. B, 1) to the Nordbahn subsidiary station (Pl. A, 4); from the Franz Joseph Bridge (Pl. C, 6) to the Cracow Park (beyond Pl. A, 1); from the Ring-Platz (Pl. B, 3) to Jordan's Park (beyond Pl. A, 3); fare 10-12 h.

Baths at St. Gertrud-Str. 19 (Pl. B, 4); also in the *Hôt. Cracovie* and *Hôt. Royal* (p. 276).

Post and Telegraph, corner of Kolejowa-Str. and Wielopole-Str. (Pl. B, C, 4).

Public Gardens. *Schützen-Garten*, Lubicz-Str., beyond the railway-station (Pl. D, 2); *Jordan's Park* (beyond Pl. A, 3); *Cracow Park* (Pl. A, 1), at the N. end of the Karmelicka (Pl. A, 2).

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater*, Szpitalna (Pl. C, 3; p. 281); *Open-air Theatre* in the Cracow Park (see above).

Chief Attractions (for visit of one day). *Cathedral, *Church of St. Mary, Court of the old University; walk through the gardens to the Rondell and Florians-Tor; Czartoryski Museum; drive in the afternoon to the Kościuszko Hill. — Excursion to Wieliczka, see p. 282.

Cracow (705 ft.), Pol. *Kraków*, Ger. *Krakau*, situated in an extensive plain at the confluence of the *Rudowa* and the *Vistula* (Pol. *Wiśła*; Ger. *Weichsel*), once (1320-1610) the capital of Poland, is now an Austrian fortress of the first class, with a pop. of 91,300 (one-fourth Jews), incl. a garrison of 6000 men. The churches and towers, the lofty Schloss, and the pleasant promenades planted with trees (*Planty*), on the site of the old fortifications, round the inner town, produce an imposing effect.

Cracow, an important episcopal seat as early as the 11th. cent., was destroyed by the Mongolians in 1241, but was rebuilt by German colonists in 1257. In 1320 it was chosen by Ladislaus Łokietek as the coronation town and residence of the Polish kings. The favourable position of the town, its adhesion to the Hanseatic League, and the foundation of the University by Casimir the Great in 1364, all contributed to the progress of *Cracow*, which reached the zenith of its prosperity in the 16th century. The period of decline began with the transference of the royal residence to Warsaw in 1610 and with the warlike commotions of the 17th cent., but until 1734 the Polish kings continued to be crowned and buried at *Cracow*. In the final partition of Poland (1795) *Cracow* fell to Austria. In 1815 it became the capital of a small independent state, but it was again annexed by Austria after the insurrection of 1846. *Cracow*, however, has never lost its thoroughly Polish character.

Near the centre of the old town is the RING-PLATZ (Pl. B, 3), with the church of St. Mary and the Tuchhaus.

***St. Mary's** (Pl. B, 3) is a Gothic basilica without transept, and with a long choir. Founded in 1223, rebuilt in the 14th cent., and provided with a series of chapels in the 15th and 16th cent., it was restored in 1889-93 and richly painted from designs by *Matejko* (d. 1893). The N. tower, with a modern cap surrounded by 16 pointed turrets, is the highest (265 ft.) in the town.

In the **INTERIOR**, which we enter through a Renaissance vestibule, the chief object of interest is the huge **High-Altar*, the masterpiece of *Veit Stoss*, executed in 1477-89, recently well restored, with rich painting and gilding (open on high festivals; at other times, fee 6 K.). It is adorned in the middle with a *Death of the Virgin*, above which are the *Assumption* and the *Coronation of the Virgin*; on the sides are 18 large reliefs from the *Life of Christ*. The church contains numerous sumptuous tombs of the 16-17th cent., and several brasses. In the chapel of St. John are the **Brass of Peter Salomon* (d. 1500), by *Peter Vischer*, and those of *Severinus Boner* (d. 1519) and his wife. At the triumphal arch is a colossal crucifix of the early 16th century. To the S. of it, at the entrance to the choir, is an altar by *Mosca* (early 16th cent.). The rich vestments and costly church-plate in the treasury are shown on application.

The large building nearly opposite, in the centre of the Ring-Platz, is the **Tuchhaus** (Pol. *Sukiennice*; Pl. B, 3), or cloth-hall, begun in the 14th cent. under Casimir the Great, altered by *Mosca* of Padua in the 16th cent., and largely rebuilt in 1876-79. On the ground-floor is a vaulted corridor with numerous shops and stalls.

On the first floor (entrance opposite the Mickiewicz Monument, see below), to the left, is the **POLISH NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ART** (daily, 11-3 or 4; 40 h.), with pictures by *Matejko* (*Kościusko at Racławice in 1794*, and *Homage done to Albert of Brandenburg in 1525*), **Siemiradzki* (*Living Torches of Nero*), *Grottger* (*Lithuania, in six cartoons*), and other modern Polish artists; paintings by Polish and Ruthenian artists of the 16-17th cent.; sculptures and casts; cameos and gems; engravings and drawings; memorials of *Kościusko*, *Mickiewicz*, etc.

At No. 10, *Wolska-Str.* is the *Museum of Count E. H. Czapski* (Pl. A, 3), which has belonged to the National Museum since 1903. It contains an important collection of Polish coins, engravings, printed works of the 15-16th cent., etc.

In front of the Tuchhaus, opposite the *Sienna-Strasse*, is a bronze *Statue of Adam Mickiewicz* (1798-1855), the poet, by *Ryger* (1898). Behind are a Gothic tower of the 15th cent., the only relic of a town-hall taken down in 1820, and the principal *Guard House*.

To the N. of the Ring-Platz, *Floryanska 41*, is the *House of Matejko*, the celebrated painter (d. 1893), containing pictures and the art collections left by him (adm. Thurs. and Sun. 10-1, 40 h., Sat. 10-1, 1 K., at other times 2 K.; closed on Mon.).

To the S. of the Ring-Platz the *Grodzka* and *Dominikanska* streets lead to the **Dominican Church** (Pl. B, 4), a Gothic building of the 13-16th cent., almost wholly modernized since a fire in 1850. The choir contains a **Brass* in memory of the famous scholar *Fil. Buonaccorsi*, surnamed *Callimachus* (d. 1496), by *Peter Vischer*, probably after a model by *Veit Stoss*. The Gothic cloisters (13-14th cent.) contain many elaborately sculptured tombstones of the 16-17th centuries. — On the W. side of the *Grodzka* is the **Franciscan Church** (Pl. B, 4), of the 13th cent., rebuilt in 1850, and recently gaily painted in the interior. In the Gothic cloisters are portraits of the bishops of Cracow since the 16th century. The old refectory of the adjoining Franciscan monastery now contains the *Technical and Industrial Museum* (daily 9-1 and 3-6, 40 h.; Sun. and holidays 10-1 free). Opposite rises the *Prince-Bishop's Palace* (Pl. 3, 4), restored since the fire of 1850. — The *Grodzka-Strasse* descends to

the Jesuit church of *St. Peter* (Pl. B, 4), a spacious baroque edifice dating from 1619. The adjoining abbey-church of *St. Andrew* is a Romanesque building of the 12th century.

The **Schloss** (*Zamek Królewski*; Pl. B, 4, 5), on the broad *Wawel* hill at the S.W. end of the old town (electr. tramway, see p. 277), was founded in the 14th cent. by Ladislaus Łokietek, and restored by Casimir the Great and Sigismund I. (after 1500), but later conflagrations and other injuries have left only a number of large separate buildings, dating chiefly from the time of Sigismund I. and his son Sigismund Augustus, and converted in 1846 into a barrack and hospital (for adm., apply to the castellan).

The Gothic ***Cathedral**, or **Schlosskirche** (Pl. A, B, 4), on the W. side, erected in 1320-64 on the site of an earlier Romanesque church of which only the crypt remains, and consecrated in 1359 under Casimir the Great, is the burial-place of the Polish kings and heroes. The cathedral has been recently thoroughly restored (generally open during the day; sacristan in the sacristy, or in the vicar's house opposite the principal entrance).

The INTERIOR, originally in basilica form with rectangular choir and ambulatory, round which numerous Renaissance chapels were added in the 16th cent., was much modernized in the 18th century. To the right of the entrance, a *Bronze epitaph to Marshal Peter Kmita (d. 1505) by *Peter Vischer*, and two late-Gothic chapels built after 1431 on the site of the former side-portals. In the chapel of the Holy Cross (left) are some old wall-paintings of the *Ruthenian School* (1470) and the monument of King Casimir IV. Jagiello (d. 1492), with the recumbent figure in porphyry, by *Veit Stoss*. — Between the nave and the right aisle is the marble monument of King Ladislaus Jagiello (d. 1434), of the 15th cent., re-erected on its original site here in 1901. — RIGHT AISLE. 1st Chapel. **Thorvaldsen's* Christ imparting a blessing, a beautiful statue in marble, and the busts of Count Arthur Potocki and his mother, also by *Thorvaldsen*. — 3rd. Brasses of the Polish kings of the Vasa family (Sigismund III., Ladislaus IV., John Casimir); superb bronze doors by Mich. Weinhold of Dantsic (1763). — *4th or Sigismund Chapel (built by *Bart. Berecci* of Florence in 1519-22, restored 1894; elaborately ornamented by *Giov. Cini* of Siena), the mausoleum of the last scions of the Jagiello family, with the monuments of King Sigismund I. (d. 1548), Sigismund Augustus (d. 1572), and Queen Anna (d. 1596), wife of Stephan Bathory, with recumbent figures of the deceased in red marble. — Opposite the 5th chapel is **Thorvaldsen's* statue of Count Wladimir Potocki, who fell at Moscow in 1812. — 7th. Monument of King John Albert (d. 1501) in red marble, by an unknown Florentine master; opposite to it, the *Monument of King Casimir the Great (d. 1370), the 'Founder of Cities', as indicated by his girdle, by *Veit Stoss* (1492), in red marble under a canopy. — In the AMBULATORY, behind the high-altar, the monument of King John III. Sobieski (d. 1696), the conqueror of the Turks, as the reliefs indicate. Opposite is the Bathory Chapel, once connected by a passage with the palace, and used by the Polish monarchs as an oratory, with a throne of red marble and fine modern stained-glass windows. Monument of King Stephan Bathory (d. 1586), in red marble. In the chapels to the right and left are the tasteful tombs of Bishops Gamrat (1547) and Tomicki (1535), by *Mosca* of Padua, the architect of the Tuchhaus. — CHOIR. In front of the high-altar is the engraved bronze of Cardinal Fred. Jagiello (d. 1503), with a later *Relief (1510) by *Peter Vischer*, representing the presentation of the bishop to the Madonna. — In the centre of the church, under a canopy, is a silver sarcophagus (17th cent.), borne by silver angels, in which are

preserved the remains of St. Stanislaus, the patron saint of the Poles, and Bishop of Cracow, who was slain before the altar in 1079 by King Boleslaus. — In the LEFT AISLE, near the choir, is the tomb of the poet A. Mickiewicz (p. 278). — At the beginning of the RIGHT AISLE is a copper trap-door, leading to the Romanesque crypt (p. 279) and to the *ROYAL VAULT, constructed by Stanislaus Augustus in 1788, enlarged since 1873, where, beside many Polish kings, repose Joseph Poniatowski (drowned in the Elster near Leipzig in 1813), and Thaddaeus Kościuszko (who died in exile at Soleure in 1817). Adm. daily, except Sun., at 10 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. (40 h.). — The TREASURY (daily at 10, except on high festivals) contains part of the ancient Polish regalia, rich sacerdotal vestments, and artistically-wrought vessels in gold and silver.

We now proceed to the N. from the Schloss, through the gardens, to the buildings of the **Jagellonian University** (Pl. A, 3; 1400 students), founded by Casimir the Great in 1364. The NEW UNIVERSITY, a Gothic edifice designed by *Książarski* (1881-87), with its handsome vestibule and fine hall, contains on the groundfloor the *Archaeological Museum* (week-days, 12-1) and the *Art-Historical Collection* of the university (pictures, art-industrial objects, casts, etc.). The OLD UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS (Anna-Strasse 8), erected in the 15th cent. and partly restored in 1839-72, include a beautiful Gothic *Court of 1492, in which a bronze statue of Copernicus (d. 1543), by Godebski, was erected in 1900; in the interior is the *University Library* (about 360,000 vols.; daily, except Sun., 9-1). Adjacent is the *Obergymnasium of St. Anna*, founded in 1588. — On the opposite side of the Anna-Strasse is the University Church of *St. Anna* (Pl. A, 3), with elaborate stucco ornamentation in the baroque style. — On the W. side of the Szczepáński-Platz is the *Künstlerhaus* (Pl. 3), built in 1901 by Maczynski and containing a permanent exhibition of pictures (10-4; 60 h.). — In the Sławkowska is the *Polish Academy of Sciences* (Pl. B, 3).

Farther on, in the promenades, Pijarska-Str. 6, is the ***Czartoryski Museum** (Pl. B, 2, 3; Tues. and Frid. 9-1, at other times on application), a large and varied collection of objects of art.

GROUND FLOOR. In the *Vestibule* are a few Etruscan cinerary urns, besides mediæval and Renaissance sculptures of German and Italian origin. Adjacent is a room with larger works in stone and bronze.

FIRST FLOOR. To the right is the *Library* (adm. on previous application only), with precious manuscripts, bindings, charters, etc. — To the left, a **Collection of Art-Industrial Objects*, reminiscences of Poland's past grandeur and of Napoleon I., weapons, enamels, and carved ivory.

SECOND FLOOR. Room I contains the **Picture Gallery*, which includes numerous good works, especially of the Italian and Dutch schools. Entrance-wall, 111. *Potter*, Landscape with cattle. To the right: 178. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait; 233. *J. Clouet*, Portrait; 162. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; 110. *Kaspar Netscher*, Portrait of a Polish boy; *105. *Rembrandt*, Landscape with the Good Samaritan (1634); 173. *G. Schalcken*, Wine-cellar; 186. *G. Dou*, Portrait. — 156. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 193. *Watteau*, Love-scene. — 213. *Benozzo Gozzoli*, Madonna; 257. *Garofalo*, Madonna and saints; 157. *Lor. di Credi* (?), Holy Family; 176. *Mantegna* (?), Daughter of Herodias; *239. *Raphael*, Portrait of a young man (said to be himself; unfinished, about 1510); *Lor. Costa* (?), Mythological scene, with portraits of Bentivoglio and his wife; **Leonardo da Vinci*, Half-length of a girl with an ermine in her arms (**Castitas*); 190. *Giorgione* (?), St. Liberalis; 194. *Palma Vecchio* (?), Holy Family; 230. *Giov. Bellini*, Portrait; 234. *Franc. Francia* (?), Madonna

In the middle are drawings by *A. del Sarto*, *Nattier* (Queen Maria Leszczyńska), *Chodowiecki*, and engravings by *Dürer* and *Klinger*. — Room II contains numerous good miniature portraits, chiefly of the French school. Also: 263. *Matejko*, Scene from the Polish insurrection of 1863. — The following rooms contain Egyptian antiquities, ancient glass, *Terracotta figures from Tanagra, Greek vases, Greek and Etruscan bronzes (No. 1, fine Etruscan situla); silver mirror-case (Hercules and Omphale), of the best Greek period; cabinets; tapestry, etc.

In the Promenades, at the end of the street, are the *Florians-Tor* (Pl. B, 2) and the *Rondell*, a circular structure dating from 1498, almost the only relic of the old fortifications. — Outside the Rondell, in the Matejko-Platz, is the *Academy of Art*. Farther on is the *Church of St. Florian* (Pl. C, 2), of the 12th cent., but repeatedly altered, with four pictures by *Hans von Kulmbach* in the second chapel to the left. The second chapel to the right contains the late-Gothic *Altar of St. John, by *Veit Stoss* (1518). — To the S.E. of the Florians-Tor, at the corner of the Szpitalna, is the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1891-93 from *Zawiejski's* designs in the late-Renaissance style, tastefully fitted up, with a magnificent drop-curtain by H. Siemiradzki (1894). In front of the theatre is a marble bust of *Count Alex. Fredro* (d. 1876), the poet, by *Godebski*. In the promenades to the N. is a bronze monument to *B. Zaleski*, the poet, by *Welónski*.

The town is surrounded with SUBURBS, lying within the modern fortifications. To the W. is *Nowy Swiat*; on the N.W. *Piasek*, with the old church of the Visitation; on the N. *Kleparz*, with the grain and cattle markets; on the E. *Wesoła*, with the hospitals of St. Lazarus and St. Lewis, the University Clinique and Botanic Garden (Pl. D, 3), the Observatory (Pl. D, 3), and the slaughter-house. To the S. are *Stradom*, with the office of the commandant, and *Kasimierz*, the Jewish quarter, containing the Pauline convent and the churches of *St. Michael*, *St. Catharine*, and *Corpus Christi*. The two last contain numerous works of art. The '*Alte Schule*', at the E. end of the Josef-Str., is an old synagogue of the 16th century. — The Franz Joseph Bridge leads hence across the Vistula to *Podgórze* (18,100 inhab.). To the S. rises the conical *Krakusberg* (905 ft.), said by tradition to be the grave of the mythical dragon-slayer Krakus, the founder of Cracow, and to have been thrown up by human hands.

Numerous houses of the 16-17th cent., with interesting portals and court-yards, are still to be found in the old town. Among these may be mentioned the Jabłonowski Palace (Ring-Platz 20); the aristocratic mansions at Anna-Strasse 11, Słakowska-Strasse 4, Ring-Platz 7 and 43, Jana-Strasse 20, and Florian-Strasse 3; the canons' residences, Kanonicza-Strasse 18 and 21, and the clergy-houses beside the churches of St. Anna (Anna-Strasse; 1st floor) and St. Mary (Plac Maryacki 4).

The **Kosciuszko Hill* (1093 ft.), 2½ M. to the N.W. (carr. 3 K., bargain advisable), is a mound of earth, about 65 ft. in height, thrown up in 1820-23 by the united efforts of the whole population of Cracow in honour of the Polish hero of that name, on the hill of *Bronisława*. Since 1855 it has been converted into a fort. *View of Cra-

cow, with its many towers, and Podgórze, with the Krakusberg beyond it; S. the Hohe Tatra; W. the Babiagóra (5660 ft.) and its neighbours of the Beskid range; then the Vistula, traceable for a long distance; N. the handsome marble buildings of the Camaldulensian monastery of *Bielany*.

*Salt Mines of Wieliczka. RAILWAY viâ *Bierżanów* in 40 min. (or pleasanter by carriage, 10-16 K.; p. 277) to *Wieliczka* (833 ft.; Rail. Restaurant and several inns; pop. 6000). Visitors are regularly admitted to the mines on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. at 3 p.m.; if one of these days is a holiday, then on the following day. At other times visitors drive direct to the office and request permission to inspect the mine. Tickets of admission are obtained at the office, 4 K. for each person. The charges fixed by tariff for illumination vary from 40 to 130 K., according to the amount desired and the number of persons. Visitors don mining attire and follow the attendant. The inspection of the mines takes 1½-2 hrs.; carriages may be ordered to wait at the shaft. Specimens of the rock-salt, from 10 kr. each, are offered to visitors on quitting the mine.

These mines, the greatest depth of which is 980 ft., employ over 1200 hands and yield about 60,000 tons of salt annually. They consist of seven different levels or stories, one above the other, and have eight shafts. Total length of the mines, from E. to W., 2½ M.; breadth, from N. to S., 1040 yds. The different stories are connected by flights of steps, and are pierced by a labyrinth of passages, the aggregate length of which is computed at 65 M. The mines contain two ponds, which have boats upon them. Many of the disused chambers, 70 of which are spacious, are employed as magazines, and some of them are embellished with candelabra, etc., hewn in rock-salt. There are also several chapels with altars, statues, and other ornaments in rock-salt. In the largest of these mass is celebrated annually on 3rd July and 24th December. Some of these subterranean saloons are 80-100 ft. in height. The salt of Wieliczka is remarkable for its purity and solidity, but is generally gray or blackish in colour. Travelling in the interior is done by horse-tramways, 25 M. in total length, while four steam-engines bring the salt and the miners to the surface.

Excursionists to the *Hohe Tatra* take the Galician Railway from Cracow (Podgórze) by *Sucha* to *Zakopane* (p. 366).

FROM CRACOW to KOCHMYRZÓW, 12½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. From (5 M.) *Czyżny* a branch runs to *Mogila* (2 M.), with a convent-church of the early 13th century.

50. From Cracow to Lemberg and Czernowitz.

RAILWAY to *Lemberg*. 212 M., in 7-10 hrs. (fares 28 K. 80, 17 K., 9 K. 20 h.; express 40 K. 50, 24 K. 80, 13 K. 10 h.); from *Lemberg* to *Czernowitz*, 164 M., in 5½-8 hrs. (fares 22 K. 40, 13 K. 40, 7 K. 30 h.; express 27 K. 50, 18 K. 40, 9 K. 20 h.).

Cracow, see p. 276. The train crosses the *Vistula*; on the right is the *Krakusberg* (p. 281). 3 M. *Podgórze-Plaszów* (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 276. — 5½ M. *Bierżanów* (branch to *Wieliczka*, see above). — 23½ M. *Bochnia* (Rail. Restaurant; pop. 10,000), with large salt-mines. — 48½ M. *Tarnów* (Rail. Restaurant; *Hôtel Krakau; Métropole*; pop. 31,700), junction of the line to *Stróże* (p. 287; 36 M., in 1¾ hr.), lies on the *Dunajec*, near its confluence with the *Biala*. Interesting old town-hall. The high-lying *Cathedral* (15th cent.) contains monuments of the Ostrogski and Tarnowski families.

69 M. *Dembica* (Rail. Restaurant), with a château of Prince Radziwill (branch to *Tarnobrzeg* and *Nadhrzezie*); 98 M. *Rzeszów*



LEMBERG (LWÓW)

1 : 20.000

0 200 400 600 Meter

Strassenbahnen, K.-Kirche, Pl., Plac-Platz,
U., Ulica-Strasse.

KRAKOWSKIE



- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Armenische Kathedrale, Klasztor Ormianek | E.2. |
| 2. Bernhardiner-Kirche, Kościół Bernardynów | E.3. |
| 3. Dominikaner | Dominikanów |
| 4. Jesuiten | Jesuitów |
| 5. St. Maria Magdalena | Maryi Magdaleny |
| 6. Dzieduszycki'sches Museum, Museum imienia
Dzieduszyckich | E.2. |
| 7. Finanz-Direktion u. Landesgericht, Dyrekcya
krajowa skarbowa i Sąd krajowy dla spraw
cywilnych | E.2. |
| 8. Griech.-kath. Seminar, Seminoryje | |
| 9. Städt. Gewerbemuseum, Muzeum, prz. | |
| 10. Polizei, Policja | |
| 11. Röm.-kath. Erzbisch. Palais, Pałac
biskupów obrz. lać | |
| 12. Ruthen. Nationalhaus, Dom Nac. | |





(Rail. Restaurant; pop. 20,000), with an old château of Prince Lubomirski, now a prison; 108 M. *Łańcut* (pop. 4800), with château and park of Count Potocki; 121 M. *Przeworsk*, with château and park of Prince Lubomirski. — 130 M. *Jarosław* (Rail. Restaurant; **Hôtel Victoria*; Stern; pop. 22,700), on the left bank of the San. A branch-line runs hence to the N.E. viâ (53½ M.) *Rawarуска* (branch to *Bełzec*, 14 M.) to (93½ M.) *Sokal*.

152 M. *Przemysł* (Rail. Restaurant; *Hôtel Przemysł*; *Victoria*; *Hôtel de l'Europe*; pop. 46,300), an ancient town and important fortress on the San, is the seat of a Roman Catholic and a Greek bishop, with six churches and a brisk trade. A hill on the S.W. side of the town is crowned with the ruins of a castle said to have been built by Casimir the Great. Branch-line to (22½ M.) *Chyrow* (p. 287).

181 M. *Sądowa-Wisznia* (Rail. Restaurant); 192½ M. *Gródek* (Rail. Restaurant), with 11,800 inhab., between two lakes. About 3 M. to the S.E. are the sulphur-baths of *Lubień*.

212 M. **Lemberg.** — **Hotels.** HÔT. GEORGE (Pl. f; E, 3), R. from 3 K., B. 90 h.; HÔTEL IMPÉRIAL (Pl. a; E, 2, 3); GRAND HÔTEL (Pl. b; E, 2, 3); HÔT. MÉTROPOLE (Pl. c; F, 3); HÔT. DE L'EUROPE (Pl. d; E, 3); HÔTEL DE FRANCE (Pl. e; E, 3).

Restaurants. At the *Hôt. George*, *Grand Hôtel*, and *Hôtel de l'Europe*; *Stadtmüller*, *Krakowska-Str.* (Pl. E, 2); **Rail. Restaurant*, at the chief station (Pl. A, 3). — **Cafés.** *Theatre Café*, *Ferdinands-Platz* (Pl. E, 2); *Vienna Café*, *Heilige-Geist-Platz* (Pl. E, 2, 3).

Cabs. From the chief station to the town, one-horse 90 h., two-horse 1 K. 20 h., at night (10-5), 1 K. or 1 K. 40 h.; from the *Podzamcze Station* 80 h. or 1 K., at night 90 h. or 1 K. 20 h.; luggage 40 h. — Per drive in the town 50 or 60 h.; per ½ hr. 70 or 90, each addit. ¼ hr. 24 or 30 h.

Electric Tramway from the chief station to the *Waly Hetmańskie* (Pl. E, 2, 3) and thence to the *Kilinski Park* (Pl. E, 5) and to the Cemetery of *Lyczakow* (beyond Pl. G, 3). — **Horse Cars** also traverse the town.

British Vice-Consul, Prof. R. Zaborzecki.

Lemberg, Polish *Lwów*, French *Léopol*, the capital of Galicia, with 160,000 inhab. (one-fourth Jews), is the seat of a Roman Catholic, an Armenian, and a Greek Catholic archbishop. There are fourteen Roman Catholic churches, a Greek, an Armenian, and a Protestant church, two synagogues, and several Roman Catholic and Greek convents. The town itself is small, the finest buildings being in the four suburbs (those of *Halicz*, *Lyczakow*, *Cracow*, and *Zółkiew*).

The inner town is bounded on the E. side by the *Waly Gubernartorskie*, and on the W. side by the *Waly Hetmańskie*, with statues of Hetman Jabłonowski, the defender of the town against the Turks in 1695, and of King John III. Sobieski, by *Barącz*. In the Ring, or principal Platz, which is embellished with four handsome monumental fountains, stands the *Rathaus* (Pl. E, F, 2), built in 1828-37, with its tower 260 ft. high (good survey of the town from the top). — The *Roman Catholic Cathedral* (Pl. E, 3), built in the 15th cent. in the late-Gothic style, was restored in the 18th cent.

in the rococo style. The *Armenian Cathedral* (Pl. 1; E, 2) is in the Armenian-Byzantine style (15th cent.); in front of it rises a statue of St. Christopher. The *Dominican Church* (Pl. 3; F, 2) contains the monument of a Countess Dunin-Borkowska by Thorvaldsen. The *Greek Catholic Cathedral* (Pl. C, 3), in the basilica style, stands on a height in the *Georgs-Platz*.

The handsome *Polytechnic Institution* (Pl. C, 3, 4), in the *Georgs-Platz*, completed in 1877, contains a large chemical-technical laboratory and is otherwise well equipped. In the *Slowacki-Str.*, opposite the *Park*, is the *Hall of the Estates* (Pl. D, 3), built in 1877-81 from Hochberger's design, with a painting by Matejko (the Lublin Union of 1567) in the session-room. In the *Kleparowska-Strasse* rises the *Invalidenhaus* (Pl. C, 1), with its four towers. — At the *Theatre* (closed in summer), in the *Skarbkowska-Str.* (Pl. E, 2), Polish plays and Polish-Italian operas are performed (the solos generally in Italian, the chorus in Polish). Near the theatre, to the S., is the *Industrial Museum* (Pl. q; E, 2; open on week-days 9-2, 40 h., Sun. 10-12, free; the library on week-days 11-2, Sun. 10-1, free).

The *University* (Pl. E, F, 4; about 2000 stud.) was founded in 1784 by Emp. Joseph II. Adjacent, to the S., is the *Botanic Garden*. The *Medical Faculty* and the clinical institutions are in the *Piekarska-Strasse* (Pl. G, 3, 4).

Ossoliński's National Institute (Pl. E, 3), in the *Halicz* suburb, contains a library, relating chiefly to the literature and history of Poland, and collections of pictures, antiquities, coins, etc. (adm. daily, except Mon. 10-1 and Tues. & Frid. 3-5, free). — The *Dzięduzki Museum* (Pl. 6; E, 2) contains important natural history collections and is always open to visitors on application to the keeper.

To the S. of the town is the extensive **Kilinski Park* (Pl. E, 5; restaurant), the favourite promenade of the citizens, with a statue of Jan Kilinski (1760-1819), the Polish patriot, by Markowski. Fine views of the town may be enjoyed from the *Unionshügel* (Pl. F, G, 1) and from the top of the *Franz-Josef-Berg* (1310 ft.; Pl. F, G, 1).

FROM LEMBERG TO ŁAWOCZNE, 91 M., railway in 5 hrs. (fares 12 K. 60, 7 K. 60, 4 K. 20 h.). Passing (16½ M.) the sulphur-baths of *Pustomty*, we run through the pretty *Szczerec Valley* to (23 M.) *Szczerec* (with large quarries of gypsum) and (32 M.) *Mikołajów*, and cross the *Dniester*. Then through a wooded tract to (51 M.) *Stryj* (p. 287) and viâ (70 M.) *Skole* to (91 M.) *Ławoczne* (p. 287).

FROM LEMBERG TO ODESSA, 459 M., railway in 19½ hrs. 31 M. *Krasne*, junction for *Brody*, *Radziwiłów* (Russian frontier) and *Kiev*. 87 M. *Tarnopol* (30,400 inhab.); 119 M. *Podwołoczyska*, the last station in Austria, opposite which, on the left bank of the *Podhorze*, is *Woloczyska* (*Rail. Restaurant), the first Russian station. Thence viâ *Shmerinka*, *Birsula*, and *Rasdelnaja* to (459 M.) *Odessa*. see *Baedeker's Russia*.

THE RAILWAY FROM LEMBERG TO CZERNOWITZ at first traverses a lofty and monotonous plain, intersected by valleys. Near (15½ M.) *Staresiolo*, on the right, is a half-ruined castle of Count Potocki, erected in the middle ages as a protection against the Tartars, now

partly converted into a brewery. — 40 M. *Chodorów* (816 ft.; Rail. Restaurant); branch-lines to (25½ M.) *Stryj* (p. 287) and to (27 M.) *Podwysokie*. — 62 M. *Bursztyn-Demianów*, with a château of Prince Jabłonowski. — 69½ M. *Halicz* (Rail. Restaurant); the town is prettily situated on the right bank of the *Dniester*, 1¼ M. to the W. Branch to (18½ M.) *Podwysokie* (see above).

The long range of the Carpathians now becomes visible in the distance to the right. The train crosses the *Dniester*, and near (78 M.) *Jezupol* approaches the *Bystrica*.

87 M. *Stanislaw* (735 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Hôt. Impérial; Central-Hôtel*; pop. 30,400), a busy trading town, rebuilt since a great fire in 1868, is the junction of lines, to the E., to *Husiatyn*, to the W., to *Stryj*, *Chyrów*, and *Bielitz* (R. 51), and to the S., via (36 M.) *Delatyn* and (57½ M.) *Worochta* to (72½ M.) *Körösmező* (p. 373).

From *Worochta* (see above), with a club-house of the *Tatra-Verein* (restaurant; 9 rooms with 21 beds), the *Csorna-Hora*, forming a ridge 18 M. in length, may easily be ascended. A bridle-path (guide or horse 3 K.) ascends the valley of the *Pruth* to the (7 hrs.) open refuge-hut at the foot of the *Csorna-Hora*, whence the summit of the *Hoverla* is reached in 2 hrs. (comp. p. 374).

112 M. *Korszów* (1108 ft.). On the right the *Csorna-Hora* (see above) and other peaks of the Carpathians now come nearer. — 122 M. *Kołomea* (Rail. Restaurant; *Hôtel Angielski*, in the chief square; *Grand Hôtel*; pop. 34,200), a town on the *Pruth*; to the right, near the railway, is the pleasant German suburb, with a Protestant church. Branch-lines to (25½ M.) *Delatyn*, to (49 M.) *Stefanówka*, and to (16 M.) *Stoboda-Rungurska*.

Beyond (133½ M.) *Zablótów* the train crosses the *Pruth*, and near (143½ M.) *Sniatyn-Zalucze* recrosses it. 150½ M. *Nepožokoutz*; 156½ M. *Łużan* (Rail. Restaurant). Branch-line to *Stefanówka* (see above). — Nearing (163½ M.) *Zuczka* (branch to the W. to *Nowosielitza* and *Odessa*), we obtain, to the right, a fine view of *Czernowitz*, with its domes and towers. The train crosses the *Pruth* again.

164 M. *Czernowitz*. — *Hotels*. *ADLER, Ring-Platz; CENTRAL, Rathaus-Str. 6; MÉTROPOLE, Rathaus-Str.; BELLEVUE, Ring-Platz.

Restaurants. At the hotels; Rail. Restaurant; *Bierhalle*, Tempelgasse; in the *Musikvereins-Gebäude*, *Rudolf's-Platz*; wine-rooms of *Gaina*, Ring-Platz, and *Skowron*, Haupt-Str. (good Moldavian wine and cold viands). — *Cafés*. *Café de l'Europe*, *Café Habsburg*, both Herrngasse; *Café Wien*, Haupt-Strasse.

Cabs: two-horse from the station to the town 1 K. 60, from the town to the station 1 K. 20 h.; 1 hour 2 K., each ¼ hr. more 40 h. One-horse cab (not recommended) one-third less.

Electric Tramway from the *Pruth Bridge* to the station and through the town to the *Volksgarten Station* (about 5 M.).

Post & Telegraph Office, Postgasse, near the principal square.

Baths. Warm and vapour, at the *Sophienbad*, *Russische Gasse*, and the *Türkenbad*, by the *Türkenbrunnen*. *River Baths* in the *Pruth*, by the bridge.

Czernowitz (520 ft.), the capital of the *Bukowina*, is situated on a rising ground on the right bank of the *Pruth*, which is crossed

here by two bridges. Pop., including the suburbs, 75,000 (about 20,000 Jews). The town, which is entirely modern, is the seat of the governor of the Bukowina, of a Greek Oriental archbishop and consistory, of the provincial courts, and of a university (see below).

The most conspicuous building is the *Archiepiscopal Palace*, on a height at the end of the *Bischofsgasse*, an imposing brick edifice in the Byzantine style, erected by Hlawka in 1864-75. The richly-decorated *Reception Hall is worthy of a visit (apply to the castellan); the tower commands a fine view of the town and environs. The palace also contains the small *Landes-Museum* (open on Sun., 3-5 p.m.).

The largest church in Czernowitz is the *Greek Oriental Cathedral* in the *Franz-Josefs-Platz*, erected in 1864 in imitation of the church of St. Isaac at St. Petersburg. The tasteful *Armenian Church*, in a mixed Gothic and Renaissance style, was consecrated in 1875. The handsome *Synagogue*, in the Moorish style, with its conspicuous dome, was completed in 1877 from the plans of Zachariewicz.

The *University*, founded in 1875, is attended by about 600 students. It has no medical faculty. The lectures are delivered partly in the *Pædagogium* in the *Bischofsgasse*, partly in the clergy-house adjoining the palace; the latter also contains the natural history and other collections.

The *Austria Monument* in the *Austria-Platz*, executed by Pekary, and erected in 1875 to commemorate the centenary of Austria's possession of the Bukowina, consists of a marble figure of Austria on a pedestal of green Carpathian sandstone, adorned with bronze reliefs and inscriptions. — Near by is the *Industrial Museum*.

At the S. end of the town lies the *Volksgarten* (electric tramway, see above), a favourite resort with shady walks, containing the *Schützenhaus*, the *Kursalon* (both with restaurants), and the *Botanic Garden* (to the S.W.). Pleasant walks to the *Panaita Grove* on the *Bischofsberg*, which affords a good view of the town, and to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) wood of *Horecca*, near the old church of which a fine survey of the valley of the Pruth is enjoyed.

FROM CZERNOWITZ TO BUCHAREST, 336 M., express in 20 hrs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Volksgarten* (see above). From (21 M.) *Illiboka* (Rail. Restaurant) branch-lines run to *Mežebrody* (39 M.) and to *Sereth* (11 M.) — $37\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hadikfalva* (Rail. Restaurant); branch to *Brodina* (31 M.). — From (51 M.) *Ha'na* a line runs via *Wama* (35 M.; junction for *Russ. Moldawitz*) to *Dorna-Watra* (78 M.; several hotels), with chalybeate springs and peat-baths. — At (56 M.) *Itzkany*, the Austrian frontier-station, luggage coming from Roumania is examined. $57\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Burdujeni*, the first Roumanian station (custom-house examination for travellers from Austria). The train now runs near the *Szeret*, the principal river of Moldavia. 96 M. *Pascani*, junction for *Jassy*, *Kishenev*, and *Odessa*; 200 M. *Marasesti* (branch to *Galatz*); $255\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Buzeu* (branch to *Braila* and *Galatz*); 298 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ploesci* (p. 424); 336 M. *Bucharest*, see p. 425.

51. From Stanislaw to Dzieditz viâ Stryj, Neu-Zagórz, and Saybusch.

440 M. RAILWAY in 24 hrs.; fares 36, 24, 12 K.

Stanislaw, see p. 285. The train crosses the *Bystrica*. Near ($31\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Katusz*, a busy little town with salt-mines, it crosses the *Lomnica*. Beyond (40 M.) *Krechowice* we near the N. spurs of the Carpathians. Pretty hill-scenery. 51 M. *Dolina* (Rail. Restaurant). We cross the *Swica* to ($59\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bolechów*. $66\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Morszyn*, with mineral springs. We cross the *Stryj* to (76 M.) *Stryj* (937 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; pop. 23,200), a district town with important cattle-markets, junction of the line from Lemberg to Ławoczne (p. 284) and of a branch-line to ($25\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Chodorów* (p. 285).

93 M. *Drohobycz* (Rail. Restaurant), $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. (cab 2 K.) from the town of *Drohobycz* (*Schwarzer Adler*; pop. 19,300), with a château, a fine Gothic church, salt-works, and brisk trade. A branch-line runs hence S.W. through the *Tysmienica Valley* to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Borysław*, with its valuable petroleum and ozocerite beds. About 6 M. to the S. of *Drohobycz* are the sulphur and salt baths of *Truskawiec*. — 111 M. *Dublany-Kranzberg*; then across the Dniester to ($119\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sambor* (Rail. Restaurant), a district town (17,000 inhab.). The train crosses the *Strwiaz*

139 M. *Chyrów* (Rail. Restaurant), junction for *Przemyśl* (p. 283), 150 M. *Króścienko*. The train crosses the *Strwiaz* and runs through a wooded hill-region. 166 M. *Olszanica*. Then through a short tunnel to (173 M.) *Liśko-Lukawica* in the valley of the *San*, and across the *San* and the *Oslawa* to ($179\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Neu-Zagórz* (Rail. Restaurant), a basket-making place, junction of the Carpathian line to *Legenye-Mihályi* (p. 367).

The Galician line follows the *San* to ($182\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sanok* and then turns to the W. — 200 M. *Rymanów* (186 ft.), the station for the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) baths of that name, with three mineral springs. — $203\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Iwonicz*, with baths ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.; carriage and pair 7 K.) containing salt, iodine, and bromine. At ($213\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Jedlicze* we cross the *Jasiołka*, and at (224 M.) *Jasło* the *Wisłoka*, and then enter the smiling *Ropa Valley*. 240 M. *Zagórzany*, junction for *Gorlice* (pop. 4500), with important naphtha-works, 3 M. to the S.W.

We ascend the *Moszczanka* and *Wolska* valleys to (247 M.) *Wola Łuzánska* (1095 ft.), and then descend the valley of the *Biała* to (254 M.) *Stróże* (1000 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the junction for *Tarnów* (p. 282). We follow the right bank of the *Biała* and then cross it to (257 M.) *Grybów* (1145 ft.), a prettily situated little town. The line now winds in long curves round the *Górki* (1854 ft.), through picturesque hill-scenery, to ($261\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Plaszkowa* (1559 ft.), on the watershed between the *Biała* and the *Dunajec* and descend to ($274\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kamionka* in the *Królowa Valley*.

279 M. **Neu-Sandec** (*Rail. Restaurant*). The town (pop. 15,700), 2 M. off, lies in a plain, on the *Dunajec*. Railway to *Eperjes*, see p. 351.

We cross the *Dunajec*, follow its left bank to (285 M.) *Marcinkowice*, and enter the valley of the *Smolnik*. At (330 M.) *Mszana Dolna* the *Mszana* is crossed. The line proceeds through the *Raba Valley* to *Rabka*, with saline springs containing bromine and iodine, and (339½ M.) **Chabówka** (1568 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*).

FROM CHABÓWKA TO ZAKOPANE, 33 M., railway in 2 hrs. — 18 M. *Neumarkt* (Nowy-Targ, 1612 ft.; *Hôt. Herz*), with 6500 inhabitants. Diligence daily in 6 hrs. to (24 M.) *Szczawnica* (1640 ft.; *Kurhaus*; *Hôt. Martha*, R. 3-5, D. 4, pens. 8-10 K.; *Stöger*), a watering-place on the N. slope of the Carpathians, with alkaline-muriatic springs. To *Tatra-Höhlenhain* see p. 365. — 33 M. *Zakopane* (p. 366).

Then N.W. to (344½ M.) *Jordanów* (1447 ft.), and through the picturesque *Skawa Valley* to (362½ M.) **Sucha** (1095 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), junction of a line to *Siersza-Wodna* (46 M. in 5 hrs.).

TO CRACOW, 45½ M., railway in 2½ hrs., viâ *Kalwarya* (junction for *Bielitz*, see below) and *Skawina* (branch to *Oświęcim*, p. 276). Thence to *Cracow*, see p. 276.

TO SIERSZA-WODNA, 46 M., railway in 5 hrs. — 5½ M. *Skawce*; 16 M. *Wadowice* (*Rail. Restaurant*), see above; 25 M. *Spytkowice* (p. 276); 38 M. *Bolecin* (p. 276); 41½ M. *Trzebinia* (p. 276). — 46 M. *Siersza-Wodna*.

We traverse pleasant wooded valleys to (375 M.) *Hucisko* and descend into the *Koszarawa Valley* to (383 M.) *Jelesnia* (1374 ft.; *Bornstein's Inn*), whence the *Babiagóra* (5660 ft.), the highest summit of the *Beskids*, may be ascended in 7 hrs. (guide and provisions necessary; splendid view from the top). — 390 M. *Saybusch* (1128 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), *Pol. Zywiec* (4500 inhab.), with an interesting old castle, at the influx of the *Koszarawa* into the *Sola*.

We now run through the valley of the *Biala*, which here forms the boundary between *Galicia* and *Austrian Silesia*, to (403 M.) **Bielitz** (1023 ft.; *Kaiserhof*; *Grand Hôtel*; *Zauner*; pop. 16,900), a manufacturing town on the *Biala*, with extensive woollen industry, engine-factories, etc., and a handsome château with a fine park. Branch-lines to (36½ M.) *Kalwarya* (see above) and to (25½ M.) *Teschen* (p. 354). On the opposite bank of the *Biala* (pop. 8300), another busy trading and industrial place.

At (410 M.) *Dzieditz* the line joins the *Oderberg* and *Cracow* railway (p. 276).

VII. DALMATIA.

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The kingdom of DALMATIA, the southernmost crown-land of the Austria-Hungarian Monarchy, belonging to Cis-Leithania, extends from the Quarnerolo on the N. to the hills on the Lake of Scutari on the S., while on the E. it is commanded by the Velebit Mts., the Dinarian Alps, and the mountainous region of the Herzegovina and of Montenegro. The W. side of Dalmatia is washed by the Adriatic, the *Seno Adriático* of mariners, which from time immemorial has been the highway of traffic between East and West. Coasting vessels usually steer within the belt of islands which protect the Dalmatian coast, while the opposite Italian coast is almost entirely destitute of such shelter. The tide within these islands rises to the unusual height of six feet. A constant current flows from Corfù to Venice, causing in stormy weather the dangerous tides of the Quarnero.

Covering an area of a little over 5000 sq. M., Dalmatia forms the N.W. fringe of the Balkan peninsula, and consists of a coast deeply indented with numerous bays and fjords, the entrances to which are guarded by innumerable islands and reefs (*scogli*), while the mainland is a mountainous region, culminating in the Velebit Mts. (5770 ft.) and the Orjen near Cattaro (6218 ft.), and forming a lofty plateau descending abruptly to the sea, with crests running almost exclusively from N.W. to S.E., parallel with the Dinarian Alps. The islands and peninsulas which have been formed by subsidence of portions of the land also run in the same direction, except the southern islands of *Brazza*, *Lesina*, and *Curzola*, which lie from W. to E. The Dalmatians usually speak of east and west only, ignoring the other points of the compass, the former being *suso* or *avante* ('up'), the latter *giù* or *ponente* ('down'). The bleak and sterile mountain-region is badly watered, being intersected, in its length of 370 M., by only four rivers worthy of mention (*Zermagna*, *Kerka*, *Cetina*, *Narenta*), which are torrents in their upper parts and

are nearly dry in summer. Of lakes there is also a scarcity, and as spring-water is not always to be found, the inhabitants are sometimes obliged to use reservoirs.

Climate. The mean annual temperature of the Dalmatian coast is about 59° Fahr., but great variations are caused by the violent and changeable winds. The winds from the sea bring moisture and in winter warmth. The *Scirocco* (S.E.; *Fortunale*, S.W.), called at Ragusa 'the father of the poor', always alternates in winter with the dreaded *Bora* (Boreas; called the 'wind of the dead'), which descends from the mountain-gorges in terrific gusts (*refoli*), dangerous to the landsman and the mariner alike. The S.W. wind is also very violent, as may be gathered from an inscription on the molo of Ragusa, where the waves throw up their foam to a height of 100 ft., and wrench the heaviest blocks of stone out of the pier. The *Bora* prevails in winter only, usually from October to April. The prevailing wind in summer is the genial N.W. wind (*Maestrale*), which rises in the forenoon, blows steadily for several hours, and generally subsides at sunset. The water between the coast and the island is unaffected by these winds and is always calm, but very rough water is often experienced on the voyages to Lissa and Lagosta and from Ragusa to Punta d'Ostro. A heavy swell without wind is known here as *ligazzi*.

Vegetable and Animal Life. *Strabo* calls Dalmatia sterile, unsuitable for agriculture, and scarcely able to support its population. But in another passage he states that 'vines and olives abound, but that the country had been neglected and its value had remained unknown, probably on account of the barbarity and predatory habits of the natives'. The natives have certainly improved since *Strabo's* time, but the country, like most limestone regions, is still in great part destitute of vegetation. As the heavy rains are apt to sweep away the best soil, the inhabitants have great difficulty in cultivating the mountain-slopes, where they frequently grow vines, figs, olives, and almonds in carefully built terraces. They have lately taken to cultivating the *Pyrethrum cinerariae folium* and the *Chrysanthemum turraneum*, from the blossoms of which, somewhat resembling camomile, they prepare the Dalmatian insect-powder. The flora of Dalmatia also includes rosemary, oleanders, myrtles, pomegranates, agaves, and the cistus, which cover the slopes and the islands, especially in the south. While the north part of Dalmatia, as far as Sebenico, is comparatively poor, Spalato with its Riviera is famed for its wine, and the territory of the former republic of Ragusa is luxuriantly fertile, reminding one of Sicily. Altogether Dalmatia partakes more of an Oriental than a European character, and even with Italy it has little in common.

On the mountains are pastured flocks of sheep and goats, while the only beast of prey is the jackal, which descends from the east, and is sometimes found in the islands of Giuppana, Curzola, and Sab-

bioncello. The sea yields an abundant supply of fish. Among the varieties peculiar to Dalmatia are the *gatto di mare* (*Squalus carinula* and *Squalus catulus*), the rasp-like skin of which is used for scrubbing tables and benches; the *scarpèna negra* and *rossa* (*Scarpæna porcus* and *scrofa*), the *pesce colombo* (*Raja pastinaca*), and the *pesce ragno* (*Trachinus draco*). The shark (*Squalus* or *Hexandrus griseus*), called by the Italians *pesce manzo* ('ox-fish') from its eyes which resemble those of an ox, though not a common fish, occurs everywhere, and sometimes endangers bathers even at Trieste. Among the more abundant varieties are lampreys and mackerel, the *sampiero*, the *sepia* (*Sepia officinalis*), the *astice* (*As-tacus marinus*, or lobster), and the *rizzo di mare* (*Echinus esculentus*, or sea-urchin). Sea-gulls enliven every part of the coast. Where house-swallows congregate there is sure to be fresh water near.

The **Population** of Dalmatia (about 592,000) is chiefly of the Servian-Croatian race. In the north it is purely Croatian, in the south entirely Servian, in the towns partly Italian (to which race belong about 16,000 inhab.). Zara in particular is almost entirely Italian, but everywhere else the 'national' or Slavonic element is gradually ousting the 'autonomous' or Italian. The Croats are mainly Roman Catholics, the Servians Greek (non-united) Catholics. As far as the Narenta the country-people are called *Morlaks*, but further to the south, as at Ragusa, the name is a term of reproach. They are remarkable for their fine stature and picturesque costumes. The usual costume of the men consists of a small cap or fez without shade (*kapa*), or a turban (*peškir*, Turkish for 'towel'; at Ragusa *saruk*); a brown woollen jacket, richly embroidered (*haljina*); a linen vest (*krožet*), and another vest embroidered with silver and several rows of filigree buttons (*jačérma*); a cloak (*kabanica*) of coarse cloth (*kaba*) with a hood (*kukuljica*); a red woollen sash (*pas*); a leathern girdle (*pripasnajača*) as a receptacle for weapons, pipes, etc.; gaiters with a multitude of hooks and eyes (*dokoljenice* and *bicve*); stockings (*čape*, *terluke*, *napersniaci*, or *nadošivači*); sandals (*opanke*) or shoes (*djmelie* or *nestve*); and a wallet (*torbica*). The women also wear sandals or shoes. Their usual dress is a blue (*modrina*) or white (*bjelača*) under-garment, with a linen (*bernjica*) or woollen (*sadak*, made of a coarse cloth called *rash*) jacket or frock, sleeveless and open in front, a bodice (*krožet*), and an apron (*pregača*). The Italian Dalmatian calls himself a *Dálmata* (adjective, *dálmato*).

History. Anciently an independent kingdom, Dalmatia was subjugated by the Romans under Augustus and annexed to the province of *Illyricum*. Afterwards occupied by the Goths, and in 590 by the Avars, it came in 620 into possession of the Slavs, whose state was broken up at the end of the 11th century. Part of the land was then conquered by the Hungarians (1102), while the remainder, the later Duchy of Dalmatia, placed itself under the protection of the republic of Venice, from which part of it was

afterwards wrested by the Turks. By the Peace of Karlowitz (1699) and by that of Passarowitz (1718) the present Dalmatia, with the exception of the republic of Ragusa (which was deprived of its independence by the French in 1806), was secured to Venice. By the Peace of Campo Formio (1797) it became Austrian, in 1805 it was attached to the kingdom of Italy, in 1810 to Illyria, and since 1814 it has again belonged to Austria.

Plan of Tour. The best seasons for travelling in Dalmatia are the months of April and May and from the middle of September to the middle of November. Travellers who wish to see the coast only are recommended to take the Austrian Lloyd steamers (from Trieste), the Hungarian-Croatian steamers (from Fiume), or the steamers of the other companies (tickets are cheaper at the agencies than on board). Circular tickets (valid for 30 days) from Trieste, Fiume, or Pola to Cattaro and back 91 K. 80 h., incl. 2 days' pension in the Hôtel Impérial at Ragusa. The interior may be explored with the aid of the railways from Spalato and Sebenico to Knin, from Metković or Gravosa to Sarajevo (see R. 86), and from Gravosa to Trebinje and Castelnuovo. There are also numerous diligences. Carriages (with one horse 6-8 K. per day) and saddle-horses are procurable almost everywhere.

The following short tour is recommended to hurried travellers: — (1st Day) Steamer from Fiume or Trieste to Pola; (2nd) Zara; (3rd) Sebenico and Excursion to the Kerka Falls; (4th, 5th) Spalato, Salona, and Traù; (6th, 7th) Ragusa, Ombla, Cannosa; (8th) Castelnuovo, Cattaro; (9th, 10th) to Cetinje and back; (11th, 12th) Return to Fiume or Trieste. — The steamer-arrangements (which are liable to vary) may sometimes render it impossible to accomplish this tour within twelve days, so that careful enquiry beforehand should be made.

The circular tours (10-20 days) in Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, by special steamers from Trieste, annually organized by *Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son* in April, May, and September, will be found convenient by some travellers. Inclusive return-fares from London, about 25-46*l.* Detailed programmes may be obtained at any of Messrs. Cook's offices.

Inns. Travellers who do not expect too much will, on the whole, find the inns of Dalmatia very tolerable, though at many the food is indifferent and the cleanliness insufficient. In the tourist-season (Jan. to the end of May) rooms should be engaged beforehand by telegram. The night may sometimes be spent on board one of the Austrian Lloyd or Hungarian-Croatian steamers (berth 1½-2 K.); but on arriving at a port in the evening the passenger is not allowed to sleep on board unless he is going on with the steamer next day. Dinner incl. wine 3 K. 60, supper 2 K. 50 h. (Second-class passengers are admitted to the deck of the first class.)

Passport desirable, though not indispensable.

Police. The gendarmes, respectable and trustworthy, are often Germans, seldom Dalmatians. Information may be obtained at their stations. The public safety is now well provided for.

Language. Italian will carry the traveller along the whole coast; German also, even as far as Montenegro, is fairly well understood. In the interior, on the other hand, it is difficult to get on without some knowledge of the Servian-Croatian languages (practically one and the same Slavonic dialect), though Italian is often understood. An idea of the pronunciation and a few of the commoner words are given at p. 430; but, as Italian is chiefly spoken on the coast, the strict Slavonic spelling is often modified.

Maps. The best are those of the Military Geographical Institute (Vienna, Lechner's university book-shop), on a scale of 1:75,000 (1 K. per sheet) and of 1:200,000 (1 K. 20 h. per sheet).

52. From (Trieste) Pola or Fiume to Spalato by Sea.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD: express steamboat from Trieste via Pola and Zara to Spalato once a week in 15½ hrs. (24 K. 50 h.; the steamer goes on via Gravosa to Cattaro); also mail-steamboats 4 times weekly via Pola, Lussin-Piccolo, Zara, Sebenico, etc., in 36 hrs. (20 K. 40, 13 K. 60 h.). — **HUNGARIAN-CROATIAN CO.:** express steamer from Trieste via Zara and Sebenico to Spalato once a week in 22½ hrs.; from Fiume to Zara and Spalato 4 times a week in 12½ hrs.; and from Fiume via Cirkvenica, Verbenico, Novi, Zengg, Arbe, and Novaglia to Zara once a week in 14 hrs.

Pola, see p. 212. The steamer passes the islands of *Unie*, *Canidole*, and *Sânsego*, and touches at (41 Knots) **Lussin-Piccolo** (*Hôt. Hofmann*, R. 3-4, pens. 7-10 K.; *Hôt. Vindobona*; *Pens. Fritzi*, *Adria*, *Pundschu*), the chief port of the island of *Lussin* and the busiest trading-place among the islands of the Quarnero (pop. 5200). Its sheltered situation has recently made it a health-resort for consumptive patients. In the N. part of the island rises the *Oszero* (1930 ft.; ascent from Lussin-Piccolo in 3½ hrs.). About 2½ M. to the S. lies the smaller town of *Lussin-Grande* (*Hôt. Hoff*; *Pens. Archiduchessa Renata*, R. 2-3, board 5 K.; *Pens. Johannes-hof*, 7½-9 K.), with decayed palaces and a villa of Archduke Stephen.

The EXPRESS STEAMERS of the Hungarian-Croatian Co from FIUME to ZARA (84 Knots) go through the *Canale di Mezzo*, between *Veglia* on the left, sometimes touching at the little town of *Veglia* (where the cathedral is worth seeing), and *Cherso* on the right, and through the *Quarnerolo* (with a grand view of the bare Velebit Mts., towering above the wooded island of Arbe) to *Lussin-Grande* (see above); then past the islands of *Selve* and *Ubo* and through the *Canale di Zara*.

The steamers via Zengg and Arbe (see above; 115 Knots to Zara) steer through the *Canale della Morlucca*, between the coast and the innermost islands, and touch at *Cirkvenica* (*Therapia Palace Hotel*, with lift and electric light, R. 3-15, B. 1, D. 3½, pens. 8-15 K.; *Hôtel Erzherzogin Clotilde*), a seaside and winter resort, and at the sea-baths of *Novi*, *Zengg* (Ital. *Segna*; *Hôt. Agram*), once a notorious haunt of pirates, with the so-called castle of the Uskoks, and several places on the islands of *Arbe* (Slov. *Rab*) and *Pago*. The scenery is far finer than on the trip through the Quarnero and the Quarnerolo.

The steamer touches at the island of *Selve*.

87 Knots. **Zara**. — **Hotels.** *Hôt. Bristol* (Pl. a; B, 3), *Riva Francesco Giuseppe*, near the steamboat quay, R. 3½-4½, D. 2½, pens. from 6 K.; *GRAND HÔTEL* (Pl. b; B, 2), near the cathedral; *HÔTEL VAPORE* (Pl. c; B, 2), *Piazzetta Marina*. — No carriages on the quay. Porter 60, with cart 1 K. 20 h. (bargain beforehand).

Restaurant. *Post*, *Riva Francesco Giuseppe*. — **Cafés.** *Gran Caffè Centrale*, *Via Santa Caterina* (Pl. B, 3); *Cosmucendi*, *Piazzadei Signori*; *Caffè Lloyd*, near the steamboat-pier, with depot of Dalmatian liquors. Also in the *Giardino Pubblico*.

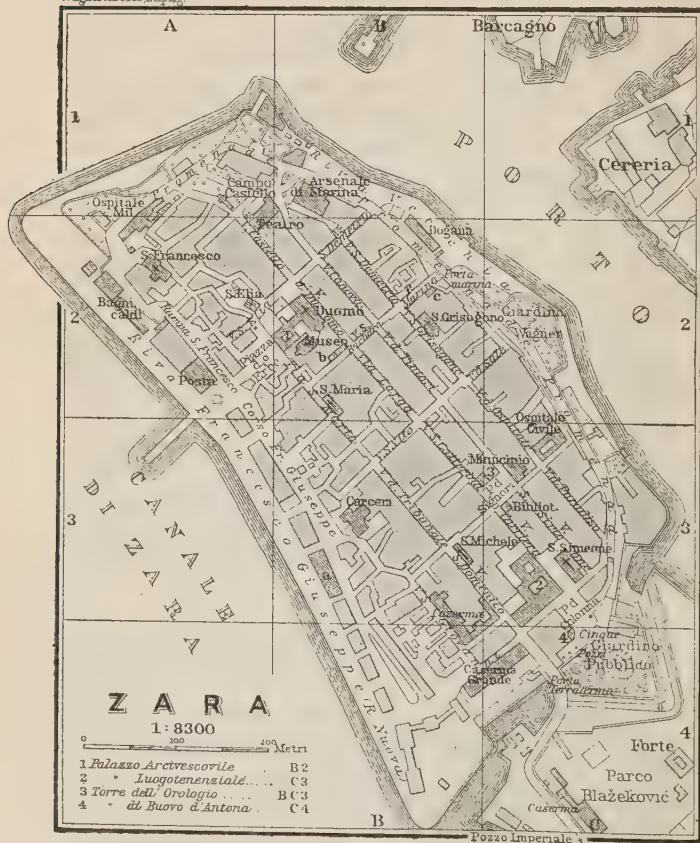
POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. A, 2), *Riva Francesco Giuseppe*. — **THEATRE** (Pl. A, B, 2), *Campo Castello*. — **LLOYD STEAMER OFFICE**, *Piazzetta Marina*. — **BATHS:** *Manzin*, *Riva Francesco Giuseppe*; sea baths at *Barcagno* (Pl. C, 1; steam launch).

A specialty of Zara is the manufacture of 'Rosolio Maraschino' from cherries ('marasca'), the best of which grow on the limestone-soil of the *Poljica*. The liqueur is distilled in July, August, and September.

Zara, Slav. *Zadar*, the Roman *Jader*, the capital of Dalmatia, with 13,000 inhab., a town of thoroughly Italian character, lies

picturesquely on a peninsula stretching from S.E. to N.W., on the *Canale di Zara*. It is a busy, lively place, to which the costumes of the Morlaks (p. 291) impart an interesting air of variety. The strong fortifications have been converted into promenades.

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.



From the landing-place on the *Riva Francesco Giuseppe* (Riva Nuova), near the Hôt. Bristol (p. 292), we follow the quay to the left, and near the *Post Office* turn to the right to the *Piazza delle*

Erbe (Pl. A, 2). Straight on is the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (Pl. 1), behind it San Donato (see below) and the cathedral (see below); to the left are an antique Corinthian column, crowned with a griffin, once used as a pillory, and the Servian church of *Sant' Elia*; to the right (approached by the *Via Santa Maria*) the conventual church of *Santa Maria*, which on the wall to the right contains a painting of *Christ and Mary, under glass, by an unknown master (perhaps Tintoretto?). — The ancient church of **San Donato* ('Museo'; Pl. B, 2), was erected in the 9th cent. on the foundations and partly with the materials of a Roman temple, the stylobate or base of which has been brought to light. The church is a round building in two stories, each with six pillars and two columns, a tribuna, and two apses towards the W., and is now used as a *Museum* (adm. on application to the janitor in the *Piazza delle Erbe*). To the left, on the first pillar, is an inscription which has led to the belief that the temple was dedicated to Juno Augusta, consort of Emp. Augustus. The upper story contains relics of the Christian period.

The **CATHEDRAL* (*Sant' Anastasia*; Pl. B, 2), a basilica in the Romanesque style, built in 1250-1330, with a rich façade of 1324, contains Gothic choir-stalls of the 15th cent., and an interesting crypt and treasury.

From the cathedral we follow the *Via del Duomo* to the S.E., which under various names intersects the town to the *Piazza della Colonna* (see below), and take the first turning to the left (*Via Santa Barbara*), which leads to the *Porta Marina* and *Riva Vecchia*. In the second side-street to the right is the Romanesque church of *San Grisogono* (Pl. B, 2), of the 13th cent., with modernized interior. The *Porta Marina*, on the inside of which a Latin inscription records the Battle of Lepanto (1571), is partly built of fragments from a Roman tomb. Returning to the *Via del Duomo*, we now follow (to the left) the *Via Larga* and *Via Santa Caterina* to the *PIAZZA DEI SIGNORI* (Pl. C, 3), in which, facing us, is the *Loggia*, formerly a court of justice, with the *Town Library*. To the left are a *Clock Tower* (Pl. 3) in the Venetian style and on the N.E. side the *Municipio*. — At the end of the *Via Carriera*, to the right, is the *Governor's Residence* (Pl. 2); on the left, the church of *San Simeone* (Pl. C, 3), containing the **Arca* or reliquary of the saint, made by Francesco da Sesto in 1377-80, plated with silver, and borne by four bronze angels, cast at Venice in 1647 with the metal of Turkish cannons.

To the E. is the *PIAZZA DELLA COLONNA* (Pl. C, 3), on the left side of which rises a fine antique Corinthian *Column*, and on the right the massive tower of *Buovo d'Antona* (Pl. 4), a splendid point of view (key at the commandant's office). Opposite are the *Cinque Pozzi* ('five fountains'), erected in 1574, probably in part with Roman materials. From this piazza we ascend to the *Giardino Pubblico* (Pl. C, 4), laid out on an old bastion in 1830.

Following the *Promenade*, to the left (N.) of the *Piazza della*

Colonna, past the *Giardino Wagner* (Pl. C, 2; with the *Riva Vecchia* and the *Dogana* below us to the right), we reach the *Campo Castello* (Pl. A, 1) at the N. end of the town, with the *Theatre* and the church of *San Francesco* (containing a crucifix of the 9th cent. and fine choir-stalls behind the high-altar), whence we may turn to the W. to the *Riva Francesco Giuseppe* (p. 294).

Outside the town beyond the *Porta di Terraferma* ('land-gate'), erected by Sanmicheli in 1543, is the *Blažeković Park* (Pl. C, 4), with luxuriant vegetation and a beautiful view of the island of Ugljan and the Velebit range. Farther on is the Albanian village of *Erizzo*.

Pleasant trip (5-6 hrs.; boat 6 K.) to the (1 hr.) island of Ugljan. We land at *Oltre* and ascend to the (1¾ hr.) *Fort San Michele*. To the S. of Ugljan is the *Isola Lunga*, with stalactite grottoes. — FROM ZARA TO KNIN (see p. 297), 62 M., diligence thrice weekly in 12 hrs. (fare 15 K. 16 h.; carr. about 40 K.) through the dreary *Bukovica*, viâ (21½ M.) *Benkovac*. Beyond (44½ M.) *Kistanje* is a Roman arch with two passages, popularly known as the *Suplja Crkva* ('pierced church').

From Zara the steamboat threads its way between the mainland and a fringe of islands, passing *Zara Vecchia*, and then turns to the left towards the *Cunale di Sant' Antonio*, which is flanked by precipitous rocks. At the entrance, to the right, is *Fort San Niccolò*, built by the Venetians in 1546, as the lion of St. Mark over the gate indicates. About 6 hrs. after leaving Zara we reach —

128 Knots. **Sebenico** (*Hôtel-Restaurant, Krka*; rail. stat. ¾ M. to the S. of the town; pop. 10,100), Slav. *Šibenik*, picturesquely situated at the mouth of the *Kerka*, commanded by the three castles of *Barone* (named after Baron von Degenfeld, its gallant defender in 1647), *San Giovanni* (view), and *Sant' Anna*. The **Cathedral*, with its raised choir, tribuna, and two apses, and a dome 100 ft. high over the centre of the transept, was erected in 1443-1555, and has recently been restored. To the right of the choir is the *Baptistery*. Opposite the cathedral is the *Loggia* (1522), now a café. — In the *Giardino Pubblico* a marble statue of *Niccolò Tommaseo*, the author (1802-74), by Ximenes, was erected in 1896.

TO THE FALLS OF THE KERKA AND SCARDONA (10 M.; carr. 8-10, with two horses 10-12 K.) the road leads through the impressive solitudes of inland Dalmatia. In the distance to the E. towers the *Dinara* (6008 ft.); on the right rises the *Mte. Tártaro* (1628 ft.), and on the left lies the lake of *Prokljan*. At the village of *Gulin* the road divides, one branch leading straight on to Drniš and Knin (p. 297), the other descending to the left to Scardona. The carriage follows the right bank as far as the mill, whence we descend on foot in a few min. to the **Falls of the Kerka* (*Skardinski Slap*), which descend in a number of cascades, the main fall, in five or six leaps, being about 130 ft. in height. On the left bank are several fulling-mills (*fotatoj*), an insect-powder mill, an electric station, and the *Pumping House* where the water is forced to the top of the hill in order to supply Sebenico and its railway-station. From the *Lower Mills* (small Osteria), we may either walk in ¾ hr. or take a boat in ½ hr. (preferable; 4 K.) to Scardona, situated on a hill amidst rich vegetation (**Café* to the right about 4 min. up the main street). A ferry (10 h.) sets us on the left bank at the end of the road ascending in curves, where the carriage is in waiting. Then viâ *Gulin* (see above) back to Sebenico.

FROM SEBENICO TO KNIN, 59 M., Dalmatian State Railway in 3¾ hrs.

To (16½ M.) *Perković-Slivno*, see below. Near (14 M.) *Siverić*, on the S.E. slope of the *Promina*, are deposits of coal. — 59 M. *Knin* (*Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Knin*, near the station), once a frontier-fortress, is a town of 1300 inhab. on the slope of *Monte Salvatore* (1132 ft.); the Franciscan monastery contains a collection of Croatian antiquities. The valley of the *Kerka* is very fertile here. To the E. (¾ hr.), near the source of the *Kerka*, is the *Topolje Fall*, 72 ft. high, formed by the *Karsić*, a tributary of the *Kerka* (insignificant in summer). The main road through the interior of Dalmatia leads from Knin to *Sinj* (railway in 2¼ hrs. to Spalato, 36 M.), *Katuni* (p. 303), *Vergorac*, and *Metković* (p. 303).

The STEAMER to Spalato (preferable to the railway; some of the steamers call also at Traù, p. 300) returns through the Canale di Sant' Antonio (p. 296) to the belt of islands and rounds the *Punta Planka*, the ancient Promontorium Syrtis. In the distance to the S. are the islands of Lissa and Sant' Andrea, and in clear weather the rock of Pomo is visible to the W. of them. We then steer between the islands of (l.) *Zirona Piccola* and *Zirona Grande* and (r.) *Solta* into the harbour of (170 Knots) *Spálato* (see below).

The RAILWAY from Sebenico to Spalato (56½ M.; two trains daily in 3½ hrs.) traverses the dreary and uninteresting *Boraja*. 16½ M. *Perković-Slivno* (640 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction for Knin (see above; carriages changed). — The train ascends viâ *Dolac* to (33 M.) *Labin* (1185 ft.), on the S. slope of the *Opor*, and descends (several tunnels) to (43½ M.) *Castelvecchio* (300 ft.). The village lies on the coast, 2 M. below the station. Diligence thence to (7 M.) *Traù* (p. 300) twice daily in 1½ hr. (1 K. 10 h.). The train skirts the slope of the *Kozjak Hills*, traversing the fruit-yielding region of the *Castelli*, to (48½ M.) *Sučurac* (p. 300) and (51 M.) *Salona* (p. 304). We then make a long sweep round the *Canale Castelli* and cross the *Jader*. Luxuriant verdure. Below us, to the right, lies the island-village of *Vrânjic* ('Venezia Piccola'), once the arsenal of Salona. Then a slight ascent, and lastly through a short tunnel, to (56½ M.) *Spalato*.

53. Spalato and Environs.

Arrival. The railway-station and the steamboat-quay lie near each other on the S. side of the town. No cabs. Porter 1 K., with hand-cart 1 K. 40 h.

Hotels: HÔTEL TROCCOLI (Pl. b), Piazza dei Signori, R. 2-3 K., well spoken of; HÔTEL DE LA VILLE (Pl. a), in the Marmontov Trg, on the W. side of the town, ½ M. from the station; NOVAK, Ulice Sveti Marije, near the Piazza dei Signori; TOMMASINI, Piazza dei Signori.

Cafés in the *Hôt. Troccoli* (see above) and on the Stara Obala.

Post and Telegraph Offices, near the Marmontov Trg, to the N.

Spálato, the ancient *Aspalathos*, Slav. *Spljet*, with 20,000 inhab., the seat of a bishop, lies picturesquely encircled by lofty hills (to the N. the *Kozjak*, to the E. the *Mosor*), in a fertile region, on a peninsula washed on the N. side by the Canale Castelli, and on the S. side by the Canale di Spalato. To the E. rises the *Fort Grippi*,

to the W. the *Monte Marian* (584 ft.). The town owes its name to a great palace (palatium) of Diocletian, within the precincts of which (209 by 176 yds.) a great part of the old town is built, and around which have sprung up the suburbs of *Lucac* on the E., *Manus* and *Pozzobon* on the N., and *Borgo Grande* on the W. From the Punta di Botticelli extends a *Molo*, 530 yds. long, which now forms a large and safe harbour.

The antiquities of Spalato and of Salona are apt to disappoint. They date chiefly from the period of decadence, and, though following Roman traditions, often show traces of negligence, a fact accounted for by the haste with which the ailing and hypochondriac emperor sought to build himself a retreat from the world. A stylistic peculiarity is the manner in which the arches spring immediately from the columns. The palace, in outline like a Roman castrum, formed a little world of its own, with its temples, halls, living-rooms, baths, barracks, offices, etc., but must have worn the prison-like air of an autocrat's castle, similar to the Escorial or the papal castle of Avignon. The style is a feeble imitation of the Greek, yet, with all their defects, it must be admitted that the buildings produce an impression of grandeur.

From the steamboat-quay or railway-station, skirting the harbour to the N. for about $\frac{1}{3}$ M., we have on our left the *S. Façade*, originally the front, of Diocletian's palace, with its large corner-towers, niches, and quasi-Doric columns; it is in good preservation, though much disfigured by later buildings. From this side a covered passage ('Grotta'), once the *Porta Aënea* of the palace, leads into the interior. — Skirting the S. façade to the W. and turning to the right past the octagonal *Hrvoja Tower* (Pl. 3), erected in 1450-81, we cross the *Voćni Trg* (fruit-market; Pl. V) and the *Trg Sveti Mihovila* (Pl. M) to the fine *Piazza dei Signori* (Gospodski Trg). To the right is the *Porta Ferrea* (see below), to the left the *Hôtel Troccoli*; on the N. side of the piazza is the *Town Hall* (Pl. 4), the former *Loggia*, built in 1432 and restored in 1891.

By the *Porta Ferrea*, formerly the W. gate, still partly preserved, we enter the ***Palace of Diocletian**, which is now entirely occupied by houses. In a few paces from the *Porta Ferrea* we reach the piazza of the cathedral, once the **PBRISTYLE** (disfigured by a building-shed), the Corinthian columns of which, six on each side, are partly built into the fronts of the houses, while the S. end is occupied by an imposing ***Vestibule**, with four columns of red Egyptian granite. On the E. (left) side is the cathedral, which is not accessible from this piazza. — Beyond the vestibule mentioned above, which is approached by five steps and once led to the state and private apartments, opens a grand but dilapidated *Rotunda*, which with its later additions produces a very picturesque effect. By the steps in front of the rotunda, to the left, we descend through the *Grotta* (see above) to the Marina, and ascend the first lane to the left to the —

Cathedral, a fine circular edifice 68 ft. high, enclosed by a dilapidated colonnade, originally the mausoleum of Diocletian (see inscription), now dedicated to the Virgin and St. Doimo. The dome



is formed of upright bricks overlapping each other like scales. The roof and the windows, except the lunette over the chief entrance, are modern.

The INTERIOR is 42 ft. in diameter. Eight columns, 23 ft. high, bear an ambulatory, on which stand eight columns (four of granite, four of porphyry), 11½ ft. high, which were once crowned with statues. Between these columns, above, runs a *Frieze* with hunting-scenes, genii, portrait-heads, etc. The walls below are relieved with niches. The marble pulpit and the carved choir-stalls are Romanesque.

Over the massive colonnade of the cathedral, in the 13th cent., was erected the **Campanile*, into which several ancient sculptures are built. Splendid view from the top (ascent through the building-shed). A huge scaffolding has enclosed the tower since 1882. A little to the S. of it is an Egyptian *Sphinx*, broken by a falling stone, popularly called Grongona ('man-woman'), holding in her hands the sun's disk, which the natives take to be a 'pogazza' (loaf of bread).

At the end of a lane to the W. of the cathedral is the **Battistero di San Giovanni** (Pl. 1; apply to the sacristan of the cathedral), supposed to have been the private temple of the palace, dedicated to Jupiter or Æsculapius. It is an elegant Corinthian edifice, with a coffered ceiling and a fine frieze. To the left of the altar is the marble sarcophagus of the first bishop of Spalato, Johannes of Ravenna (d. 680).

We return to the cathedral and thence turn to the left (N.) by the Ulica Porta Aurea to the PORTA AUREA, the landward palace-gate recently brought to light, through which led the road to Salona. Outside the gate is the *Giardino Pubblico* (Gradski perivoj). We now return to the E. Front, the gate of which (Porta Aënea) has disappeared. Against this is built the —

**Museum* (1st section; director Fr. Bulić). Most of the antiquities are from Salona.

VESTIBULE. 13 D. Early-Christian sarcophagus with representation of the Good Shepherd, lid unfinished; tombstone with Greek inscription; statues. — ROOM I: 279 D. Christian sarcophagus with relief, Passage of the Red Sea; 29 D. Large sarcophagus with Hippolytus and Phædra, from Salona, front admirably preserved, ends and lid crudely executed; 188 A. Venus and Cupid; 8 B. Egyptian sphinx, headless, with inscription; *121 D. *Sarcophagus with the hunt of Meleager, which formerly stood on the steps of the Baptistry. — ROOM II: Idols, trinkets, needles, dice, earrings, brooches, fine glass vessels, stone hammers, bronze vases, scales, mirrors, lamps, urns, pottery. Valuable collection of coins; head of Hercules (a cast; the Franciscans at Sinj have the original).

Three other sections of the museum are exhibited near the Gymnasium. The 2nd section, in the Casa Dimitrović, contains beautiful sarcophagi, interesting Christian inscriptions, mediæval Croat inscriptions, etc. The 3rd section, Casa Brajinović, and the 4th section, Casa Gilardi, also contain sarcophagi, inscriptions, and (3rd sect.) architectural fragments.

The ENVIRONS of SPALATO afford several beautiful walks. The lofty churchyard of *San Stefano*, with its interesting tombstones, lies at the S.W. angle of the harbour (20 min.). — A stony road to the W. ascends the (¾ hr.) **Monte Marian* (584 ft.); extensive panorama from the top. — The monastery of *Santa Maria dei Paludi* is reached by a road to the N. of the Marmontow Trg. After ¼ hr. we diverge to the left. (The road straight on leads to the Barcagno, see p. 300.) The cloisters contain

medieval tombstones, and the monastery contains a famous antiphonarium made by Pater Bonaventura Radmilovic in 1675. — To the E. of Spalato is the pilgrimage-church of *Petsan* (20 min.); the height near it affords a charming view.

To TRAU, an interesting day's excursion.

Best by carriage (about 17 M. from Spalato, in 2½ hrs.; with one horse \$, with two horses 12 K.). Or by train to *Castelvechio*, and thence by diligence or carriage (p. 297). The hours of the STEAMERS are apt to change and should previously be ascertained in the hotel. WALKERS save an hour by taking a boat from the *Barcagne*. 1½ M. to the N. of Spalato, to *Sušarae* (rail. stat., see below). — Salona and Trau may both be visited in one day (carr. 11-12 K.). In that case visitors should explore the ruins from the *Porta Andetria* (p. 301) on the E. side of Salona and order their carriage to meet them at the W. entrance, by the railway-station. Thence they may go on to (2 hrs.) Trau and return direct to Spalato or to (1½ hr.) *Castelvechio*, where a train may be caught for Spalato or for *Sebenico*.

We follow the Spalato and Salona road to the point where it divides (p. 301). The road to Trau here turns to the left and skirts the *Canale Castelli*, leading through the luxuriant Riviera of the *Sette Castelli*, seven villages partly contiguous, which sprang up around old Venetian castles. These are, from E. to W., *Sušarae*, *Gomilica* (or *Abbadessa*), *Kambelvac* (or *Cambio*), *Lukšić* (or *Vitturi*), *Castelvechio* (these five are railway-stations, p. 297), *Castelmucro*, and *Stafileo*. To the N., above Salona, rises the conspicuous chapel of *St. George* (*Sveti Jure*; 2220 ft.). Farther on, to the left, by the mill of *Paludi*, is a deep gorge. 1½ M. beyond which we reach —

TRAU (*Lecanda Pastore*; *Ristorante al Cervo*, both unpretending; *Café Marina*, on the canal). Slav. *Trogir*, a town of 3500 inhab. on an island in the *Canale di Trau*, still quite mediæval in appearance. Almost unique is the *Piazza dei Signori* with the *CATHEDRAL, a basilica of the 13th cent., enlarged in the 15th and 16th cent., with a superb porch, sculptures on the chief portal, and three apses. The interior consists of nave and aisles with two rows of pillars, four in each. Fine pulpit and choir-stalls. The *Chapel of San Giovanni* on the left contains the remains of St. Ursinus (11th cent.). The *Baptistery* contains a relief of St. Jerome in the wilderness. The handsome Gothic tower has windows with exquisite tracery. Opposite the cathedral, to the S., is the *Loggia*, with antique columns, presenting a perfect example of a public court of justice of the Venetian period. To the E. is the *Općina* or town-hall, restored in 1899. — A bridge connects Trau with the suburb of *Bua* on the island of that name. — To the W. rises the old fort *Camerlengo*, with Dal large tower, one of the finest relics of the Venetian period in its-matia (1424).

FROM SPALATO TO SALONA, GLISSA, AND THE SOURCE OF THE JADER.

RAILWAY (only two trains daily) to Salona (5 M.) in ¼ hr., to Glissa (15½ M.) in 1¼ hr. (the line goes on to Sinj, p. 297). Preferable by CARRIAGE (to Salona 2-4, with two horses 4-6 K., whole day 8-10 or 12-14 K.). A visit to the ruins of Salona takes an hour, and the whole trip by carriage 6 hrs. at least; a whole day should therefore be allowed even if the rail-

way be used. (Tolerable inn at Clissa, but provisions had better be taken.) The Source of the Jader should be visited first, Clissa second, and Salona last. Italian is spoken at Salona and Clissa, but not always on the routes to the Source of the Jader.

The traveller who walks or drives to (4 M.) Salona quits Spalato by the *Manuš* suburb and the Sinj road, which skirts the railway. Just outside the town, on the left, is the *Reservoir* of the Jader water-works (see below). About 2 M. from the town is the *Duimovac Chapel* (St. Doimo or Domnius), 8 min. to the right of which is the **Ponte Secco*, an ancient Roman aqueduct, the nine arches of which are again utilised for the Spalato water-works.

WALKERS may go direct from the *Ponte Secco* to the *Source of the Jader*. They at first follow the conduit, then the path to the left towards the valley, and after 8 min. take the road to the right to the (3.4 hr.) mill of *Vidović* (p. 302). The route ascending by the conduit all the way is interrupted by walls and thorny hedges.

The road descends into the valley of the *Jader*, which issues from the limestone rocks $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. higher up (see p. 302). On the right bank the road divides. The branch to the left goes round the bay of Salona to the *Castelli* and *Trai* (p. 300); the branch straight on leads to —

4 M. *Salona* (**Osteria*, not far from the station), the Roman *Salonæ*, the ruins of which occupy all the heights around the bay, now a village of 1700 inhab., most picturesquely situated at the base of the *Monte Caban* (or *Kozjak*).

THE RUINS OF *SALONÆ*, though neither grand nor extensive, deserve a visit, if only for the sake of their beautiful situation. Once capital of the Roman Dalmatia and a naval harbour with an arsenal, its massive walls, of which fragments are still seen on the road to *Trai* (p. 300), were formerly washed by the sea, which has since receded far from the ruins. The town extended from W. to E., between the Jader and the mountains, whence *Lucan* (*Pharsal.*) writes —

Qua maris Adriaci longas ferit unda Salonas

Et tepidum in molles zephyros excurrit Iader.

In the Roman Civil War *Salonæ* adhered to *Cæsar*, and was besieged by *Octavius*, Pompey's general. After the Goths in 535 and the Avars in 639 had destroyed *Salonæ*, a number of the inhabitants fled to Spalato and began to disfigure the empty palace of *Diocletian* with their new dwellings.

Since 1821 the RUINS (town-wall, theatre, amphitheatre, etc.) have been partly excavated, but without very valuable results. Most of the chief relics are now in the museum of Spalato. — Approaching either from the W. (from the station) or from the E. (the former *Porta Andetria*), we follow the stone rampart of the once double *Town Walls*, which was defended by towers and bastions (guide 1 K.). Coming from the W., we first reach the *Amphitheatre*, partially excavated; then ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a row of sarcophagi in a kind of trench; next (5 min.) a *Gateway* and beyond it an octagonal *Christian Baptistery* (6th cent.), with a fine mosaic pavement. Adjacent is the *Basilica Urbana*, with large columns; below the presbytery a mosaic of *Sappho* and the nine *Muses*. Lastly, the *Porta Andetria*, through which the *Via Gabiniana* led to Clissa. Rich vegetation everywhere.

Near the Baptistery, to the N., is the extensive Christian necropolis of *Manastirine*, with a basilica and about 150 early-Christian sarcophagi, most of which, however, have been long since despoiled of their contents. To the N.W. (20 min. to the N. of the amphitheatre) is the Christian necropolis of *Marusinac*, with a basilica dedicated to St. Anastasius containing a mosaic pavement with gaily coloured foliage.

TO THE SOURCE OF THE JADER ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). The road from Salona ascends the green valley of the Jader and crosses to the mill of *Vidović*, where it ends at present (road thence to the source under construction). A path to the right, just before the mill is reached, follows the conduit to the (10 min.) *Sorgente* or **Source of the Jader* (*Vrelo Jadro*), a fine waterfall in grand surroundings, a genuine Dalmatian scene.

Walkers, instead of returning by the same route, may cross the stream and go to the W., past a burnt mill, to the valley descending from Clissa; then follow a bridle-path, good at first, but afterwards stony, towards Clissa, which is visible the whole way; at the top of the valley they turn to the left, and ascend to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) first *Osteria* (see below).

FROM SALONA TO CLISSA. Leaving the town by the E. gate (Porta Andertia, see p. 301), the road winds up the slope of the *Monte Caban*, commanding beautiful views of the Campagna of Spalato, the sea, and the islands, to the crest of the rock on which lies —

8 M. Clissa, Slav. *Kliš* (1182 ft.; three tolerable *Osterie*, the first by the roadside the best), with 1200 inhab., overshadowed on the W. by the *Monte Caban* (see above), on the E. by the bare *Mosor* (*Mons Aureus*; 4364 ft.). From the first osteria we ascend in 5 min. to the *Fortress* for the sake of the **View from the terrace in front of it*, stretching S. to Lissa, Sant' Andrea, and other islands, with the Mosor on the E., and the Dinarian Alps in the distance. — Those who wish to visit the Source of the Jader descend by a steep track through the village, having previously ordered their carriage to meet them at the mill of Vidović.

FROM SPALATO TO ALMISSA (about 15 M.; carr. with one horse in 3 hrs., 8 K.; steamboat. see R. 54). The road leads through the fertile Campagna to *Stobreč*, the ancient *Epetium*, at the entrance to the *Poljica*, which yields the best maraschino cherries (p. 293). This district, bounded on the N. by the *Zernovica*, on the S. by the *Cetina*, and on the E. by the Mosor (p. 303), was once a kind of peasant-republic under Venetian suzerainty. Beyond Stobreč the beautiful road skirts the sea. *Almissa*, see p. 303.

54. From Spalato to Cattaro viâ Ragusa. The South Dalmatian Islands.

FROM SPALATO TO METKOVIČ. AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAMER twice weekly viâ *San Pietro di Brazza*, *Almissa*, *Makarsca*, *Trappano*, and *Fort Opus* in $12\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 9 or 6 K.). — HUNGARIAN-CROATIAN STEAMER once weekly direct to *Metković* in 7 hrs. — RIMONDO'S steamer four times weekly.

FROM SPALATO TO RAGUSA (*Gravosa*) and CATTARO. AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAMER once weekly direct to *Gravosa* in 7, to *Cattaro* in 11 hrs.; also twice weekly, touching at several ports in the islands of *Brazza*, *Lesina*.

Lissa, Curzola, Lagostu, Meleda, and the peninsula of *Sabbioncello*, in, 22-57 hrs. (fares to *Gravosa* 19 K. 20, 12 K. 80 h.; to *Cattaro* 24 or 16 K.; express steamer 20% more). — HUNGARIAN-CROATIAN STEAMER four times weekly from *Spalato* direct to *Gravosa* in 8 hrs. (and thrice weekly thence to *Cattaro*, 13 hrs. altogether), and once weekly viâ *Milna, Lissa, Ragusa, Castelnuovo*, and *Perzagno*. in 37 hrs. — S. TOPIĆ & CO.'S STEAMER twice weekly to *Lesina* and *Curzola*.

FROM SPALATO TO METKOVIĆ. *Spalato*, see p. 297. The vessel steers through the *Canale della Brazza*, which separates the island of *Brazza* from the mainland, with the imposing *Mosor* (p. 302) on the left, stops for half-an-hour at *San Pietro* in *Brazza* (Slav. *Brac*), one of the largest Dalmatian islands, and after a voyage of 2½ hrs. reaches —

Almissa (*Hôt. Dobrović*), Slav. *Omiš*, a little town at the mouth of the *Cetina* and at the base of the conical *Dinara* (1841 ft.). Farther back towers the *Borak* (2335 ft.), crowned with the castle of *Mirabella*, once a notorious haunt of pirates. The neighbouring hills yield a famous muscatel wine, the 'Vino Mte. Rosa d'Almissa'.

A visit to the **Cetina Waterfalls* forms an interesting excursion from *Almissa* (14 M.; carriage there and back in 6 hrs., 10 K.). The road ascends in numerous windings to *Svinišće* and descends viâ *Kučice* in two large bends to the *Cetina*. About ¾ M. from the 'Great Fall' (*Velika gubarića*, 98 ft. high) is *Duare* (tolerable inn), with the ruins of a castle on a rocky hill. Road thence to (2¼ M.) *Katuni* (p. 297). — The falls may also be reached from *Almissa* by a bridle-path (4 hrs.), which passes through the grand *Cetina* gorge, viâ the mills of *Visak*.

We next touch at (2 hrs.) **Makarsca** (*Hôt. Hrvacka*), a brisk town trading largely in grain, the capital of the *Primorje*. From this point (or better from the village of *Baskavoda*, 6 M. to the N.) we may ascend the *Sveti Jure* (St. George; 5781 ft.), the highest peak of the *Biškovci Mts.*, commanding a very extensive view (12 hrs. there and back; guide 4-6 K.).

To the right, farther on, is the island of *Lesina* (p. 304); then the long peninsula of *Sabbioncello*. The steamer touches at *Gradac* and *Trapano*, enters the *Narenta*, and passes *Fort Opus* and the *Torre di Norino*, the latter built by the Venetians.

Metković (*Hôtel Austria*, at the harbour, unpretending), a little town of 1700 inhab. on the left bank of the *Narenta*, has been since the Austrian occupation the chief depot of imports for the *Herzegovina* and seat of the district authorities. Splendid view from the terrace of the new church. The situation is unhealthy (fever) and travellers should avoid spending a night here. — Railway to *Sarajevo* or *Gravosa*, see R. 86; the railway-station (restaurant) is on the right bank of the *Narenta* (iron bridge), beside the steamboat-quay, opposite the town.

FROM SPALATO TO RAGUSA AND CATTARO. The express steamers steer through the *Canale della Brazza* (see above) and the *Canale della Narenta*, then between the long peninsula of *Sabbioncello* (see above) and the island of *Meleda* (p. 305) to *Gravosa* (p. 305).

The longer route taken by some of the steamers round and between the islands affords a better survey of the beauties of the Dalmatian scenery than the direct voyage. — From Spalato the vessel steers due S. to the island of **Solta**, the ancient *Olynta* (famed for its honey produced from the cistus-rose and rosemary), with the harbour of *Carober*; then S.E. to *Milnà*, the chief harbour of the large island of **Brazza**, prettily situated in a deep bay on the W. coast. The steamer next threads its way through the narrow *Porte di Spalato*, between (r.) Solta and (l.) Brazza. To the left we perceive *Lésina*, to the right *Sant' Andrea*, and in the distance, in clear weather, the *Scoglio Pomo*. A little later we round the *Capo Pellegrino*, the N.W. point of the island of *Lésina* (with the lighthouse of *Vodnjak* on the right), and enter the harbour of **Lésina** (pop. 2100), Slav. *Hvar* (*Kurhaus Kaiserin Elisabeth*, R. from 2, pens. 6-12 K.), sheltered by the *Isole di Spalmadori* ('calkers' islands). — Agaves abound and the first date-palm appears. On the quay is the **Loggia*, with seven arcades, built by Sanmicheli (?), now a 'Kursalon'. In the town, on the right, rises the *Fóndaco*, the ancient Venetian magazine and arsenal. To the left, on a promontory in the harbour, is the *Observatory*. A beautiful walk leads from the harbour to the S.E. to the *Franciscan Monastery*, the refectory of which contains a Last Supper by Matteo Rosselli (1578-1650). Lesina, a war-harbour and station of the Venetian fleet down to 1761, is commanded by three forts: the *Fort Spagnuolo* (289 ft.), erected by Emp. Charles V., connected with the harbour by walls, the *Fort San Nicolò* (765 ft.), and the still higher *Velika Glava*.

To the E. of Lesina lies **Cittavecchia**, the ancient *Pharia* (4719 inhab.), at which some of the Lloyd steamers touch (land-route laborious, 3 hrs. on horseback). To the E. of Cittavecchia lie *Gelsa* and *Verbosca* with the church of San Lorenzo, which contains a picture of a saint attributed to Titian.

The steamer rounds the fortified *Scoglio Galesnik* to the lofty island and town of **Lissa** (accommodation at *Matteo Puhlovic's*; Brit. Consular Agent, *Serafino Topić*), Slav. *Vis*, the ancient *Issa*, the westernmost of the larger islands of the archipelago. The town (pop. 4300) lies in a bay (the *Porto San Giorgio*), strongly fortified, and sheltered by the *Scoglio Hoste*. A marble *Lion* in the cemetery, 1½ M. to the N., commemorates the victory of the Austrian fleet, under Tegetthoff, over the Italian under Persano, 20th July, 1866. Another monument, at some distance to the N.E. of the town, was erected in 1811 in memory of a victory of the British fleet, under Hoste, over the French, under Dubordieu. From the chapel of *San Co-mo* (765 ft.), to the S. above the town, the Monte Gargnano is visible to the S., on the Italian coast. — On the W. side of the island (mule-track, 2½ hrs.), in a deep bay, lies **Komisa** (*Borčić's Inn*), also a steamboat-station, at the foot of the *Hum* (1920 ft.), with important sardine-fishery. (Large nets called *tratte*, small

From Komisa a visit may be paid to the *Spelonca di Ballon* in the island of *Busi* (Slav. *Biševo*), a grotto 34 yds. long and 16-18 yds. broad, which, like the Blue Grotto of Capri, is lighted by means of a submarine rocky gateway (59 ft. high and 34 ft. broad). The boat ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; dear) steers into the grotto through an opening 5 ft. high and 8 ft. wide. The water is of an exquisite azure in two shades, while the vault above is in profound darkness.

From Lissa the steamer turns to the E., round the *Punta Ston-čica*, with its large lighthouse, into the open sea. It then steers through the *Canale di Curzola*, between Lesina on the left (see p. 304) and Curzola on the right (with a view of the island of *Cazza* in the distance to the S.), and through the *Canale di Sabbioncello* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M. broad), on the S. side of the peninsula of that name (see below), to —

Curzola (*Albergo Europa*; pop. 2100), the capital of the island of *Curzola* (Slav. *Korčula*), the *Corcyra Nigra* of antiquity, now, as in ancient times, partially wooded. Part of the old town-wall is still preserved. Tower of 1420. The cathedral of *San Marco* contains an altar-piece by Tintoretto (?). Above the town, to the S.W., rises *Fort San Biagio*, built by the British in 1813. In 1298 the Genoese here captured the Venetian admiral Andrea Dandolo and the famous navigator Marco Polo.

Opposite Curzola, in the peninsula of *Sabbioncello* (p. 303), is *Orebič*, at the foot of *Mte. Vipera (Sant' Elia*; 3153 ft.).

The steamer skirts the coast of *Sabbioncello*. To the right in the distance rise the steep rocks of the island of *Lagosta*, with a lighthouse on its S.E. point (*Punta Skrizèvo*; 330 ft.), to the E. of which is a second lighthouse on *Glavat*, another rock of the *Lagostini*. To the left, in *Sabbioncello*, lies *Trstenik*; then *Giuliana*. Farther to the S. we reach **Méleda** (Slav. *Mljet*), the ancient *Melita*, an island with numerous chasms and gorges, the largest of which is the *Babinopolje* on the S. side. Some of the steamers touch at *Porto Palazzo*, on the N. side, the chief port. On an island to the W. is the Benedictine monastery of *Santa Maria*, now a forester's house.

We steer through the *Canale di Meleda*; then N.E. through the *Bocca Elsa*, between the islands of *Olipa* and *Juklan*, into the *Canale di Olipa*, with its lighthouse. To the left, on the mainland, rises the bare limestone mass of the *Tmor* (2973 ft.). On the right lie the 'stag islands' of *Jaklan*, *Giuppana*, *Mezzo*, and *Calamotta*. Between the last two rises the *Scoglio Sant' Andrea (Donzella)*, to which Margherita Spoleitano, the 'Dalmatian Hero', used to swim nightly to visit her lover until drowned by her brothers. Farther on we pass several villages on the coast, the lofty *Dubravica*, *Trsteno* or *Cannosa* (p. 308), *Valdinoce*, and *Malfi* in a deep bay. On the right we next observe the *Scoglio Daksa*; on the left opens the *Ombra* (p. 308).

Gravosa. — Hotels. HÔT. PETKA, at the steamboat-pier, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway-station, R. from 2, pens. from 7 K.; AUSTRIA, opposite the

20 h. — *Omnibus* to Ragusa. 20 h. — *Steam Launch* of the Lloyd's agent 60 K. daily; also fixed trips to Cannosa (4 K. there and back), to the Source of the Ombla (2 K.), and from Ragusa to Lacroma (1 K. 20 h.).

Gravosa (1600 inhabitants), Slav. *Gruž*, the chief harbour of Ragusa (of which the old harbour was *Casson*, to the S.E., where some steamers also touch), is charmingly situated. A fine plane-tree adorns the quay opposite the Hôt. Petka. Along the shore extend villas and gardens with cypresses and palms. A beautiful road ascends from Gravosa and then descends past the hospital and through the suburb of *Pille* and the *Porta Pille* (see below) to (11½ M.) —

Ragusa. — **Hotels.** *HÔTEL IMPÉRIAL (Pl. a), on the Brsalje, with view of the sea, lift, etc., 1st class, R. from 4, B. 1 K. 20 h., D. 4, S. 3, pens. from 12 K.; HÔTEL DE LA VILLE (Pl. b), good cuisine; LACROMA (Pl. c), at the harbour. R. from 2 K. — **Cafés-Restaurants.** *Arciduca Federigo*, in the Brsalje; *Comunale*, in the Palazzo Comunale.

CABS in the Brsalje; drive in the town 90 h.: to Gravosa, see p. 305. — ROWING BOAT to the Military Baths 24 h., per hour 1 K., each addit. hr. 50 h.; ⅓ more for two rowers. — SEA BATHS at the Military Baths, below the road to San Giacomo (p. 307); stony beach; bath with towels 44 h.

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Široka Ulica, to the S. of the Corso.

Ragusa, Slav. *Dubrovnik*, an old town of 8400 inhab., lies most picturesquely at the foot and on the slopes of *Mte. Sergio* (Srg; 1350 ft.). Down to 1805 an independent republic, annexed in 1808 by Napoleon to the new 'kingdom of Illyria', the town has belonged to Austria since 1814. Ragusa was seriously damaged by earthquake in 1667. The interesting costumes of the natives are best seen on Sunday mornings.

Coming from Gravosa, we pass outside the town of Ragusa on the right the *Town Park* (½ M. from *Porta Pille*; fine views), on the left the Hôt. Impérial (see above). Adjoining the *Porta Pille* is the *Brsalje*, a piazza with a beautiful avenue of mulberry trees (concerts frequently) and the *Amerling Fountain*, by Rendić (1900). From the S. side of it we obtain a charming view of the sea and of *Fort San Lorenzo* (148 ft.) on an isolated rock. To the E. a bridge and the narrow *Porta Pille* lead into the town; in a niche on the gateway is a statue of St. Biagio (Blasius), the patron-saint of the town. Outside the gate a road ascends to the N. to the *Minčeta Tower* (erected in 1464), turns to the E., and leads round the huge **Town Walls* to the *Porta Ploce* (p. 307) on the S. side of the town (permission for walking on the top of the walls, ¾ hr., must be obtained at the commandant's office).

Beginning at the *Porta Pille*, the *Placa* or *Stradone*, usually called the *Corso*, intersects the whole town from W. to E. On the right we first observe the *Onofrio Fountain*, a rotunda of 1437. Opposite, to the left, is the *Franciscan Church* (Slav. *Mala Braća*), with fine Romanesque cloisters (14th cent.) and a late-Gothic portal. — In a side-street to the right of the *Corso*, farther on, is the *Servian Church* (interesting service, Sun. 10-11 a.m.).



At the E. end of the Corso is a piazza with the church of *San Biagio*, in front of which stands a figure of Roland (Pl. 3) 6½ ft. in height. On the left is the former mint, now the *Dogana* or custom-house, built about 1520 in the Venetian Renaissance style, adorned with a statue of St. Biagio (p. 306). Handsome court-yard, with warehouses. Adjacent to the right is a *Clock Tower* (Pl. 4), giving access to the *Porta Ploče*, and the *Guard House* (Pl. 1), with an old fountain. Farther on, on the same side, is the *PALAZZO COMUNALE*, erected in 1862, with a café on the groundfloor, the *Theatre*, and (on the 2nd floor) the *Museo Patrio* (adm. Sun. and Wed., 10-12, for strangers on other days also), containing antiquities and natural history objects. Adjacent is the **RECTORS' PALACE*, now occupied by the district authorities, an imposing Renaissance building with colonnades of the end of the 15th cent., restored in 1903; the court contains a bronze bust of Michael Prazatto, a distinguished Ragusan (1638). — Near this to the W. is the *Piazza delle Erbe*, with a bronze statue, by Rendić, of the poet *F. Gundulić* (d. 1638; Pl. 2), from which a broad flight of steps ascends to the *Military Hospital* in the old Jesuits' convent.

To the S. of the Rectors' Palace rises the *Cathedral* (*Duomo*), built in 1671-1713, with a cupola-tower above the crossing, containing an *Assumption* after Titian (the apostles by the master himself), a *Head of Christ* by Pordenone (to the right of the door leading to the sacristy), and (opposite) an excellent old copy of Raphael's *Madonna della Sedia*, on wood (all three usually covered). Rich treasury (for admission apply at the *Palazzo Comunale*).

We return to the Corso and pass through the clock-tower. To the left is the *Dominican Monastery*, the church of which (*San Domenico*) contains, at the first altar to the left, a painting by Titian (*Mary Magdalen between St. Blasius, the angel with the infant Tobias, and the donor*; restored). Fine cloisters (entrance to the left, in front of the church).

We next pass through the outer gate of the fortifications (*Porta Ploče*). We may visit the *Monte Sergio* (p. 306) with the *Fort Imperiale* by following the road outside the town-wall to the left, and then ascending a shadeless path to the right in 27 zigzags (1¼ hr.). Permission to enter the fort must be obtained from the commandant in the town. Splendid view of Ragusa, Gravosa, and the sea, which is nearly as good from the garden outside.

Following the Trebinje highroad from the *Porta Ploče* for about 12 min., and diverging to the right, we reach in 15 min. more the former monastery of *San Giacomo*, and obtain a delightful view of Ragusa. Luxuriant vegetation; agaves and date-palms abound.

EXCURSIONS. From the old harbour of Casson, to the S.E. of Ragusa (p. 306), we may visit by steam-launch (every hour) or by boat (in 25-30 min.; there and back, with one hour's stay, 3 K.; bargaining advisable; permission to visit the island at Ragusa 1 K.) the island of **Lacroma* (anagram of *Marco*) with its wonderful wealth of ericas, myrtles, aloes, and other

plants. We land at the S.E. end of the island near the monastery; a lay-brother conducts visitors if desired. The old monastery of *San Marco*, in a depression on the S.E. side, founded in the 12th cent. and fitted up as a château by Archduke Maximilian (Emp. of Mexico) and Crown-prince Rudolph, was given up to the Dominicans in 1889. The interior is uninteresting; fine view from a window of the tower. A little to the W. is the *Mare Morto*, a natural basin in the rock. On a hill to the N.W. is a deserted fort (300 ft.). A cross below it on the E. shore commemorates the accidental blowing up of the Triton, an Austrian man-of-war, in 1859.

The Chapel of *San Biagio* (Slav. *Vlaho*), on the peninsula of *Lapad*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the N.W. of Ragusa, is reached by following the Gravosa high-road to the top of the hill (passing the military cemetery on the right), and diverging thence to the left by a footpath through pine-forest. The chapel, built in 1857, commands a beautiful view of the whole coast. Beyond it a path descends to the road, which leads in 20 min. to the cemetery-church of *San Michele*, situated in a valley. Thence we may either proceed to the right to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Gravosa (p. 305), or straight on to the (10 min.) *Villa Gondola*, whence the *Monte Petka* (615 ft.), to the left, is easily ascended by a shady path in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

To the VALLEY OF THE OMBLA a pleasant excursion (2½-3 hrs., best in the afternoon; railway see p. 438). From Ragusa we drive to Gravosa (p. 305; carr. 2, to the source of the Ombla and back 4 K.), row thence (with 1 rower, 4 K.) into the Ombla (Slav. *Rijeka*, the ancient *Arion*), 160 yds. broad, and flanked with villas and villages, and ascend as far as the (3 M.) pumping-house of the aqueduct, driven by the river which here bursts forth copiously from its subterranean channel. — WALKERS from Gravosa follow the new road on the left (S.) bank of the Ombla to the pumping-house (about 4½ M.). In returning, the traveller may ascend (somewhat steep) to the conduit and follow it direct to the suburb of *Pille* (p. 306). Splendid views of the bays, the sea, and the islands.

TO THE BRENO VALLEY as far as the (7 M.) *Molini di Breno*, a drive of 1¼ hr. (carriage 5 K. there and back, including 1 hr.'s stay), a favourite excursion, particularly on Sundays.

TO CANNOSA (*Trsteno*) the easiest route is by the steamer (p. 302) which plies three times weekly in the morning from Gravosa to Stagno (see below), touching at Cannosa both going and returning. It is, however, more attractive to drive thither (15½ M.; carr. in about 3 hrs.; 16-20 K.), or still better to go by rowing-boat (with 2 rowers, in 2 hrs., 7 K.) and return by carriage previously ordered to meet the traveller at Cannosa. Walkers may visit the source of the Ombla on the way back from Cannosa. — Those who drive to Cannosa cross the *Ombla* by ferry (but this is often impossible in autumn when the violent Bora prevails). The beautiful road, called *Strada Marmont* after the French marshal Marmont (Duc de Raguse), leads chiefly along the heights (with view of the 'stag islands', p. 305) to *Vrbica*, then round the deep bay of *Mulfi* (Slav. *Zaton*), to *Valdinoce* (Slav. *Orašac*), with several fine planes, and to the insignificant village of (15½ M.) Cannosa (*Osteria*). We alight by two gigantic 'Plane-trees', each some 40 ft. in circumference and shading with its foliage a space of 65 yds. in diameter. A somewhat steep road, passing the villa of Count Gozze (visitors admitted to the house and the beautiful garden; 1 K.), descends to the (10 min.) small harbour of *Serdupina*.

Steamboat from Gravosa 4 times weekly viâ Cannosa in 4¼ hrs. to *Stagno Grande*, a small town with old fortifications.

FROM GRAVOSA TO ZELENICA, 61½ M., railway in 5¾ hrs. (the drive along the road to Castelnuovo, 31 M., is highly recommended; carriage ca. 20 K.). — Railway to (13 M.) *Uskoplje* (1150 ft.), where we change carriages, see p. 438. We ascend in long curves (view of the Adriatic Sea), to (20½ M.) *Glavska* (1625 ft.) and cross the Dalmatian frontier to (24 M.) *Brotnice* (1420 ft.). We descend in zigzags and through several tunnels into the *Canali Valley*, watered by the *Ljuta*, the inhabitants of which (Canalesi) have preserved their characteristic dress. — 36½ M. *Canal*

Ragusa Vecchia (415 ft.). About 3 M. to the W. is *Ragusa Vecchia* (*Pappagallo*), the ancient *Epidaurum* and after its destruction by the Avars in 639 A.D. the mother-city of *Ragusa*. It is now a small town of 750 inhab., situated on a tongue of land, from the end of which (*Punta San Rocco*), and still better from the chapel above, a charming view may be obtained. The chief harbour is on the W., a smaller on the E. side of the town. At *Tiha*, to the E., is the *Grotto of Aesculapius*, with stalactite formations. — The railway runs above the *Canali* valley (to the left) viâ (40 M.) *Čilipi* (433 ft.), with its church, and (45½ M.) *Gruda* (263 ft.), and threads a tunnel. After crossing the Herzegovinian frontier at (50 M.) *Nagumanac* (607 ft.) we proceed through the *Sutorina* valley to (52 M.) *Sutorina* (338 ft.), beyond which we once more descend in curves and re-enter Dalmatia (view of the Bocche di Cattaro). — 56 M. *Igalo* (13 ft.). We now skirt the Bocche and pass through a tunnel to (58 M.) *Castelnuovo* (p. 310). — 61½ M. *Zelenika*.

Railway to *Trebinje*, see p. 437; by carriage (18½ M.) in ca. 3½ hrs., there and back 20 K.

Railway to *Sarajevo* see R. 86.

Proceeding on its way to Cattaro, the steamer rounds the peninsula of *Lapad* and steers to the S. through the *Bocca Grande*. On the left rise the *Pettini* ('combs'), a series of cliffs with a lighthouse. Beautiful view of *Ragusa*. Farther on is *Lacroma* (p. 307); then the



bay (Valle) of *Breno* and the rocky islands of *Bobara* and *Merkan* near *Ragusa Vecchia* (p. 308). Skirting the steep coast of the *Canali* (see p. 308), and rounding the sharp *Punta d'Ostro* (with lighthouse), we next reach the **Bocche di Cattaro*. On the right are the fort on the *Punta d'Arza* and *Fort Mamula* on the rock of *Rondoni*.

Bocche di Cattaro is the name given to a fjord or arm of the sea penetrating far into the mainland of Dalmatia, and in form somewhat resembling the Lake of Lucerne. Bounded on the N. and E. by imposing mountains, rising to nearly 6000 ft., and more open towards the S., the three

The vessel steers to the N., past the *Punta Kobilà* to **Castelnuovo** (*Hôt. Löffko*; landing by small boat 40 h. each person), Slav. *Erceg Novi*, a little town with venerable ivy-clad walls partially destroyed by earthquakes, is charmingly situated at the foot of the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) old *Fort Spagnuolo*, for the possession of which the Turks and Venetians had many a struggle. The fountain in the principal piazza and the *Porta di Terra Ferma* bear Turkish inscriptions. Beautiful walk to the E., through luxuriant vegetation, to the Servian monastery of *Savina* and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the harbour of *Meljine*.

A charming drive, preferable to the steamboat trip, may be taken on the N. bank of the Bocche to *Meljine* and *Gjenovič*. We may then cross by boat to *Lepetane* (see below) and follow the beautiful road, or go on by boat, along the W. bank of the bay of Cattaro, to *Donji-Stolivo*, *Perzagno* (see below), *Mula*, and (5 hrs.) Cattaro.

Railway to *Gravosa*, see p. 305.

The steamer turns to the S., traverses the *Canale di Kumbur*, and enters the third basin of the Bocche called the *Bay of Teodo*, with a naval harbour. Over the flat S.E. bank, which yields the famous Marzamino wine, peep the mountains of Montenegro. We then steer N.E., between green and thickly peopled hilly banks, into the narrowest Bocca, called *Le Catene* because once shut off by chains. To the left are the village of *Josica* and the monastery of *Santa Domenica*; on the hill to the right lies *Lepetane*. From the Catene we enter the two innermost recesses of the Bocche, bounded on the E. by huge limestone mountains. To the N. are the pilgrimage church of *Santa Maria dello Scalpello*, on an island, and the rock of *San Giorgio*. Before us, at the foot of the *Casson* (2864 ft.), lies the large village of *Perasto*, with the little fort of *Santa Croce*. — The steamer then turns N. into the bay of **Risano**, the ancient *Rhizinium*, a little town (1300 inhab.) grandly situated at the N. end of the Bocche. To the N.W. (20 min.) is the *Žoput Cavern*, from which a waterfall bursts forth after rain. On the hills, now crowned with a series of forts, lies the *Krivošie*, where revolts have frequently occurred.

From Risano a beautiful road leads on the E. bank to *Perasto*, *Orahovac*, *Ljula*, the long and straggling *Dóbrola*, and (10 M.) Cattaro (see below).

The steamer returns to Perasto and steers S. into the superb *Bay of Cattaro*, on the W. bank of which it touches at *Perzagno* and *Mula*. To the S. towers the huge *Lovčén* (5770 ft.).

Cattaro (*Stadt Graz*, *Stadt Triest*, *Zum Jäger*, all plain; *Dreher's Bierhalle*, beyond the drill-ground; *Café Doimi*, on the Marina; photographs at *Fr. Laforest's*), Slav. *Kotor*, the Roman *Ascrivium*, a strong frontier-fortress with 5700 inhab. and a considerable garrison, the residence of the district governor, a Roman Catholic and a Servian bishop, is grandly situated at the E. angle of the bay, at the foot of the lofty mountains of Montenegro, on alluvial soil deposited by the *Scurda*, a torrent which falls into the bay to the N. of the town walls. Above the town rises the *Santa Domenica* hill, a

Giovanni (919 ft.; accessible by permission of the commandant only); from the chapel of Madonna della Salute good survey of the town. The town is entered from the harbour by the *Porta della Marina* (closed for carriages at 11 p.m.), from the N. by the *Porta Fiumera* (closed at 9 p.m.), and from the S. by the *Porta Gordicchio* (closed at 10 p.m.), the two last gates being named after two springs issuing from the rocks. From the *Porta della Marina* we proceed to the market-place, with the *Guard House* and *Custom House* to the left; straight on is a *Clock Tower*, in front of which stands a Roman altar. From the E. side of the square we may ascend to San Giovanni (see above); to the S. (right) a narrow street, passing the *Post and Telegraph Office*, leads to the *Cathedral*, containing a chapel of the patron-saint Triphonius (whose festival is on 3rd Feb.). Outside the *Porta Fiumera* the Montenegrins hold market on Mon., Thurs., and Sat., on which occasion they are required to lay aside their weapons. Notices and sign-boards in the Cyrillian (Russian) character also indicate the proximity of the frontier. — Beautiful walks along the shore, N.E. to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Dóbrotá* (p. 310), N.W. to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Mula* (p. 310). To Fort Trinità, see p. 313.

From Cattaro to (9 M.) *Budua*, a little town to the S., on the coast of the *Primorje*, diligence daily in 4 hrs.

FROM CATTARO TO CORFU, 242 Knots, Austrian Lloyd steamer once a week in 52 hrs. (Durazzo and the stations beyond are also touched at by the Lloyd steamers bound for Constantinople). The vessel sails through the Bocche di Cattaro and beyond the Punta d'Ostro (p. 309) turns to the S.E., passing *Santo Stefano*, *Castel Lastua*, and *Spizza*, the southernmost place in Dalmatia, with the high-situated fortress of Haj-Nehej. — 4½ Knots. *Rada di Antivari*, in Montenegro; on the beach is one of the Prince's villas. A carriage-road leads E. to (3 M.) *Antivari*, which has lain in ruins since the bombardment by the Montenegrins in 1877. — 58 Knots. *Mulcigno* has belonged to Montenegro since 1880. Above the harbour is the walled old town, and in the background is the new town which rises in terraces. As we continue our voyage we observe on the left the mouth of the *Bojana*, the boundary river between Montenegro and Turkish Albania. — 77 Knots. *San Giovanni di Medua*, with a few houses, whence we may reach Scutari (p. 315; 6 hrs. by carriage, which must be ordered at Scutari, in summer only, 10 Medjidiye or 42½ K.; on horse-back in summer in 7 hrs., 1½, in winter in 9-10 hrs. 2½ Medjidiye). — About 4½ M. to the S.E. is the unimportant place of *Alessio*, on the Drin, where the Albanian prince Scanderbeg (Georg Castriota) died in 1468. — The steamer turns to the N., and passes the mouth of the Drin. — 114 Knots. *Durazzo*, not far from the ancient *Dyrrhachium*, of which, however, only scanty remains are preserved. The coast is flat as far as (171 Knots) *Valona*, but beyond that, the mountains again approach close to the sea. — We now pass through the *Straits of Otranto*, touching at (222 Knots) *Santi Quaranta*, and then through the *Channel of Corfù* to (242 Knots) *Corfù* (see *Baedeker's Greece*).

55. Excursion to Montenegro.

A visit from Cattaro to (28 M.) *Cetinje*, the capital of Montenegro, takes 1½-2 days; a most interesting excursion (diligence with 4 seats daily in 6 hrs., 4 K.; carr. and pair with two seats, there and back, 25 K.; saddle-horse 15-20 K.).

MONTENEGRO (Serv. *Ornagora*, Turk. *Karadag*, 'black moun-

Greek Catholics, is a grand and quite unique mountain-region, the W. half of which is almost destitute of valleys, but contains a few isolated rocky basins, where alone sufficient soil is found for the cultivation of rye and potatoes (*krtola*, 'earth-pears'). Only Cetinje, Nikšić, Podgorica, and a few other places lie in the midst of plains of some extent, which are mostly the beds of ancient lakes. The highest mountains in the W. are the *Lovćen* (5770 ft.) and the *Orjen* (6218 ft.), which lies to the N., on the Dalmatian frontier. The E. part is a vast Alpine region, the highest peaks being the *Dormitor* (8295 ft.), to the N., and the *Kuckikom* (8032 ft.), to the E. In this part of the country occur deep valleys, furrowed by rivers, such as the *Zeta* descending from the plateau of Nikšić (2132 ft.), and falling into the *Morača* near Podgorica, which last empties itself through its delta-like embouchure into the Lake of Scutari, whence, through Turkish territory, the copious *Bojana* descends to the sea. The E. part alone is well wooded; the W. half is almost entirely bare (save for the beautiful wood at a considerable height on the N. side of the *Lovćen*); and it is probably the bleak and wild character of this part of the country, with its grey or reddish limestone rocks, that has given rise to the name of 'Montenegro'. — The exports, valued at 2 million *K.* per annum, consist of cattle, hides, cheese, wool, tobacco, insect-powder, etc.

INHABITANTS. The Montenegrins, who are Servian fugitives from Turkish sway, speak the same dialect as their compatriots. They are, as a rule, extremely poor. Their thatched huts resemble stables rather than the dwellings of human beings. Yet the men are remarkably dignified in their bearing, and they generally carry quite an arsenal of weapons in their girdles, while the women, though often beautiful, perform most of the menial tasks and soon lose their good looks. At places the traveller encounters quite a Homeric state of society, where war and poetry are the sole pursuits, and where the hero is seen seated in presence of the blind minstrel who extols his exploits in war or his last 'ceta' or predatory expedition to the twang of the one-stringed 'gusla'. The vendetta (for 'he who revenges himself is blessed'), which is deeply rooted in the Montenegrin notion of the unity of the family, is also occasionally prevalent.

History. In the middle of the 14th cent. Montenegro was an independent principality, and from 1499 onwards, after the flight of the last ruler of the house of Crnojević, its princes were also the highest spiritual dignitaries. Down to the 19th cent. battles and raids against their neighbours form the sole staple of the history of the people, and at a time when the whole of south-eastern Europe to the very gates of Vienna was trembling before the Turks, the Montenegrins managed to vindicate and maintain their independence. In 1687 the first 'Vladika' of the house of Petrović-Njegoš assumed the government. — With the reign of Peter II. (1830-51) begins a new era in Montenegro; for that prince, himself one of the foremost Servian poets of his time, energetically devoted himself to the task of civilising his people. His successor *Danilo* (1852-60) separated the supreme temporal from the spiritual power, and founded an absolute princi-

successful wars against the Turks (1861-62 and 1877-78), and by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878 not only obtained full recognition of his sovereignty, but gained an important addition to his territory, which afforded the country a long-wished-for access to the sea (Antivari-Dulcigno). Prince Nicola has the further merit of having introduced a new code of laws in 1888, and he is also known as a dramatist ('The Empress of the Balkans').

Inns exist in the chief towns only. Elsewhere travellers are dependent on private hospitality, in which case they should offer adequate gratuities (introduction desirable).

Money. Montenegro has no coinage of its own. Austrian money alone is current.

Post and Telegraph Offices, 18 of the former, 21 of the latter, in the larger towns only. Postage to Austria less than to other countries, letters 10 h.; post-cards 5 and 10 h. Montenegro has postage-stamps of its own.

British Minister Resident, R. J. Kennedy, Esq., at Cetinje.

The magnificent *Road to Cetinje (28 M.; a walk of about 12 hrs., or drive of 6-7 hrs.) leads from the *Porta Gordicchio* at Cattaro, past the village of *Skaljari*, and through a beautiful valley wooded with oaks. Straight at first, it afterwards ascends in windings to the (2½ M.) '*Hôtel*' and *Fort Trinità* (758 ft.). The road straight on leads through the *Župa* to *Budua* (p. 311); to the right a path diverges to *Fort Vermac* (1588 ft.). We follow the road to the left, skirting the imposing *Fort Gorazda*, at first towards the S., then to the E., and cross the torrent *Zvironjak*. Thence a steady ascent in many windings to a (3½ M.) road-mender's house (2041 ft.) and the (2 M.) Montenegrin frontier (2966 ft.), indicated by an Austrian boundary-post by the roadside. Thence N.E., past a cavern on the right, to the top of the pass (3051 ft.), at the foot of the *Lovćen* (p. 315). The whole route affords striking *Views of the Bocche, which resemble an inland lake, commanded on the N. by the *Orjen* (*Gora Bianca*; 6218 ft.), and of the Adriatic to the N.W., a scene being almost unsurpassed in Europe.

The road next leads through a bleak district past (1 M.) the guard-house of *Kerstac*, where a direct path diverges to (2 hrs.) *Bajci* (see below), to (2 M.) *Njeguš* (2953 ft.; unpretending inns), the ancestral home of the reigning family and the cradle of the Montenegrin wars of independence. The locality, situated in the old basin of a lake on the E. slope of the *Lovćen*, consists of two parts; to the left by the roadside is the plain country residence of the Prince. At the inns *strukas*, a kind of plaid with long fringes, and a peculiar kind of pouch, called *torba* or *torbica*, are offered for sale.

From *Njeguš* the road ascends to the E. in windings to the pass of *Krivačko Ždrjelo* (4298 ft.), which affords a striking *View of the mountains to the N.E., towards *Nikšić*, and, to the S., of the Lake of *Scutari* and the Albanian Alps; on the right rises the *Lovćen* (p. 315). The road then descends towards the S., and the red houses of Cetinje soon become visible in a green basin. The cultivated floor of the valley is reached at *Bajci* (direct path from *Kerstac*, see above). A drive of 2½-3 hrs. from *Njeguš* brings us to —

Cetinje (2100 ft.: *Grand Hôtel* of *Vuko Vuletić*. Pl. a, at the

S.E. end, R. 3-4, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ K.; *Reinwein*, Pl. b, R. 2- $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ K.) the capital of Montenegro, with 3000 inhab., residence of the Prince, and seat of his government. In some respects the place resembles a clean little country town, but it has several distinctive features of its own. It may be seen in an hour, but a whole day may be pleasantly spent in observing the natives and their peculiarities.

As we enter the town from Cattaro, we drive through the KATUNSKA ULICA, the main street, which intersects Cetinje from N.W. to S.E., and skirts the N.E. side of the Palace Square. On the left, near the beginning of the street, is the *Post & Tele-*



Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Key to the Plan: 1. Biljardo; 2. Prison. Embassies: 3. French; 3b. Greek; 4. Austrian; 5. Russian; 6. Turkish. 7. Mortuary chapel of Danilo I.; 8. Court Chapel; 9. Hospital; 10. Barracks; 11. Girls' Institution; 12. Stables; 13. Monastery of the Virgin; 14. Palace of the Crown Prince; 15. Palace of the Prince; 16. Cartridge factory; 17. Post and Telegraph Office; 18. Prefecture; 19. Tabija; 20. Theatre and Casino.

graph Office (Pl. 17), and near the Palace Square, to the left, is Hôtel Reinwein. At the end of the street is a square, in which straight opposite is the Grand-Hôtel; to the left is the *Girls' Institution* (Pl. 11), founded in 1869 by the Empress Maria Feodorowna of Russia; somewhat further to the left is the *Public Park* (Pl. 12).

Sunday afternoons often music), and to the right the *House of the Crown Prince* (Pl. 14).

We return from the public park by the main street and reach (on the left) the *PALACE SQUARE* (Dvorska ulica). Here, on the right, is the *House of Prince Mirko*, on the left the *New Palace of the Prince* (Pl. 15, not shown; persons who obtain an audience must be in uniform or in evening-dress). The sentinels in front of it wear a becoming uniform. In the Palace Garden is a fir-tree under which the Prince occasionally administers justice. Near by, on the S.W., is the *Court Chapel* (Pl. 8) and the *Old Palace* or *Biljardo* (Pl. 1), resembling a fortress, now the seat of some of the ministries, of a grammar-school, and of the supreme court of justice. To the N. is the *Prison* (Pl. 2). To the S.W. behind the Old Palace lies the *Monastery of the Virgin* (Pl. 13), dominated by a quadrangular tower (Kula), with its small but tasteful church. On the right is the sarcophagus of St. Peter Petrovič (d. 1830), founder of the present dynasty. On the outside of the church wall are tombs of the princely families of Njeguš and Karageorgewitch. To the N.W., above the monastery, rises the round tower of *Tabija* (Turkish battery; Pl. 19), to which the skulls of fallen Turks used to be affixed; to the S.W. is the *Mortuary Chapel of Prince Danilo I.* (d. 1735; Pl. 7), with a gilded cupola.

In the Baja Pivljanina Ulica are the *Theatre* (Pl. 20), with a casino and reading-room (in the S. wing collections are to be placed which at present are still deposited in the barracks), and a chapel; behind this is a drill-ground, adjoined by barracks and a small church with rock-hewn tombs. — To the N.E. of the theatre on the road to Rjeka is a *Hospital* (Pl. 9).

The drive from Cetinje to (8½ M.) Rjeka may be recommended (carr. there and back 16 K.; outward journey 1½ hr., return 2½ hrs.). The road leads past the hospital (see above) and gradually ascends to the E. to a mountain ridge (2560 ft.; Granica Inn, unpretending), which commands a splendid view of the Lake of Scutari, the Albanian Mts. (the Prokletigori or 'accursed mountains', the Roman Bebii Montes), and the mountains near Antivari. We descend in zigzags through a 'karst' region, with the luxuriant valley of *Dobroskose* (1194 ft.) far below us, then pass through a narrow valley to Rjeka (98 ft.), which chiefly consists of one long street stretching along the river Rjeka (to Scutari, see below). To the S. above the town are the remains of the old fortress of *Rjeckigrad*. — If time allows, the ascent of the *Lovćen* (5571 ft.) with a beautiful and extensive view and the mortuary-chapel of Prince Peter II. is well worth the trouble (5 hrs. with guide; on horseback to the foot of the mountain in 3 hrs., 10 K.; provisions should be taken; descent to Njeguš, p. 313).

Longer tours in Montenegro must be made on horseback. (Horses and guides, who at Cetinje speak Italian, are almost everywhere procurable.) About 12 M. to the N.E. of Rjeka lies the little town of *Podgorica*, on the *Morača*, the chief feeder of the Lake of Scutari. At *Dukle*, 3 M. to the N., the ruins of a Roman town, supposed to be *Dioclea*, the birth-place of Emp. Diocletian, have been unearthed. The road proceeds thence viâ *Spuz*, *Danilovgrad*, and *Bojetici* (visit to the convent of *Ostrok*, to the E., in 2 hrs.), to the fortress of *Nikšit* (3500 inhab.). — From Rjeka (see above) a steamer plies twice a week across the Lake of Scutari (30 M. long, 145 ft. deep), viâ *Vim* and *Plavatica* to (6 hrs.) Scutari (Turk.

Skodra; Europa Hotel), the capital of the vilayet of the same name, situated on the *Bojana*, which flows from the Lake of Scutari to the (18½ M.) Adriatic Sea. Visitors to Scutari must have their passports viséd by a Turkish ambassador. The inhabitants (20,000) live in detached houses surrounded by gardens. Large bazaar. Two hours' ride to the S. of Scutari lies *Obotti*, touched at weekly by a steamer from Ragusa. To San Giovanni di Medua, see p. 311. — Some little courage is required for the ascent of the *Dormitor* (p. 312) to the N., whence a tolerably easy pass crosses to *Foča* in Bosnia (where formerly the population was counted by rides'), or for the ascent of the *Kuckilom* (p. 312) to the E.

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General Remarks. The HUNGARIAN CROWN LANDS, *viz.* Hungary (including Transylvania), Fiume and its territory, Croatia and Slavonia, cover an area of 115,428 sq. M., with a population, according to the census of 1900, of 19,255,000. Of these inhabitants less than half (8,740,000) belong to the Hungarian or Magyar race, the other dwellers in Hungary being Roumanians (2,800,000), Germans (2,135,000), Slovaks (2,019,000), Croats (1,679,000), Servians (1,052,000), Jews (851,000), and Gipsies. The Magyars dwell chiefly in the great plains on both sides of the Danube and the Theiss, and in the 'Szeklerland' in Transylvania; the Germans in the borderlands towards Lower Austria and Styria, in the Zips, and in the Transylvanian 'Sachsenland'; the Slovaks in the N.W., the Croats and Servians in the S.W. and S., and the Roumanians in the S.E. districts. German, Roumanian, and Slavonic settlements are also frequently found in the midst of Magyar territory. The most singular mingling of races occurs in the S.E. regions (the former Banat), where Germans, Servians, Roumanians, Magyars, Slovaks, Bulgarians, Bohemians, and Armenians dwell together. The German element is more or less present in all the Hungarian towns, but is now becoming rapidly assimilated.

The N. portion of the country, intersected by the Carpathian Mts., and the former Banat possess mineral treasures in abundance, including rock-salt and the precious metals, as well as an inexhaustible supply of timber. The S. slopes of the Carpathians

particularly the Hegyalja near Tokaj, yield large quantities of excellent wine, while the great plains of the Danube and the Theiss stock the markets of Central Europe with their surplus produce.

Plan of Tour. The ordinary tourist will probably limit himself to a visit to Budapest, the descent of the Danube to Orsova, and perhaps an excursion into the Tatra Mts. The most convenient way of combining these is as follows: by steamboat from *Budapest* to *Orsova* (or partly by train, to *Semlin-Belgrade*, or by *Temesvár* to *Báziás* or *Orsova*); railway by *Mehádia*, *Temesvár*, *Arad* (or *Grosswardein*), *Debreczin*, *Miskolcz*, and *Kaschau* to *Poprád* (excursions to *Schmecks* and the *Tatra*); then either by railway to *Oderberg* (or from *Zsolna* through the *Waagtal* to *Pressburg*), or by *Ruttka*, *Altsohl*, and *Losoncz* back to Budapest. The train may also be advantageously taken from Budapest viâ *Agram* (railway to Bosnia) to *Fiume*, where the Dalmatian steamer may be joined. — *Transylvania*, see p. 401.

Railways. Since the adoption of the *Zone Tariff* by the Hungarian state-railways travelling in this interesting country is no longer attended with difficulty or serious expense. Tickets for long distances are best purchased at the Vienna ticket-office of the Hungarian State Railways (p. 9), or at the railway-ticket office in the Grand Hôtel Hungaria at Budapest (p. 330).

As only the Hungarian names of the stations are announced, travellers ignorant of the language should apply beforehand to the guard for information. — Ladies' compartment, *női szakasz*; non-smoking compartment, *nem dohányzó*. — The express-trains have no third class carriages.

Hungarian Zone Tariff (in K. and h.).

	Zone	Kilo- mètres	Ordinary trains			Express trains	
			I	II	III	I	II
a) Local trains.	1	1-10	— 60	— 30	— 20	—	—
	2	11-15	— 80	— 44	— 30	—	—
	3	16-20	1.—	— 60	— 40	—	—
	I	21-27	1.50	1.—	— 60	1.80	1.20
	II	28-40	2.40	1.60	1.—	3.—	2.—
	III	41-55	3.60	2.40	1.50	4.50	3.—
	IV	56-70	4.80	3.20	2.—	6.—	4.—
	V	71-85	6.—	4.—	2.50	7.50	5.—
b) Long distance trains.	VI	86-100	7.20	4.80	3.—	9.—	6.—
	VII	101-115	8.40	5.60	3.50	10.50	7.—
	VIII	116-130	9.60	6.40	4.—	12.—	8.—
	IX	131-145	10.80	7.20	4.50	13.50	9.—
	X	146-160	12.—	8.—	5.—	15.—	10.—
	XI	161-175	13.20	8.80	5.50	16.50	11.—
	XII	176-200	14.40	9.60	6.—	18.—	12.—
	XIII	201-225	16.20	10.80	7.—	21.—	14.—
	XIV	226-300	18.—	12.—	8.—	24.—	16.—
	XV	301-400	21.—	14.—	9.—	27.—	18.—
	XVI	401 and upwards	24.—	16.—	10.—	30.—	20.—

The tariff of Zone XVI is the maximum; but after the expiry of 24 hours or if Budapest, Kelenföld, or Râkos be touched, a new ticket must be taken. The day is divided into four quarters beginning at 12 midnight, and each

period of 24 hrs. is reckoned from the expiry of the quarter in which the original ticket was purchased. — Much higher tariffs prevail on the South Railway Co.'s lines from Wiener Neustadt to Nagy Kanizsa and Barcs, from Budapest to Pragerhof, etc.

Luggage Tariff. All luggage must be paid for. For every 10 kilomètres (6 M.) up to a distance of 50 kilomètres (31 M.): 1-50 kilogrammes 10 h., 51-100 kilog. 20 h., 101-200 kilog. 40 h., 201-300 kilog. 60 h., 301-450 kilog. 80 h., etc.

Language. The Magyar tongue belongs, like Turkish and Finnish, to the Finnish-Tartaric family (early Asiatic), and is not allied with the European or Indo-Germanic languages. A slight acquaintance with Magyar is desirable for a tour in Hungary, though German is generally understood at the larger hotels and shops and by almost every educated person. The Hungarian names will often puzzle the stranger. The most important peculiarities of the pronunciation are: *cs* is pronounced like the English *ch*, *cz* like *ts*, *ly* like *lyi*, *ny* like *nyi*, *gy* like *dyi*, *s* and *zs* like *sh*, *sz* and *ssz* like *s*. Some of the words of most frequent occurrence are: *ágy*, bed; *alacsony*, low; *alant*, below; *állomásfőnök*, station-master; *alsó*, lower, under; *Angol*, English; *ára*, price; *asszony*, *nő*, woman; *balra*, to the left; *Bécs*, Vienna; *bemenet*, entrance; *bérekcsi*, cab; *bor*, wine (*fehér bor*, white wine, *vörös bor*, red wine); *csikós*, horse-boy; *csolnak*, boat; *csordás*, *gulyás*, cow-herd; *czukrászda*, confectioner's; *csütörtök*, Thursday; *dél*, noon; *délelőtt*, *reggel*, morning; *délután*, afternoon; *dohány*, tobacco, *drága*, dear; *egesz*, quite; *egyház*, church; *éj*, night; *ember*, man; *erdélyi*, Transylvanian; *erdő*, a wood; *eső*, rain; *est*, evening; *észak*, north; *étterem*, dining-room; *evező*, oar; *evezőlegény*, boatman; *fa*, tree; *falu*, village; *falusi bíró*, justice of the peace; *fehér*, white; *fekete*, black; *fél*, half; *felső*, upper; *fenn*, above; *findzsa*, cup; *fizetni*, pay; *fő*, head; *föld*, earth; *folyó*, river; *fürdő*, bath; *gőzhajó*, steamer; *gyermek*, child; *gyertya*, candle; *gyógyszár*, chemist's shop; *gyors*, quick; *halász*, fisherman; *ház*, house; *hegy*, hill; *hétfő*, Monday; *híd*, bridge; *hó*, snow; *hordár*, porter; *hus*, meat; *igen*, yes; *írósvaj*, butter; *jó*, good; *jobbra*, to the right; *juhász*, shepherd; *kalauz*, guard; *kanál*, spoon; *kanász*, swine-herd; *kapu*, gate; *kapus*, hotel-porter; *kávé*, coffee; *kávéház*, café; *kedd*, Tuesday; *kenyér*, bread; *kérem*, I beg, please; *kert*, garden; *kés*, knife; *késő*, late; *kimenet*, exit; *király*, king; *kis*, small; *kő*, stone; *kocsis*, driver; *köd*, fog; *komp*, ferry-boat; *kora*, early; *körút*, boulevard; *köszönöm*, thank you; *közel*, near; *lassú*, slow; *lengyel*, Polish; *lepedő*, sheet; *liget*, a small wood; *liskola*, school; *ló*, horse; *magas*, high; *magyarul*, Hungarian; *messze*, far; *mező*, field; *nagy*, large; *nalinka*, brandy; *nap*, day; *naponként*, daily; *nem*, no; *német*, German; *nincs*, nothing (we don't have it); *nyereg*, saddle; *ó*, *régi*, old; *óra*, hour; *orvos*, doctor; *osztrák*, Austrian; *palack*, bottle; *palota*, palace; *pályaudvar*, station; *paripa*, riding-horse; *patak*, stream; *péntek*, Friday; *pénztár*, ticket-office; *pinczer*, waiter; *podgyász*, luggage; *podgyász-vevény*, luggage-ticket; *podgyász vizsgálás*, custom-house examination; *pohár*, glass; *pósta*, post office; *rendőr*.

policeman; *rét*, meadow; *rossz*, bad; *sétatér*, promenade; *só*, salt; *sör*, beer; *sörház*, beer-house; *szálloda*, hotel; *számla*, bill, account; *szappan*, soap; *szekér*, carriage, waggon; *szent*, saint; *szerda*, Wednesday; *sziget*, island; *színház*, theatre; *szivar*, cigar; *szoba*, room; *szobalány*, chambermaid; *szombat*, Saturday; *tanács*, magistrate; *tányér*, plate; *tava*, *tó*, lake; *távíró*, telegraph office; *téa*, tea; *tej*, milk; *tér*, square, 'place'; *tessék*, pray, if you please; *tilos*, forbid-den; *tiszta*, clean; *tojás*, egg; *Török*, Turkish; *törülköző*, towel; *új*, new; *úr*, sir, Mr., man; *út*, street; *utca*, lane; *van*, is; *vár*, *várad*, castle; *város*, town; *városház*, town-hall; *váróterem*, waiting room; *vásár*, market town; *vasárnap*, Sunday; *vaspálya*, railway; *vendéglő*, *fogadó*, hotel, inn; *vezető*, guide; *vill*, fork; *vitortla*, sail; *víz*, water; *völgy*, valley; *zárda*, monastery.

NUMERALS. 1-12: *egy*, *két* or *kettő*, *három*, *négy*, *öt*, *hat*, *hét*, *nyolcz*, *kilencz*, *tíz*, *tizenegy*, *tizenkét*; 15, *tizenöt*; 20, *húsz*; 30, *harmincz*; 40, *negyven*; 50, *ötven*; 100, *száz*; 1000, *ezer*. *Hol van*, where is? *ez nagyon drága*, that is too dear; *beszél itt valaki németül*, does anyone speak German here?

The accent indicates the length of the vowel, but the accentuation of the word is generally on the first syllable.

Money (comp. p. xi). In Hungary, as in Austria, silver and paper-money are in common circulation. Gold pieces are rarely met with. The small coins are the same as in Austria, but with a Hungarian legend (*korona* = crown, *fillér* = heller. *forint* = florin, *krajczár* = kreuzer).

Hotels. Budapest, Pressburg, Debreczin, Szegedin, Temesvar, Kaschau, and the other large towns, as well as the larger watering places and summer-resorts of Hungary contain good hotels, suited to modern requirements; and even in the country the Hungarian inns are generally tolerable. A national custom that prevails at many hotels is that of having gipsy-music every evening, often prolonged until a late hour.

Carriages for hire, except in the large towns, where the cabs have a fixed tariff, are generally owned by Jews. In case of overcharges the landlord or porter may be consulted, and as a rule a bargain should be made beforehand.

56. From Vienna to Budapest viâ Marchegg.

173 M. RAILWAY in 4¼-8½ hrs. (six express trains daily, with restaurant-cars). Fares 25 K. 60, 16 K. 40, 10 K. 50, express 32 K. 10, 20 K. 80 h. — Corresponding with the trains on this line are others from the *Nord-Bahnhof*, viâ Gänserndorf, to *Marchegg* (p. 322). — *Orient Express* (Ostend-Kustendji) 4 times weekly in 4¼ hrs. (higher tariff).

Vienna (Hung. *Bécs*), see p. 1. The train starts from the *Staats-Bahnhof*, passes the *Arsenal* (p. 67) on the left, crosses the Danube Canal, intersects the Prater, and then crosses the *Danube* and the *Alte Donau* by the *Alte Donau* bridge (120 yds. long, ex-

with the 'inundation bridge' 860 yds.). — $6\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Stadlau** (*Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the Vienna and Prague line (p. 265). The train turns to the right and traverses the *Marchfeld*. — 29 M. **Marchegg** (488 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the 'Nordbahn' from Vienna viâ Floridsdorf and Gänserndorf (see p. 321). To the right is the imperial château of *Hof*. We cross the *March*, the boundary between Austria and Hungary. $32\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Dévény-Ujfalú* (525 ft.), at the N. base of the *Thebener Kogel* (p. 323).

FROM DÉVÉNY-UJFALU TO SKALITZ, 48 M., railway in 2 hrs. viâ ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dévényto* (junction for *Stomfa* and for *Marchegg*, see above), (11 M.) *Detrekö-Csütörtök*, with a ruined castle, ($31\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kutti* (branches to Lundenburg and to Tyrnau, p. 352), and ($43\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Holics* (p. 272). — 48 M. *Skalitz* (Ungarische Krone), Hung. *Szokolca*, is a small town, with the house in which King *Belas the Blind* (1131-41) is said to have been born. Branch to *Wessely*, see p. 264.

$37\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Blumenau*, Hung. *Lamacs*, where the last action in the campaign of 1866 was fought. The line now penetrates a spur of the *Little Carpathians* by a tunnel, and enters the station of —

$40\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Pressburg**. — *Hotels*. *GRÜNER BAUM (Pl. a; B, 4), *Kossuth-Platz*, R. 4-15 K., with café-restaurant; HÔTEL NATIONAL (Pl. b; B, C, 4), *Brückgasse*; KÖNIG VON UNGARN (Pl. c; B, C, 4), at the steamboat-quay, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 K.; HIRSCH (Pl. f; C, 3), in the market-place, with good restaurant; RÖTER OCHS (Pl. d; C, 3), *Rosengasse*; GOLDNE ROSE (Pl. e; C, 3). — *Wine* at *Schmidt-Hansl's*, *König-Ludwigs-Platz* 12, and in the *Weingärtner-Keller*, *Franziskaner-Platz* 7. — *Beer* at *Wellisch's Bierhalle*, *Andrássy* and *Szilágyi-Utza*, and at *Jaklitsch's*, *Michaeler Gasse*. *Café Strössner*, *Haupt-Platz*; *C. Stahl*, *Kossuth-Platz*. — *Railway Restaurant*.

Railway Stations. *Staatsbahnhof* (Pl. B, C, 1), for Vienna, Budapest, and *Zsolna*; *Neustädter Bahnhof* (Pl. D, 3), for *Steinamanger* and *Komorn*. — STEAMBOAT, see R. 58.

Cabs. To the station, with one horse 1 K. 20, with two-horses 2 K. 20; at night, 1 K. 80 or 3 K. 30 h. In the town, with one horse, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 60, each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 40 h.; with two horses, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1 K. 20, 1 hr. 2 K. 20, each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 80 h. — **Electric Tramway** from the station (*Staatsbahnhof*; Pl. B, C, 1) through the town to the *Danube* (20 h.), and from the *Marktplatz* and the *König Ludwig-Platz* to the *Neustadt*.

Pressburg, Hungar. *Pozsony*, with 61,500 inhab. (32,600 Germans) formerly the capital of Hungary, where the coronation of the kings of the Hapsburg race took place, is beautifully situated on the spurs of the *Little Carpathians*. It consists of the inner town, or *Altstadt*, the *Ferdinandstadt* and *Neustadt* on the N., the *Franz-Josef-Stadt* on the *Danube*, and the *Theresienstadt* to the W.

On the E. side of the *Haupt-Platz* (Pl. B, C, 3) in the *Altstadt* is the *Rathaus*, begun in 1288, and frequently altered. On the first floor is the *Municipal Museum* (Sun. and Thurs. 9-12, for strangers on other days also on application), containing Roman and mediæval antiquities, weapons and uniforms, busts, a fountain-figure by *Tilgner*, etc. The wooden ceilings and the doors of the three rooms should be noticed. The *Column of the Virgin*, in front of the contiguous *Jesuit church*, was erected by *Leopold I.* in 1672, in honour of the *Immaculate Conception*. — In the *Batthyány-Platz*, behind the *Rathaus*, is the *Prinatial-Gebäude*, erected in 1781. —

and afterwards altered (the tower rebuilt in 1897). On the N. side is the Gothic *Chapel of St. John*, with a double crypt.

In the *Landhaus*, erected in 1783, now a court of justice, the Hungarian diets were held from 1802 to 1848. Near it is the handsome *Grassalkowich Palace*, now the residence of Archduke Frederick.

The Gothic *Cathedral of St. Martin* (Pl. B, 3), formerly the coronation-church, begun in 1204, completed in 1445, was restored in 1861-80. The tower is surmounted by a pyramid bearing a gilded Hungarian royal crown. The late-Gothic *Chapel of St. Anna*, in the N. aisle, dates from the 14th century. The *Chapel of St. Eleemosinarius* was built and decorated by *Rafael Donner*, who also executed the leaden equestrian statue of St. Martin, in Hungarian costume, outside the choir (1734).

At the E. end of the Kossuth-Platz is the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 3), built in 1886 by Fellner and Hellmer. In front of it are a pretty fountain with a figure of Ganymede and a bust of the composer *Hummel*, who was born at Pressburg in 1778, both by Tilgner. — To the S. on the Danube, on the coronation-hill, is the marble **Monument of Maria Theresa*, by Fadrusz (1897): the empress on horseback, flanked by a Hungarian magnate and a Kurutz; on the pedestal, the inscription 'vitam et sanguinem'.

The Schlossgrund-Gasse and the Schloss-Stiege lead W. from the cathedral past the *Synagogue* in 6 min. to the *Schlossberg* (Pl. A, B, 3). A massive and imposing gateway gives access to the plateau (272 ft. above the Danube) enclosed by a wall, with the extensive ruins of the royal palace, which was burned down in 1811. Superb view from the terrace and the W. tower, embracing, to the N., the vine-clad slopes of the Little Carpathians, with the city at our feet; to the S., beyond the Danube, the villages of Karlburg and Kittsee, the ruin of Wolfstal, etc., and to the W., Hainburg and Theben.

The iron *König-Franz-Josef Bridge* (Pl. C, 3), built in 1890 and traversed also by the railway to Steinamanger (see p. 390), a favourite evening-promenade, leads to the *Au-Park* on the right bank of the Danube, with café and pleasant grounds, much frequented on summer-evenings (gnats troublesome). Horse-races take place annually in spring in the *Engerau* (restaurant), farther to the S.

Another favourite excursion is that to the three *Batzenhäusel*, on the verge of the *Gebirgs-Park* (Pl. A, 1), about 1½ M. to the N.W. of the town (restaurants, best in the third Batzenhäusel).

The ENVIRONS afford many beautiful excursions. The (½ hr.) *Calvarienberg*, to the N., affords a fine view; descend thence to the *Weidritz-Tal* and (1 hr.) the *Eisenbründl* a small mineral bath (inn); then through beautiful woods to the (¾ hr.) *Gemsenberg*, the highest point of which, the *Széchenyi Hill* (1440 ft.), with its wooden tower, is an admirable point of view; back to the town by the *Gemsgraben* in 1¼ hr. more. Longer excursions to (12 M.) *Mariental*, with an old abbey, now a château of Count Schaffgotsch, and to (¾ hr.) the ruin of *Bullenstein*, and back by the *Kupferhammer* and the ruin of *Weissenstein* to (9 M.) *St. Georgen*, a station on the Tyrnau railway (p. 352). To *Theben* (p. 328) by steamboat; ascend to the ruin and to the (1 hr.) top of the *Thebener Kogel* (1686 ft.;

magnificent view); thence to *Hainburg* (p. 328), picturesquely situated on the opposite bank of the Danube, or to the latter direct from *Pressburg* on the right bank by *Wolfstal* and the ruin of *Mädchenburg*.

From *Pressburg* to *Steinamanger* (p. 390), 88 M., railway in 5½-7 hrs.; to *Komorn* (p. 328), 61½ M., railway in 5 hrs.; to *Tyrnau* and *Zsolna*, see R. 62.

Beyond *Pressburg* the line skirts for a short time the vine-clad slopes of the Little Carpathians and then descends into the plain. 51 M. *Lanschütz*, Hung. *Czeklész*, with a château and park of Prince *Esterházy*. To the left, in the distance, is the château of *Bibersburg*, Hung. *Vöröskő*. — 66½ M. *Diószeg*, with a large sugar-factory. — 71 M. *Galánta* (*Rail. Restaurant*), with the ancestral château of the *Esterházys* (junction for *Szered* and *Leopoldstadt*, p. 352). Beyond (77½ M.) *Vág-Sellye* the line crosses the *Waag*. 80½ M. *Tornócz*. — 90½ M. *Tót-Megyer*, a village with the ancestral castle of Count *Károlyi* (interesting library).

97 M. *Neuhäusel*, Hung. *Érsek-Ujvár* (*Rail. Restaurant*; pop. 13,200), on the *Neutra*, was a fortress until 1725.

FROM NEUHÄUSEL TO PRIVIGYE, 72 M., railway in 6 hrs. — From (5 M.) *Nagy-Súrany*, with a sugar-factory, a branch-line diverges to *Kis-Tapolcsány* (28 M. in 2 hrs.). — 22½ M. *Neutra*, Hung. *Nyitra* (*Goldener Hirsch*), with 15,000 inhab., seat of a bishop, with an old cathedral, lies at the foot of the vine-clad hills of *Neutra*. — 27½ M. *Üzbégh* (branch-line to *Leopoldstadt*, p. 352). — 47½ M. *Bossány* (branch-line to *Trencsin*, p. 353). — 54 M. *Nagy-Bélicz*, with warm sulphur-springs. — 72 M. *Privigye*, with a handsome château of Count *Palfy*.

100½ M. *Udvard*, a large village with a pretty Gothic church. — 105 M. *Perbete*, with a model-farm of the chapter of *Gran*. Fine scenery as we near the Danube, which flows from *Gran* to *Waitzen* through a picturesque valley between the spurs of the *Mátra*, on the left, and the *Bakonyer Wald*, on the right. — 115½ M. *Köbölkut*, with extensive vineyards. — 124 M. *Párkány-Nána* (*Rail. Restaurant*) is also the station for (3 M.) *Gran* (p. 328; carr. and pair 3 K.).

FROM PÁRKÁNY-NÁNA TO BALASSA-GYARMAT, 50 M., railway in 4-5½ hrs. The line follows the valley of the *Eipel*. 12½ M. *Csata* (junction for *Gran-Bresnitz*, 68 M.; see p. 348). 33 M. *Ipolyság*, a town with 3300 inhab. (branch-line to *Korpona*, 25½ M.). — 50 M. *Balassa-Gyarmat* (p. 347).

Beyond *Párkány-Nána* we cross the *Gran*, Hung. *Garam*, and then skirt the Danube. 128½ M. *Garam-Kövesd*. — 129 M. *Esztergom* is the station for *Gran* (express trains do not stop here; steam-launch meets each train, 60 h.). — Before (133 M.) *Szob* the *Eipel*, Hung. *Ipoly*, is crossed. Opposite (140½ M.) *Nagy-Maros* the ruin of *Visegrad* (p. 329) comes prominently into view.

152 M. *Waitzen*, Hung. *Vác* (*Hôt. Curie*; pop. 16,600), an episcopal see, with a cathedral erected in 1761-77. The episcopal palace and garden contain Roman and mediæval relics. In the upper town is a triumphal arch commemorating the entry of *Maria Theresa*. On the Danube rises a large prison, with a Gothic church.

The line traverses a flat and fertile tract. 159 M. *Göd*, with the adjacent villages, belongs to Count *Károlyi*; 163 M. *Dunakesz-Alag*, opposite, on the hills to the right, *Szentendre*. 168 M. *Buda*

Ujpest, with a shady park and a restaurant, frequently visited from Budapest.

To the N.E., 3 M., lies *Fóth*, an estate of Count Károlyi, with a large park and a fine Romanesque church built by Ybl in 1845-56.

Passing *Neu-Pest* (p. 329) on the right, and the *Stadtwäldchen* (p. 341) on the left, we enter the West Station of (173 M.) *Budapest* (p. 330).

57. From Vienna to Budapest viâ Bruck and Neu-Szöny.

163 M. RAILWAY in 5-9 hrs.; fares 25 K. 60, 16 K. 40, 10 K. 50 h. (express 32 K. 10, 20 K. 80 h.).

The train starts from the *Staats-Bahnhof* (p. 1). To the left, the *Arsenal*; to the right, the *Laaerberg*. Beyond (2 M.) *Simmering* the *Central Cemetery* lies on the left. 5 M. *Schwechat-Kiederling*, with *Dreher's* extensive brewery; to the right, the *Schneeberg* in the distance. 6 M. *Lanzendorf-Pellendorf*. The train crosses the *Schwechat*. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Grammat-Neusiedl*, junction for *Pottendorf*, *Ebenfurt*, and (22 M.) *Wiener-Neustadt* (p. 174). To the left, on the *Fischa*, lies *Ebergassing*, with a château and park of Count *Schloising*. 17 M. *Götzendorf*; to the right, the *Leitha Mts.* The line approaches the *Leitha*.

26 M. **Bruck an der Leitha** (*Grüner Baum*; *Rail. Restaurant*; pop. 5100), Hung. *Bruck Királyhida*, with a fine château and park of Count *Harrach*, has two railway-stations (Austrian and Hungarian). Near it is the interesting *Camp of Bruck*. The *Leitha* is here the boundary between Austria and Hungary, dividing the empire into *Cisleithania* and *Transleithania*. A branch-railway runs hence to *Hainburg* (p. 328), 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.

In the distance to the right, near (30 M.) *Parndorf*, Hung. *Pándorf*, is the *Neusiedler See* (p. 390). Branch-lines lead hence to the N. to (18 M.) *Pressburg* (p. 322); and to the S. viâ (21 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Eisenstadt* (p. 326) and (26 M.) *Vulka-Pordány* to (36 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oedenburg* (p. 389). — 46 M. *Strass-Somerein*, Hung. *Hegyeshalom* (*Buffet*); 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wieselburg*, Hung. *Moson*, on an arm of the *Danube* beyond which lies the *Kleine Schütt* (p. 328). At the confluence of the *Leitha* and the *Danube*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N., lies *Ungarisch-Altenburg*, Hung. *Magyar-Óvár*, with an agricultural school and a small museum of antiquities (in the *Comitats-Haus*). — 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lébény-Szent-Miklós*, with an interesting Romanesque church of the 13th century.

74 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Raab**, Hung. *Győr* (*Rail. Restaurant*; *Weisses Schiff*; *Weisses Lamm*; pop. 28,000), the Roman *Arabona*, a busy town at the influx of the *Raab* into the *Kleine Donau*, was once strongly fortified. The *Cathedral*, of the 12th cent., was rebuilt in 1639-54. In the *Bishop's Palace* is the *Dóczi Chapel*, dating from the 15th century. On an island in the *Raab* are pleasant *Promenades*, with a

bronze statue of the poet Kisfaludy, by Mátrai, and the *Theatre*. — Steamboat to *Gönyő*, see p. 328.

On a spur of the Bakonyer Wald, 12 M. to the S.E. of Raab (railway in 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., see below), lies the celebrated abbey of **St. Martinsberg**, Hung. *Pannonhalma*, one of the oldest and wealthiest in Hungary, founded in the 10th cent. by Geza, father of St. Stephen. The *Church*, in the transition style of the 12th and 13th cent., has a more recent crypt under the choir. The principal entrance was erected in its present form by King Matthew in 1481. The throne of St. Stephen, in red marble, is said to have been used by the saint when hearing mass. In the Library (100,000 books; valuable documents of the 11th cent., etc.) is preserved the cloak of St. Stephen (d. 1028), made of a material resembling crape, with drawings. The tower commands an extensive view.

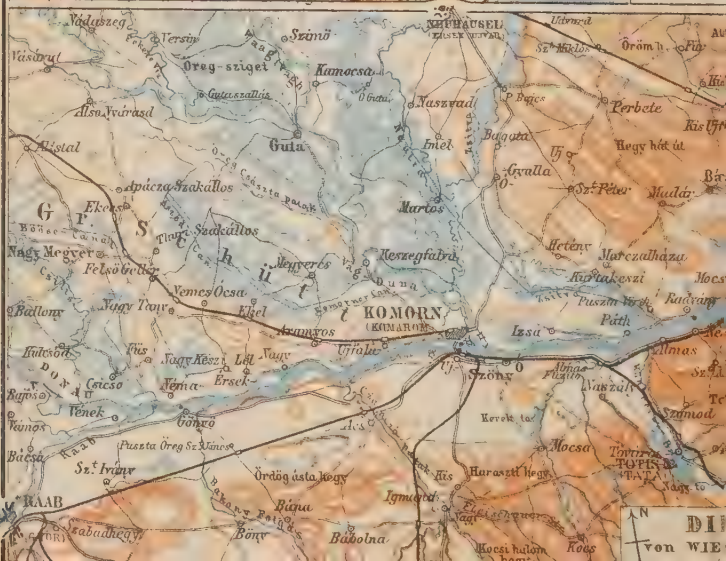
FROM RAAB TO OEDENBURG AND EBENFURT, 74 M., railway in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. We cross the *Raab* by an iron bridge and traverse the plain which ends, to the N., in the *Hanság* (p. 390). 20 M. *Csorna* (Rail. Restaurant), a large village, with a Premonstratensian abbey. 30 M. *Kapuvár-Gartha*. We cross the *Raab*, traverse vast moors, and pass *Vitnyéd*. 37 M. *Eszterháza*, with a fine château of Prince Esterházy in the French Renaissance style, and a large park containing the theatre in which most of the compositions of Haydn, who was conductor of Prince Esterházy's orchestra from 1760 till 1790, were performed for the first time. The train rounds the S. end of the Neusiedler See (p. 390). 52 M. *Oedenburg*, see p. 389. Several small stations. 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Müllendorf*. About 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. (cab 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ K.) is **Eisenstadt**, Hung. *Kis-Martón (Adler)*, a pilgrim-resort at the foot of the Leitha Mts., with a large château of Prince Esterházy, erected in 1683, enlarged in 1805, and fitted up with regal magnificence. The beautiful gardens on the slopes of the hill, the hot-houses of which contain upwards of 70,000 species of plants, command a view of the Neusiedler See. The Leopoldinen-Tempel contains a statue of Princess Liechtenstein, née Esterházy, by Canova. Joseph Haydn (d. 1809; see above) is buried in the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Einsiedel* near Eisenstadt. Railway to Parndorf, see p. 325. — 74 M. *Ebenfurt* (p. 325).

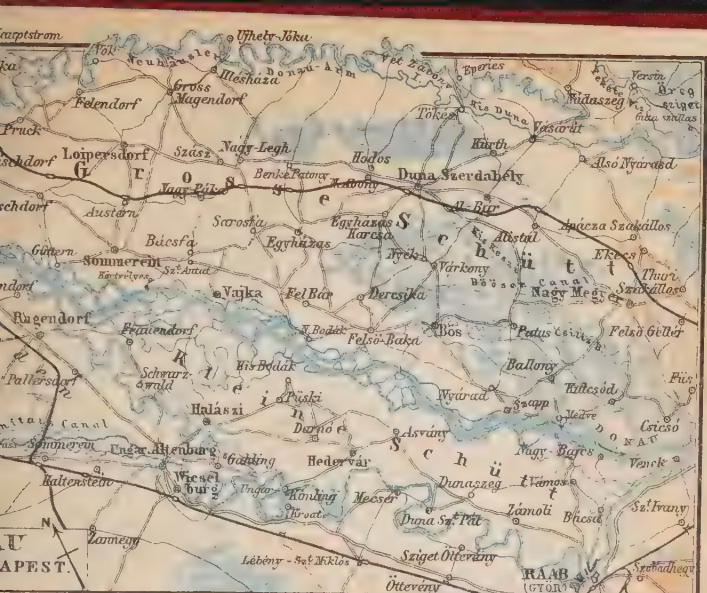
FROM RAAB TO UJ-DOMBOVÁR, 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 9 hrs. — From (13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pannonhalma*, the abbey of St. Martinsberg (see above) may be reached in 25 minutes. — 49 M. *Jutis* and (54 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hajmáskér*, both also stations on the railway from Stuhlweissenburg to Kis Czell (p. 391). — 74 M. *Lepsény* (p. 394); 102 M. *Tamási-Miklósvár*; 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Uj-Dombóvár* (p. 395).

98 M. **Komorn-Neu-Szöny** (*Rail. Restaurant*), connected with *Komorn* (p. 328; omn. 60 h., cab 1 K. 20 h.) by an iron bridge, 470 yds. long, across the main arm of the Danube.

TO STUHLWEISSENBURG, 51 M., railway in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The line runs to the S. and traverses a wooded region. — 22 M. *Kisbér*, with a large stud-farm. Then *Moór*, *Bodaik*, and *Moha* (with mineral springs). *Stuhlweissenburg*, p. 393.

The train quits the Danube and nears the hills. 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Alt-Szöny (Ó-Szöny)**; p. 328). — From (105 M.) *Almás-Füzítő* a branch-line runs viâ (21 M.) *Tokod*, with coal-mines, to (26 M.) *Gran* (p. 328). — 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Tata-Tóváros**, or **Totis** (*Hôt. Eszterhazy*; pop. 11,200), on the *Nagy Tó*, a lake 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long, with an old château of Prince Esterházy. Warm springs in the prince's park. Pleasant environs, with stalactite caverns, marble-quarries, and clay-pits. — 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bánhida*. Branch-line viâ (23 M.) *Kisbér* (see above) and (36 M.) *Varsány* to (58 M.) *Pápa* (p. 391). — 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Felső-Galla*, with coal-mines. 132 M. *Bicske*; branch-line to (31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Stuhlweissenburg* (p. 393). — 152 M. *Budaörs*, in a fertile fruit and wine growing district. — Beyond (155 M.) *Budapest-Kelenföld* (p. 395),





the train crosses the Danube by an iron bridge, 430 yds. long (p. 343), to (159 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Budapest-Franzstadt* (where express trains do not stop) and the *East Station* at (163 M.) *Budapest* (p. 330).

58. The Danube from Vienna to Budapest.

STEAMBOAT TO BUDAPEST in 12-15 hrs. — In the reverse direction the RAILWAY (RR. 56, 57), 5-9 hrs., is preferable, as the steamers take 22 hrs. to ascend the stream. Return-ticket, valid for 14 days, 28 K. (steamboat 1st cl., railway 2nd cl.).

A small steamboat, starting at 7 a.m. from the steamboat-office by the *Franzens-Brücke*, on the right bank of the Danube Canal (p. 6), conveys passengers to the larger vessel, which starts from the *Prater-Quai* below the *Kronprinz-Rudolf-Brücke* (Pl. G, H, 2), also at 7 a.m., and awaits their arrival at the *Prater-eck*, in the main arm of the river. Passengers may go on board the night before; berth 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ K. Fare to Budapest 11 K. or 6 K. 90 h. — Restaurant on board; table-d'hôte at 12.15 p.m., 2 K. 40 h.

A LOCAL STEAMBOAT plying between Vienna and Pressburg usually leaves Vienna at 5 p.m. and Pressburg at 6 a.m. daily (down stream in 3 hrs.), fare 3 K. or 2 K. 20 h.

The right and left banks are denoted by r. and l. respectively. The names of the steamboat-stations are printed in bold type. The usual hours of arrival are given, provided the steamer starts at 7 a.m.

SCENERY. The finest is between *Deutsch-Altenburg* and *Pressburg*, between *Nesmühl* and *Waitzen*, and in nearing *Budapest*. The least attractive part of the route is from below *Pressburg* to below *Komorn*.

Vienna, see p. 1. The small steamer passes under the *Franzens-Brücke*, the bridge of the *Verbindungsbahn* or loop-line, the *Sofien-Brücke*, the *Kaiser-Josefs-Brücke*, and lastly the bridge of the *Staatsbahn* (p. 265). On the left lies the *Prater*, on the right rises the *Weissgärberkirche* (p. 65), in the district of *Landstrasse*. Farther on is the suburb of *Erdberg*, with its market-gardens. At the *Prater-eck*, where the Danube Canal joins the main branch of the river, we embark in the large steamer.

(7.30 a.m.) L. The **Lobau**, the longest (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, 3 M. broad) of the wooded islands which conceal the left bank. On that bank, a little inland, lie the villages of *Aspern*, *Essling*, and *Wagram*, well known by Napoleon's battles against Archduke Charles in 1809.

(8.10 a.m.) R. **Fischamend**; l. *Schönaun*.

R. *Ellend*, close to the river, and *Haslau*. — (8.25 a.m.) L. **Orth** (the village lies a little inland). Then, r. *Regelsbrunn*.

R. *Petronell*. The handsome château belongs to Count Traun.

(9 a.m.) R. **Deutsch-Altenburg**, with a castle and sulphur-baths. On a hill rises the elegant church of St. John, erected as a Romanesque basilica in 1213, and afterwards embellished with an early-Gothic choir (14th cent.) and late-Gothic vaulting. The churchyard contains a round Romanesque mortuary chapel ('*Karner*'), with an elaborate portal, restored in 1822. Adjacent is a mound, 62 ft. high, called the *Hütelberg* ('hat-hill'), which is said to have been heaped up by the people in hatfuls to commemorate the expulsion of the hated Turks.

In the vicinity are remains of *Carnuntum*, an important permanent camp established or rebuilt by the Romans in 73 A.D. to protect their frontier on the central Danube. An amphitheatre and various walls and buildings have been laid bare. The smaller antiquities found here are preserved in the museum of Deutsch-Altenburg.

(9.15) R. **Hainburg** (*König von Ungarn*; pop. 6200), very picturesquely situated, with its old walls and towers. The *Schlossberg* is crowned with a large ruin; on the N. slope is the handsome *Pioneer Cadet School*. The *Imperial Tobacco Manufactory* here employs 2000 hands. The *Rathaus* contains a Roman votive altar. On the *Wiener-Tor* is a stone figure of King Etzel (?), who according to the *Nibelungen-Lied* once spent a night here. A rock rising abruptly from the river, below Hainburg, is crowned with the ruined castle of *Rottenstein*. Branch-line to *Bruck*, see p. 325. — Hainburg and —

(9.30) L. **Theben**, Hungarian *Dévény*, form the gateway to Hungary. The *March* (or *Morava*), the boundary between Austria and Hungary, falls into the Danube at the foot of the lofty old castle of *Theben*, a considerable ruin, blown up by the French in 1809.

(9.55) L. **Pressburg**, see p. 322. To the left rises the castle-hill; on the Danube is the monument to Maria Theresa.

The steamboat passes below the *Franz-Josef Bridge* (p. 323). The banks of the Danube again become flat. The scenery is uninteresting, occasionally diversified by groups of mills in the water. The river is divided into several arms, which form two large islands, on the left the *Grosse*, and on the right the *Kleine Schütt*; the former is 56 M. long, 31 M. broad, and contains about a hundred villages.

(10.55) L. **Körtvélyes** and (11.55) **Böös**.

(1.5 p.m.) R. **Gönyö**, below the influx of the Raab. About 9½ M. to the S.W. (local steamer in 1½ hr.), lies *Raab* (p. 325).

R. *Acs*, at a distance from the river; on the hill the Benedictine abbey of *St. Martinsberg* (p. 326).

R. *Neu-Szőny*, or *Uj-Szőny*, a station of the Vienna and Budapest railway (p. 326), connected with Komorn by an iron bridge.

(2.10 p.m.) L. **Komorn** (*König von Ungarn*; *Central Hôtel*; pop. 17,000), Hung. *Komárom*, an ancient town at the E. extremity of the *Grosse Schütt* and on the right bank of the *Waag*, which here falls into the Danube, with strong fortifications, originally constructed under King Matthew Corvinus, and extended since 1805. During the last Hungarian war in 1849 the place was successfully defended by the Hungarians under *Klapka*, who is commemorated by a monument from Róna's designs (1896). — To *Pressburg*, see p. 324.

R. *Alt-Szőny*, the *Brigetio* of the Romans.

(2.55) L. **Radvány**; opposite (r.) *Almás*, with a warm mineral spring and marble-quarries. *Nesmühl*, Hung. *Neszmély*, is noted for its wine. The river is of imposing width.

(3.20) R. **Piszke** also possesses quarries of marble.

(4.10) R. **Gran** (*Badhôtel*; *König von Ungarn*), Hung. *Esztergom*

Lat. *Strigonium*, a town with 17,000 inhab. near the confluence of the *Gran* and the Danube, is the residence of the Primate of Hungary. The huge dome of the *Cathedral*, resembling that of St. Peter's at Rome, rises very picturesquely on a hill 215 ft. above the Danube. This imposing edifice, in the Italian Renaissance style, was begun in 1820, under Cardinal Rudnay, consecrated by Cardinal Sztowsky in 1856, and completed by Cardinal Simor. The nave is 350 ft. long, the transept 160 ft. long and 62 ft. high; the dome is 260 ft. high and 52 ft. in diameter.

The three large altar-pieces are by *Grigoletti*. On the high-altar, an Assumption (enlarged copy after Titian). Another altar-piece represents the baptism of St. Stephen, the first Christian king of Hungary, who founded the archbishopric of Gran in 1000. The *Stefans-Capelle* contains a marble statue of the same saint by *Ferenczy*. On the wall to the right is a marble statue of Card. Pázmány, by *Della Vedova*; to the left, another of Card. Simor, by *Strobl*. The first chapel to the right of the entrance contains the sumptuous marble monument of Archduke Karl Ambrosius, Archbishop of Gran and Primate of Hungary (d. 1809). The *Bakócz Chapel*, on the left, erected in another part of the town in 1507, was transferred hither in 1824. By the entrance to the crypt are statues of the Resurrection and Immortality by *Schrott*. The treasury (for admission apply on the previous day to the guardian of the cathedral) contains a *Mount Calvary, once the domestic altar of King Matthew Corvinus, a Florentine work preserved here since 1494, ecclesiastical vestments, etc.

On the W. side of the hill stands the *Church of St. Ignatius*, with two pointed towers, adjoining which is the imposing *Palace of the Primate*, built in 1882 and containing a museum of antiquities, paintings, engravings, etc. Near it is the *Archiepiscopal Library* (100,000 vols.; many incunabula and old manuscripts), shown on application to the keeper.

FROM GRAN TO BUDAPEST, 36 M., railway in 2¼ hrs. — Beyond (28 M.) *Ó-Buda* (p. 330) on the left is the Amphitheatre, on the right the remains of Aquincum (p. 345). The Danube is crossed. — 36 M. *Budapest*, West Station (p. 330). — Branch from Gran to *Almás-Füzitő*, see p. 326.

L. *Párkány* is connected with Gran by an iron bridge 1664 ft. long. Beyond this the railway (p. 324) follows the left bank.

The valley contracts, and is flanked with picturesque porphyry and limestone rocks.

(5.5) L. *Gross-Maros*, Hung. *Nagy-Maros* (railway, see p. 324). — Opposite (r.), on an abrupt rock, lies *Visegrád* (Slav. 'high fortress'), a castle inhabited by kings of Hungary as early as the 11th cent., and greatly embellished by Matthew Corvinus, who converted the barren rock into pleasant gardens. It was destroyed by the Turks, and the fortifications were finally dismantled by Emp. Leopold. The old wall of the fortress extends down to the Danube, on which rises the lofty *Salomons-Turm*. *Visegrád* is much frequented from Budapest as a summer-resort.

The hills recede. The Danube, turning S., now divides, forming the *Andreas-Insel*, 18 M. long.

(5.45) L. *Waitzen* (p. 324).

L. *Neu-Pest* (Uj-Pest), in front of which extends the long quay

of the *Winter Harbour*. The steamboat passes under the bridge of the Budapest and Gran railway.

R. *Alt-Ofen* (Ó-Buda, p. 345). To the W., on the slope of the *Gaisberg*, is the pensioners' hospital of *Kleinzell*, formerly a monastery.

The boat skirts the *Margareten-Insel* (p. 342) and passes under the *Margareten-Brücke*. A fine view is then suddenly disclosed of the long city of Pest on the left, with its lofty palatial buildings facing the river, while Ofen rises on the right bank, crowned by the royal palace. In the background, the *Blocksberg*. At sunset this picture is strikingly beautiful. The steamer first touches at *Ofen*, then passes under the suspension-bridge, and stops on the right bank at —

(7 p.m.) L. Budapest.

59. Budapest and its Environs.

(Ut = street, Utcza = lane, Körút = promenade, Tér = square.)

Railway Stations. 1. *East Station of the Hungarian State Railways* (Keleti pályaudvar; Pl. 1, 4), at the E. end of the *Kerepeser-Str.*, for the lines to Vienna (viâ Bruck), Gratz (viâ Raab and Fehring), Belgrade, Bosnia, Bucharest (viâ Predeal), Fiume, Lemberg, Czernowitz, and Oderberg (Tatra). — 2. *West Station of the Hungarian State Railways* (Nyugoti pályaudvar; Pl. E, F, 2), at the N. end of the *Waitzner-Ring*, for Vienna (viâ Marchegg), Temesvár, Orsova, Bázias, Bucharest (viâ Vereiorova), and Constantinople (Orient express viâ Belgrade). — 3. *Southern Station of the Southern Railway Co.* (Déli vasúti pályaudvar) at Ofen (Christinenstadt; Pl. A, 4), for Stuhlweissenburg and Pragerhof (Gratz, Trieste). — 4. *Budapest-Kelenfüld* (beyond Pl. a, 9), station of the junction-railway between Pest and Ofen and junction of the lines from the East and South Stations. — *Enquiry and Ticket Office* at the Erste Ungarische Assekuranz-Gesellschaft, Vigadó Tér, end at Thos. Cook and Sons', Kishid-Utcza, opposite the Hôt. Hungaria.

Hotels (no omnibuses at the stations; cabs, see p. 331). *On the right bank:* *GRAND HÔTEL HUNGARIA (Pl. a; D, 5), Ferencz-József-Rakpart 36, with 300 rooms from 3 K. 40 h., déj. 4, D. 5, pens. from 14 K.; *GRAND HÔTEL ROYAL (Pl. u; F, 3, 4), Erzsébet-Körút 47; *QUEEN OF ENGLAND (Pl. b; D, 5), Franz-Deák-Gasse (Deák Ferencz-Utcza) 1, R. from 3, B. 1, D. 5 K.; *HÔTEL BRISTOL (Pl. t; D, 5), Ferencz-József-Rakpart 3, R. from 4, D. 5, pens. from 12 K.; HÔTEL CONTINENTAL (Pl. f; D, 4), Palatin-Gasse (Nádor-Utcza), R. 3-8, D. 3, pens. 8-12 K.; HÔTEL REMI, József-Körút 4, opposite the Volkstheater (Pl. G, 5); *JÄGERHORN (Vadászkürt Szálloda; Pl. g; D, E, 5), Kleine Brückgasse 3 (Kishid-Utcza); *PANNONIA (Pl. m; F, 5), R. 3½-12 K.; METROPOLE (Pl. c; G, 4); CENTRAL (Pl. i; H, 4), ERZHERZOG JOSEPH (Pl. r; H, 4), HÔT. ADRIA (Pl. s; G, 4, 5), all near the East Station. — Second-class: HÔTEL BUDAPEST (Pl. w; E, 5), Wienergasse (Bécsi-Utcza) 2, R. 2½-7 K.; HÔTEL ORIENT (Pl. h; G, 4), Kerepesi-Ut 42; KÖNIGIN ELISABETH (Pl. k; E, 5), Universitâtsgasse (Egyetem-Utcza) 5; KÖNIG VON UNGARN (Pl. n; D, 5), Dorotheengasse (Dorottya-Utcza), commercial, R. from 2½, D. 2½ K.; HÔT. DE PARIS (Pl. p; E, 3), Waitzner-Ring 25, ¼ M. from the West Station, R. 2-5½ K. — *Pension Internationale*, Kigyó Tér 1 (pens. 9-10 K.).

On the left bank: *HÔTEL Fiume (Pl. q; C, D, 5), below the chain-bridge; HÔTEL ST. LUCASBAD (p. 345), with lift and electric light, pens. from 54 K. weekly; KAISERBAD (p. 345). — *On the Margareten-Insel:* *MARGARETENBAD (p. 342).

Restaurants (comp. p. xvii) at all the hotels. *National Casino, Kossuth Utcza, fashionable; *Landes-Kasino, Ujvilág-Utcza 5; *Drechsler, Andrásy

(Erzsébet-Tér); *Neusiedler*, in the Franziskaner-Bazar (Ferencziek Bazára); **Klívényi*, Andrásy-Ut 39; *Gregorovits*, Váci-Utca, near the Eskü-Tér (Pl. E, 5); *Serviten-Keller*, Varosház-Utca 20; *Kommer*, József-Tér 1. — Two of the best Hungarian dishes are 'Paprikahuhn', fowl prepared with 'párika', or Hungarian pepper, and 'Gulyás', meat stewed with paprika. 'Kukuruz', or a boiled head of maize, eaten plain, with salt, is also esteemed.

Cafés at most of the hotels. *New York*, Erzsébet-Körút 9 (splendidly fitted up); **Pohl*, in the Redouten-Park (p. 335); **Belvárosi Kivéház*, Kigvó-Tér (Pl. E, 5); *Kiosk*, Erzsébet-Tér; *Váray*, Thonethof; *Drechsler* (see p. 330), *Café Japan*, Budapest, Abbazia, Andrásy-Ut; *Balaton*, Othonn, Pannónia, Kerepesi-Ut; *Café Central*, Ferencziek-Tér; *Zur Krone*, Váci-Utca; *Wagner*, József-Tér; *Fiume*, Muzeum-Tér 13, etc.

Confectioners. **Kugler-Gerbaud*, Gizella-Tér 8 and in the Stadtwäldchen; *Klement*, Gizella-Tér; *Bauer*, Andrásy-Ut; *Wikus*, Deák-Ferencz-Utca 17 (Pl. D, E, 5).

Cabs. One-horse cab ('Comfortable') to or from the railway-stations or steamboat-piers 1 K. 60 h.; per 1/4 hr. 1 K., each addit. 1/4 hr. 40 h.; to the fortress or the Blocksberg 80 h. extra. — Two-horse cab ('Fiacre') to or from the railway-stations or steamboat-piers 2 K. 60 h., Auwinkel or Schwabenberg 6 K.; per 1/2 hr. 1 K. 60, each additional 1/4 hr. 60 h.; to the fortress or the Blocksberg 1 K. 20 h. extra. — Between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m., and outside the municipal limits, fare and a half. Luggage 20 h. each package carried outside. — Tunnel-toll 10 or 20 h.; bridge-toll (incl. return) 40 h. Fee of 20-40 h. for shorter drives customary. — The drivers often decline employment at these fares. Each vehicle contains a tariff and the driver's number.

Electric Tramways (comp. Plan). A. RED CARS. Lines 1-7 start from the *Central-Statthaus* (Központi Városház; Pl. E, 5). 1. Circular Line (Körvasut) viâ the Margareten-Brücke (Pl. C, D, 1), the inner Ofener Ring and the Franz-Josef-Brücke (Pl. E, 6), 6 M., 55 min., 48 h. — 2. To *Auwinkel* (Zugliget); beyond Pl. A, 2, 3), viâ the Margareten-Brücke, 5 M., 41 min., 40 h. — 3. To the *Kühle-Tal* (Hüvösvölgy) viâ the Franz-Josef-Brücke, 7 M., 57 min., 40 h. — 4. To the *Slaughter House* (Vágóhid; Pl. H, 9), 2 M., 21 min., 20 h. — 5. To the *Volksgarten* (Népliget); beyond Pl. K, 7), 3 M., 22 min., 20 h. — 6. To *Uj-Pest* (beyond Pl. F, 1), 4 1/2 M., 32 min., 30 h. — 7. To *Kelenföld* (beyond Pl. A, 9), 3 1/2 M., 28 min., 30 h. (branch to *Salzbad*). — 8. From the *Ludovicum* (Pl. I, 7) to *Alt-Ofen* (Buda; beyond Pl. B, C, 1) viâ the Margareten-Brücke, 6 M., 50 min., 24 h. — 9. From the *West Station* (Pl. E, F, 2) to *Alt-Ofen* viâ the Margareten Brücke, 3 M., 27 min., 20 h. — 10. From the *Suspension Bridge* (Lánczbid; Pl. D, 4) to *Alt-Ofen*, 3 M., 25 min., 20 h. — 11. *Suspension Bridge* to *Auwinkel* (Zugliget), 4 M., 1/2 hr., 32 h. — 12. *Széna Tér* (Heu-Platz; Pl. A, B, 3) to the *Stadtwäldchen* (Városliget; Pl. H, I, 2), 5 M., 46 min., 30 h. — 13. *Calvin Tér* (Pl. F, 6) to the *Stadtwäldchen*, 4 1/2 M., 32 min., 20 h. — 14. *Muzeum Körút* (Pl. F, 5) to the *Tiergarten* (Allat Kert; Pl. G, H, 1), 3 1/2 M., 23 min., 20 h. — 15. *Muzeum Körút* to the *East Station* (Pl. I, 4), 1 1/2 M., 12 min., 12 h. — 16. *Muzeum Körút* to *Steinbruch* (Kőbánya; Pl. beyond K, 6), 4 1/2 M., 35 min., 30 h. — 17. *West Station* to *Rákospöld*, 6 1/2 M., 40 min., 30 h.

B. YELLOW CARS. 18. *Petőfi Tér* (Pl. D, E, 5) to the *Stadtwäldchen*, 3 M., 25 min., 16 h. — 19. *Petőfi Tér* to the *Eskü Tér* (Pl. E, 5) viâ the Donau Quai and the Ring-Strasse, 5 M., 42 min., 20 h. — 20. *West Station* to the *Boráros Tér* (Pl. G, 7) viâ the Ring-Strasse, 2 M., 20 min., 16 h. — 21. *West Station* to the *Egyetem Tér* (Pl. E, F, 5), 2 M., 22 min., 20 h. — 22. *West Station* to the *Franzstadt Station* (Ferenczvárosi pályaudvar; beyond Pl. H, 1, 9), 3 1/2 M., 1/2 hr., 20 h. — 23. *Nagymező Utca* (Pl. E, F, 3) to the *Stadtwäldchen*, 1 1/2 M., 13 min., 12 h. — 24. *Boráros Tér* to the *Stadtwäldchen*, 3 M., 24 min., 20 h. — 25. *Rochus-Hospital* (Rókus kórház; Pl. G, 5) to the *Central Cemetery* (Központi temető), 6 1/2 M., 35 min., 40 h. — 26. *Rochus-Hospital* to the *Volksgarten* (Népliget; beyond Pl. K, 7), 2 1/2 M., 18 min., 16 h.

Underground Electric Railway from the *Gizella Tér* (Pl. D, E, 5) under the Andrásy-Ut in 10 min. to the (2 1/2 M.) *Artesian Bath* in the *Stadtwäldchen* (Pl. H, 4). — 27. *Artesian Bath* to the *Fortress of Ofen*, see

Steamboats. The Vienna steamers land at the Franz-Joseph-Quai (Pl. D, 5), below the suspension-bridge. — *Local Steamboats.* Small screw-steamers ('propellers') ply between Pest and Ofen every 5-10 min., starting in Pest from the piers at the upper end of the Rudolfs-Quai, the Redoute, and the Eskü-Tér, etc. (fare 14 or 10 h.). Larger steamboats ply half-hourly from Pest (Boráros-Tér, Custom House, Eskü-Tér, Academy) and Ofen (Taban, Bomba-Tér, Kaiserbad) to the Margareten-Insel (*Margit-Sziget*), Alt-Ofen, and Neu-Pest. A notice-board is exhibited at the piers showing the destination of the next steamer.

Commissionaires (Hordáre), for a message within one district 40 h., longer messages 60-80 h.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 5), Kronprinz-Gasse (Koronaherczeg Utcza); poste restante, on the ground-floor, entered from the Városház-Utcza. Branch post-offices in most of the municipal districts and at the railway stations. — *Postage* for a letter within the town 6 h., for Austria, Hungary, and Germany 10 h., for other countries in the Postal Union 20 h.

Bankers and Money-Changers. *Austro-Hungarian Bank*, József-Tér 2; *Ungarische Escompte & Wechselbank*, Dorotya-Utcza 8; *Ungarische Kreditbank*, Nador-Utcza 12; etc.

Baths. At Pest: *Artesian Bath* (p. 342), in the Stadtwäldchen; **Diana-bad*, Ferencz-József-Tér (also vapour-baths); *Gschwindl*, Üllői-Strasse (Üllői-Ut), opposite the barracks; *Ringstrassenbad*, Erzsébet-Körút 51; *Summer Swimming Bath*, Franz-Joseph-Quai, opposite the Redoute Building (Vigadó). — On the *Margareten-Insel*, see p. 342; at *Ofen*, see pp. 341, 345.

Theatres. The performances are in Hungarian; but the theatres present an interesting aspect of the national life. 'Elyen' is the Magyar expression of approval. — *National Theatre* (*Nemzeti Színház*; Pl. F, 5), Kerepesi-Ut, dramas and comedies; performances daily; boxes 14 or 20 K., fauteuil in the parterre (stalls) or balcony (dress-circle) 3 K. — *Royal Opera House* (*Magyar Királyi Operaház*; Pl. E, 4), Andrassy-Ut; boxes 20 or 24, stalls 4-7 K.; box-office open 10-1 and 3-5. — *Volks-Theater* (*Népszínház*; Pl. G, 5), Kerepesi-Ut (popular pieces, operettas). — *Lustspiel-Theater* (*Vígyszínház*; Pl. D, E, 2), Lipót-Körút. — **Music Halls** (not for ladies): *Orpheum*, Nagy Mező-Utcza 17 (Pl. F, 3); *Folies Caprice*, Révay-Utcza 18, etc.

Popular Resorts and Excursions. The **Margareten-Insel*, in the Danube, above the town (p. 342). — The **Stadtwäldchen* (p. 341). — *St. Lucasbad* and *Kaiserbad* at Ofen (p. 345). — **Blocksberg* (p. 345). — **Schwabenberg* (p. 346). — **Auwinkel* (Zugliget, p. 347). — *Kühles Tal* (Hüvösvölgy; p. 347). — *Gödöllő* (p. 347; railway in 3/4-1 1/4 hr.). — **Visegrád* (p. 329; railway to Gross-Maros in 1-1 3/4 hr., thence steam-ferry in 10 min.). — *Főth*, p. 325. — *Gran* (p. 328; railway see p. 324).

Promenades. *Franz-Josef-Quai* (p. 335), with the Redouten-Park (Kiosk and Café). — *Elisabeth-Platz* (Erzsébet-Tér; Pl. E, 4), with a café, where a military band plays thrice weekly in summer. — *Joseph-Platz*. — The *Széchenyi Promenade* (Pl. D, E, 4), on the S. of the Neugebäude, the *Museum Garden*, and the *Volksgarten* (Népliget; beyond Pl. K, 7), are also favourite resorts.

Collections, Museums, etc.

Academy (p. 334), Botanic Museum and Historical Picture Gallery, daily 11-1.

Agricultural Museum (p. 341). From April to Nov. daily, except Mon., 9-1; gratis.

Art-Industrial Museum (p. 336), daily, except Mon. and Frid., 9-1; gratis.

Botanic Garden (p. 336), on week-days, 7-12 and 2-7, Sun. 8-12, free.

Ethnographical Museum (p. 341), week-days 9-12, Wed. and Sat. gratis, other days 1 K.

Museum of Fine Arts (p. 340), Sun., Wed., and Frid. 9-1 free; on other days 9-6, adm. 1 K.

National Museum (p. 336). Adm. gratis, 9-2; to the Hungarian Antiquities

right, door 5). The collections are also open free on Sun. 9-12. Library, daily, 9-1.

Parliament House (p. 338), week-days 2-4, Sun. & holidays 11-1; 1 K. *Royal Palace* (p. 343), daily, in the absence of the court, 9-12 and 3-5 (tickets, 60 h., at the Burghauptmannschaft); Sun., 9-12 only.

Technological Museum (p. 337), on week-days 9-1, gratis (closed on Sun).

Traffic, Museum of (p. 341), Mon., Wed., & Frid. 9-12 & 2-6, Sun. 9-12; free.

University Library (p. 337), daily (except Mon. & Sun.) 9-2 and 3-6 (reading-room 9-12 and 3-8); in July and Aug. on Tues. & Frid. only 9-12. Closed Aug. 15th-Sept. 1st.

Zichy Museum (p. 339), on Mon. in summer after 9 a.m. (fee).

Zoological Garden (p. 342), open all day; 60 h.

British Consul General, *F. S. Clarke, Esq.*; **CONSUL**, *Hr. Ignatz Brüll.* — **American Consul General**: *Frank D. Chester, Esq.*; **VICE-CONSUL**, *Bernard G. Elliot, Esq.*

English Church Service in winter at the Hôt. Hungaria. — **Presbyterian Service** (*United Free Church of Scotland*) Sun. at 11 a.m., in the Protestant church, Mondgasse.

Principal Attractions (two days). 1st Day. Drive in the morning (cab-tariff, see p. 331) from the Franz-Joseph-Platz (Pl. D, 4; p. 334) along the bank of the Danube to the *Parliament House* (Pl. D, 3; p. 338) and the *Margareten-Brücke* (p. 343); then viâ the Leopold-Ring (Lipót-Körút; Pl. E, 2) and the Waitzner-Ring (Váci-Körút; Pl. E, 2-4) to the *Leopoldstadt Basilica* (p. 339); viâ the Andrassy-Ut (p. 339) to the *Stadtwäldchen* (p. 341); viâ the Damjanich-Ut and the Rottenhiller-Utca to the Kerepesi-Ut (p. 337); and viâ the Muzem-Körút and the Vármház-Körút (p. 335) to the *Custom House* (Pl. E, 6; p. 335); and back viâ the Franz-Joseph-Quai (p. 335) to the Franz-Joseph-Platz. In the afternoon visit the *Parliament House* (interior, p. 335), the *Fortress at Ofen* (p. 343) and the *Blockberg* (p. 343). — 2nd Day. Visit the *Museum of Fine Art* (p. 340) and the *National Museum* (p. 336) in the morning; the *Schwabenberg* (p. 346) in the afternoon; and the *Margareten-Insel* (p. 342) towards evening.

The towns of *Pest*, *Ofen* (Hungar. *Buda*), *Alt-Ofen* (*Ó Buda*), and *Steinbruch* (*Köbánya*) were formally united in 1872 under the name of **Budapest**, and this city is the capital and residence of the King of Hungary, and the seat of the Hungarian Parliament, of the Hungarian ministry, and of the supreme court of justice (*Curia Regia*). Next to Vienna it is now the most important place in the Austria-Hungarian Monarchy, especially on account of its extensive grain-trade. It is finely situated on both banks of the *Danube*, here 300-650 yds. broad; on the low left bank lie the more important quarters (*Pest*), with many handsome buildings, on the higher right bank is *Ofen*, with the royal palace. Pop. 732,000 (170,000 Jews; garrison 15,800). About 578,000 speak Magyar; 104,000 German; and the remainder other languages. Budapest is divided into ten municipal districts: on the right bank I. *Festung* (*Vár*), *Tabán*, and *Christinenstadt* (*Krisztinaváros*); II. *Wasserstadt* (*Viziváros*); III. *Alt-Ofen* (*Ó-Buda*); on the left bank IV. *Inner City* (*Belváros*); V. *Leopoldstadt* (*Lipótváros*); VI. *Theresienstadt* (*Terézváros*); VII. *Elisabethstadt* (*Erzsébetváros*); VIII. *Josefstadt* (*Józsefváros*); IX. *Franzensstadt* (*Ferenczváros*); X. *Steinbruch* (*Köbányaváros*).

Ofen was once a Roman colony (*Aquincum*, p. 345), the capital of Lower

at Ofen in 1247, which from 1351 down to the first conquest of Pest by the Turks after the Battle of Mohács in 1526 was the residence of the kings of Hungary. Sultan Soliman captured Ofen in 1541, garrisoned it with 12,000 janizaries, and made it the seat of a vizier. It remained for nearly 150 years in the hands of the Turks, who were at length expelled by the allied Germans under Charles of Lorraine and Lewis of Baden in 1686. In 1777 Maria Theresa transferred the university of Tyrnau to Ofen, and in 1784 Joseph II. established it at Pest. After the 'Compromise' of 1867, Pest rapidly developed, while Ofen lost ground. After the union of the towns (p. 333) Budapest became a royal residence in 1892.

a. Quarters on the left bank (Pest).

The finest part of the town on the left bank adjoins the Danube, on which extends a succession of handsome buildings, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length. The inner town is surrounded by the *Innere Ring-Strasse*, viz. the Zollamts-Ring, Museums-Ring, and Karls-Ring (Vámház, Muzeum, and Károly Körút), and connected towards the N. by the Waitzner-Ring (Váci Körút) with the *Grosse Ring-Strasse*, which describes a semicircle from the Margareten-Brücke (Pl. D, 2) to the Boráros-Platz (Pl. G, 7), and is known in its successive sections as the Leopold-Ring, Theresien-Ring, Elisabeth-Ring, Joseph-Ring, and Franz-Ring (Lipót, Teréz, Erzsébet, József, and Ferencz Körút). A third Ringstrasse (Hungária Körút) is under construction.

In the FRANZ-JOSEPH-PLATZ (*Ferencz József-Tér*), opposite the *Suspension Bridge* (Lancz-Híd; Pl. D, 4), rises the ***Academy**, a tasteful Renaissance edifice by *Stüler* (1862-64). The aim of the institution, founded in 1825 by Count Stefan Széchenyi and numbering 300 members, is to encourage the study of the Hungarian language and of science. The elegant vestibule is borne by marble columns of different colours. On the groundfloor, to the left, is the Library, with 140,000 vols. (adm., see p. 332). The room in which the Academy meets is adorned with Hungarian landscapes by *Ligeti*. The lofty Reception Room, used on great public occasions, has a gallery borne by 24 columns of red marble, and a vaulted ceiling resting on Caryatides. The mural paintings, by *Lotz*, represent scenes from Hungarian history. — The second floor contains the Botanic Collection of the National Museum (p. 337), the third floor the Historic Picture Gallery. — The National Gallery, formerly here, has been transferred to the Museum of Fine Arts (p. 340).

The *Goethe Room* on the groundfloor contains portraits, books, MSS., and other objects connected with the poet (adm. Mon., Wed., & Frid., 10-12, free; at other times 1 K.).

In front of the Academy are a bronze *Statue of Count Stefan Széchenyi* (d. 1860), by Engel, and busts of the Hungarian scholars *Szarvas* and *Salamon*, by Jankovits. On the E. side of the Franz-Joseph-Platz are the *Police Office*, the *Prince of Coburg's Palace*, and the *Dianabad* (p. 332). On the S. side is the *Chamber of Com-*

Eötvös-Platz, to the S., is a *Statue of Joseph von Eötvös* (d. 1871), the author and statesman, by Huszár.

The *FRANZ-JOSEPH-QUAI (*Ferencz József Rakpart*; Pl. D, E, 5, 6), leading to the S. from the Franz-Joseph-Platz, skirts the Danube to the Custom House. This superb street (1 M. in length), to which carriages are not admitted, contains the most fashionable cafés, and is the favourite promenade in Pest. On fine summer-evenings it is thronged with a gay crowd (chair 6 h.). This quay leads past the old *Exchange* (Tözsde; hall with frescoes by Lotz; new Exchange, see p. 338) to the *Redouten-Park* (café, see p. 331), on the E. side of which rise the large **Redoute Buildings** (*Vigadó*; Pl. D, 5; adm. on week-days 9-12 and 1-5, Sun. 9-12, 40 h.), erected in 1862-65 by *Fessl* in the Romanesque-Moorish style, containing ball, concert, and other rooms, luxuriously fitted up. The staircase is adorned with frescoes from Hungarian legends by *Than* and *Lotz*. The refreshment-room is embellished with two large mural paintings: *Wagner*, Tournament of King Matthew; *Than*, Banquet of Attila.

Farther along the quay are the Hôtels Hungary and Bristol (p. 330) and the steamboat landing-place (for Vienna and Orsova). The street then skirts the shady *Petőfi-Platz* (Petöfi-Tér; Pl. D, E, 5), in which rises a bronze statue of the Hungarian poet *Alexander Petöfi* (1822-49), by Izsó and Huszár. On the farther side of the Platz is the *Greek Church*, with its two towers. A few paces farther on, in the *Schwur-Platz* (*Eskü-Tér*), where Francis Joseph took the oath as king in 1867 (Schwur = oath), is the **Stadt-Pfarrkirche** (Pl. E, 5), or *Parish Church*, the oldest in Pest, built in the Gothic style in 1500, with a rococo façade added in 1726. The interior was restored in 1890. (For the *Eskü-Tér Bridge* to the right bank of the Danube, see p. 342). Farther S.E., *Váci-Utca* 62, is the **New Rathaus** (Pl. 3; E, 6), built by *Steindl* in the early Renaissance style (1869-75), with a handsome staircase and a large hall inlaid with marble (allegorical frescoes by Lotz).

At the S. extremity of the Franz-Joseph-Quai are the large *Custom House* (Fővámház; Pl. E, F, 6), built in 1870-74 in the Renaissance style by Ybl, and the *Central Market* (opened in 1897). From the custom-house the *Franz-Josef Bridge* (Ferencz József-Híd) crosses the Danube to the right bank (see p. 342). About 1/2 M. lower down is a huge *Elevator* (Pl. F, 7), or corn-magazine. — To the N.E. of this point, in the *Bakáts-Tér* (Pl. F, G, 7), is the *Franzstadt Church*, a Romanesque edifice erected by Ybl in 1867-74, with frescoes by *Than* and *Lotz*. — Outside the town, in the continuation of the *Soroksári-Utca* (tramway, see p. 331), stands the vast *Slaughter House* (*Köz-Vágóhíd*; Pl. H, 9; adm. in the forenoon, on application), erected by *Hennicke* in 1870-72, with two colossal groups of bulls at the entrance by R. Begas.

CALVIN-PLATZ (*Calvin-Tér*; Pl. F, 6), with the *Danubius Fountain*, by Feszler. On the S. side is the plain *Reformed Church*.

Running to the S.E. from this Platz is the broad *Üllöer-Strasse* (*Üllöi-Út*; Pl. F-I, 6, 7), to the left in which (No. 28) are the *University Cliniques*. — Opposite, to the right (No. 33-35), is the **Art-Industrial Museum* (Pl. G, 6), built in 1893-97 by *Lechner* and *Pártos* in the Oriental style, with a dome, 154 ft. in height, above the centre of the chief façade. The coloured plant-ornamentation used on the exterior and in the interior is characteristically Hungarian. Adm., see p. 332.

GROUND FLOOR. From the entrance we proceed straight on to the COURT, covered with glass and containing the larger objects (altars, sculptures, etc.); on the back-wall, a fine painted choir from the church of Mező-Csát (E. Hungary), of 1746. In the right wing, well-preserved furniture of the 17th century. — FIRST FLOOR. *Faience and stoneware from Holics (1734-1832); painted wooden ceiling from Soly (17th cent.); Asiatic objects (China, Japan, etc.). Hungarian Hall: richly painted ceiling from Maksa (18th cent.); objects in wood, clay, gold, and iron; embroideries. French Room with objects of the 18th cent.; carved oaken panelling (1710); furniture in the style of Louis XV. and Louis XVI. An adjoining room contains Greek vases and fayence from Gubbio. The corridor contains mediæval ecclesiastical vestments and Oriental tapestry. Mediæval Room: carved wooden chests, beds, etc. — On the SECOND FLOOR is the *School of Industrial Art*.

Farther on in the *Üllöi-Út*, on the left, are the *Stefanie Hospital for Children*, the *Josephinum Orphanage* (Pl. H, 7), the *Botanic Garden* (*Egyetemi Fűvész-Kert*; Pl. H, I, 7; adm., see p. 332) and the *Ludoviceum* (Pl. I, 7), an academy for officers of the Honvéds, or Hungarian militia. Behind the Ludoviceum is the pleasant *Orczy Garden* (in the forenoon, tickets in the main building, on the right; in the afternoon, entrance by the Ludoviceum Utcza). At the end of the *Üllöi-Út*, on the right, $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Calvin-Platz, are the two large municipal *Infirmaries* (*Kórház*; Pl. I, 8), and $\frac{2}{3}$ M. farther on, to the left, the *Volksgarten* (*Népliget*).

To the N.E. of the Calvin-Platz, in the MUSEUMS-RING, rises the **National Museum* (*Nemzeti Múzeum*; Pl. F, 5, 6), built in 1836-44 by *M. Pollak*, with a Corinthian portico. On the staircase are allegorical frescoes by *M. Than* and a frieze by *Lotz*, both representing the development of culture in Hungary (sculptures, see below). The entrance to the museum is on the N. side, to the left; that to the collections on the second floor is to the left, in the centre of the court. Admission, see p. 332.

ANTIQUITIES (first floor, to the right). *Entrance Corridor*: Costumes, weapons; standards from the years 1848 and 1849. — *1st & 2nd Rooms* Prehistoric antiquities. 1st Room: Tomb of the later stone period; collection of objects of the bronze and first iron or 'Hallstatt' periods. 2nd Room: Gold ornaments of the La Tène epoch; Scythian antiquities (Nos. 11, 12. Sacrificial vessels). — *3rd R.* Roman antiquities. Silver tripod (No. 19); Etruscan helmet with golden laurel-twigs; antique golden helmet set with precious stones. Weapons and tools of the time of the 'Völkerwanderung', or great migrations of the Germanic nations. *Gold ornaments from

of Transylvania), Peter the Great, John Hunyadi (father of Matthew Corvinus); a curious sword dating from the Crusades, Turkish weapons and saddles, three saddles of Emp. Sigismund with admirable reliefs in ivory. — 5th R. Mediæval trinkets, goblets in gold and silver, dishes with reliefs, etc. Golden crown of Constantin Monomachus (11th cent.); *Enamelled ornaments from Transylvania; knives, forks, and spoons of Frederick the Great, captured at the battle of Kolin. — 6th R. Objects from Hungarian tombs (9th and 10th cent.); guild tankards; brass plates made at Nuremberg; glass; metal household utensils; baking moulds. — 7th R. Coins and medals from the 11th cent. to the present time; seals, snuff-boxes, pipe-heads. Hungarian banknotes of 1848; Kossuth notes (London, 1852); Beethoven's piano (presented by Liszt). Stick carried by Nelson at the battle of Abukir. Bells. — 8th R. Reminiscences of Queen Elizabeth; harp of Queen Marie Antoinette; memorials of Liszt.

The Staircase and Groundfloor contain Hungarian archæological objects. In the middle, Marble tomb of the Apaš family from Almakerék (Transylvania), 17th cent.; two leaden angels by Donner, from Pressburg cathedral, etc. — The Gallery of Modern Pictures formerly here has been transferred to the Museum of Fine Arts (p. 341).

The LIBRARY (adm., see p. 333) consists of four sections. 1st Sect.: Books (Bibliotheca Hungarica; 360,000 vols.); Hungarian incunabula from 1533; Latin incunabula (Chronicum Budense, 1473, the first book printed in Hungary). — 2nd Sect.: Newspapers (18,000 vols.). — 3rd Sect.: Manuscripts. Funeral sermon in Hungarian (early 13th cent., the oldest existing example of the language); sixteen other Hungarian MSS. down to 1527; eleven MSS. from the library of King Matthew Corvinus (1457-90); 407 codices; upwards of 20,000 MSS. from the 16th cent. to the present time. — 4th Sect.: Archives (275,000 documents). The earliest dates from King Koloman (1109).

NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS. 1. Zoology (birds, wasps, beetles, butterflies); 2. Mineralogy (Hungarian gold; meteorites) and Palæontology. The Botanical Section is at present in the Academy (p. 334). Ethnographical Collection, see p. 341.

In front of the steps leading to the museum is the seated bronze *Statue of Johann Arany* (d. 1882), the poet, by Strobl (1893). The garden contains bronze busts of *Berszényi*, *Kazinczy*, *Kisfaludy*, and other Hungarian poets. — In the Sándor-Gasse, opposite the National Museum, is the old *House of Representatives* (Parliament, see p. 338) erected by Ybl in 1866. Near it (Museums-Ring 6) is the *Polytechnic School* (Műegyetem; new building see p. 345).

In the adjoining 'Magnates' Quarter' are handsome palaces of Hungarian magnates (Esterházy, Festetics, Károlyi, etc.). — In the Universitäts-Platz (Egyetem-Tér; Pl. E, F, 5, 6) rise the University (Pl. 5; E, 6; 5000 students), with a baroque façade rebuilt in 1900, and the handsome *University Church*. The Renaissance edifice containing the *University Library* (300,000 vols.; adm., see p. 333) lies to the N.W., in the Franziskaner-Platz (Ferencziek-Tér; Pl. E, 5).

In the KEREPESER-STRASSE (Kerepesi-Ut; Pl. F-H, 5, 4) is the *National Theatre* (p. 332) and farther on the *Volks-Theater* (p. 332), built by Fellner and Hellmer. Nearly opposite the last, at the corner of the József-Körút and the Népszínház-Utca, is the *Industrial School*, containing the *Technological Museum* (unimportant; adm., see p. 333). — At the end of the street (1 M. from the Museums-Ring) is a bronze statue of *Baross* (d. 1892), minister of commerce and in-

is the large *East Station* of the Hungarian State-Railways (Pl. H, 1, 4; p. 330). To the left the Rottenbiller-Utca leads to the *Veterinary Institute* (Allatorvosi Akademia; Pl. H, 3) and the Roman Catholic church of *St. Elizabeth* (Pl. 3a), completed in 1900 from Steindl's designs; and to the right the Köztemető-Ut (tramway) leads to the large *Kerepes Cemetery* (Köztemető; Pl. I, K, 4, 5), with monuments of Count Louis Batthyány, Franz Deák, L. Kosuth, etc.

We return to the Inner Ring-Strasse. In the Tabaksgasse (Dohány-Utca), near the *Karls-Ring* (Károly Körút), is the *Synagogue* (Pl. F, 5), a Moorish building in brick, by Förster (1861). Near it, in the Rombach-Gasse, is the *Orthodox Synagogue* (Pl. E, F, 4), in the Moorish-Byzantine style, built by Wagner and Kallina in 1872. Farther on in the Karls-Ring is the *Central Town Hall* (Központi Városház; Pl. E, 5), the old *Pensioners' Hospital*, erected under Emp. Charles VI. in the Renaissance style by Martinelli, with its chief façade towards the Városház-Utca.

At the corner of Koronaherczeg-Utca and Zsibárus-Utca stands the imposing *Post and Telegraph Office* (p. 332), with a rich Renaissance façade, by Skalnitzky and Koch. We now cross the Deák-Platz, with the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 6), to the *Elisabeth-Platz* (Erzsébet-Tér; Pl. E, 4), with its pretty pleasure-grounds and its *Kiosque*, decorated with frescoes by Than and Lotz. In the neighbouring Josephs-Platz (József-Tér; Pl. D, 4) rises a bronze *Statue of Archduke Joseph*, Palatine of Hungary from 1796 to 1847, by Halbig (1869). — The Palatin-Gasse (Nádor-Utca) leads hence to the N. to the FREIHEITS-PLATZ (Szabadság-Tér; Pl. D, E, 3), with the handsome new buildings of the *Exchange* (1905), on the W. side, and the *Austro-Hungarian Bank* (1904), on the E. To the N.W. of the Freiheits-Platz, on the Danube, rises the —

**Parliament House* (Országház; Pl. D, 3; adm., see p. 333), a huge limestone edifice in the late Gothic style, erected in 1883-1902 from *Steindl's* designs, and covering an area of $3\frac{3}{4}$ acres. It consists of a central building with a dome (315 ft. high) and two towers (256 ft.) and of two wings, occupied respectively by the House of Representatives (S.) and the House of Magnates (N.). The exterior is embellished with 90 statues, including, on the W. side, those of the kings of Hungary from Árpád to Ferdinand V., and on the E. side, those of Hungarian generals and statesmen. Over the chief portal are statues of Lewis I. and Matthew Corvinus.

The main entrance is on the E. side. By the richly decorated STAIRCASE, with a ceiling-painting (Legislation) by Lotz, we ascend to the first floor, the centre of which is occupied by a DOMED HALL (89 ft. high), supported by sixteen pillars, preceded by coloured zinc statues of Hungarian kings. The statues of Francis Joseph and Queen Elizabeth (d. 1898) are of marble. — On the left (S.) this central hall is adjoined by a corridor, embellished with ceiling-paintings by Vajda from Hungarian folk-lore and

broad, 56 ft. high, with seats for 438 of the 453 members. The walls are lined with gilt carvings. The paintings by *Vajda* behind the elevated seat of the president represent the Diet of 1848 (right) and the Coronation of Francis Joseph in 1867 (left). — To the right of the domed hall, beyond a corridor with paintings from Hungarian history, by *Vajda*, is the **SESSION HALL OF THE MAGNATES**, similar in size and decoration to that of the Representatives. — To the W. of the domed hall is the **DINING ROOM**, with paintings of five Hungarian royal castles (by *Spanyi*), Aurochs hunt, Fishing in the Plattensee, and Abundantia. The adjoining loggia commands a fine view of the Ofen mountains. — The portion of the central building projecting towards the E. accommodates the **DELEGATION HALL**, which contains a mural painting, by *Dudits*, of Francis Joseph in the Lánchíd-Tér stretching his sword to the four cardinal points (1867).

To the S. of the Parliament House stands a bronze equestrian statue of *Count Julius Andrássy* (d. 1890), by Zala. — Opposite, to the E., is the ***Palace of Justice** (*Igazságügyi Palota*), a noble Renaissance building from *Hauszmann's* designs. Above the portico, with its six columns, is a chariot with three horses and a figure of Justice, in wrought copper, by *Sennyei*. The magnificent staircase is embellished with another figure of Justice, by *Strobl*, and with ceiling-paintings by *Lotz*. — To the right of the Palace of Justice is the building for the **Ministries of Agriculture and Justice** (*Földmívelésügyi and Igazságügyi Ministerium*). — On the left side of the *Konstitutionsgasse* (*Alkotmány-Utca*; Pl. E, 3) are the **Law Courts** (*Törvényszéki Palota*), including a handsome Jury Court-room, adorned with frescoes by *Feszty*, and a large prison. Adjacent (No. 24) is the house of the *Journalists' Pension Fund*.

At the N. end of the **WAITZNER-RING** (*Váci-Körút*; Pl. E, 2-4) is the *West Station* (Pl. E, F, 2; p. 330). A little to the S. rises the *Leopoldstadt Basilica* (Pl. E, 4), a Romanesque church with a dome 315 ft. in height, begun in 1851 by Hild, continued by Ybl (d. 1891), but not yet completed in the interior.

To the N.E., straight to the *Stadtwäldchen*, runs the **ANDRÁSSY-STRASSÉ** (Pl. E-H, 4-2), 1½ M. long, flanked with handsome edifices resembling those in the Ring-Strasse at Vienna (underground railway, see p. 331). On the left side of this street rises the magnificent ***Opera House** (Pl. E, 4), built in 1875-84 in the Italian Renaissance style by Ybl. The ceiling-painting (by *Lotz*) in the auditorium represents Olympus. — At the octagon, where it intersects the Outer Ring-Strasse (p. 333), the Andrássy-Strasse attains a width of 150 ft. Farther on, to the right, are the *Academy of Music* (*Zeneakadémia*; No. 67), the old *Künstlerhaus* (*Műcsarnok*; No. 69), in the Italian Renaissance style by Lang, and the *National Drawing School* with a tasteful façade by Rauscher, ornamented with sgraffiti.

In the *Rúszá-Utca* which diverges to the right, at the corner of the *Szegfű-Utca*, is the **Zichy Museum** (adm. see p. 333), the property of Count Eugen Zichy, containing a gallery of old masters (ca. 250 paintings), old Chinese and Indian bronzes, Oriental weapons, Hungarian ornaments, furniture, fayence, etc. On the groundfloor are landscape pictures from the 17th and 18th centuries.

Pl. G, 2), in which, to the left, are bronze statues of the Transylvanian princes *Bethlen Gábor* (i.e. Gabriel Bethlen; d. 1629), by Vastagh (1902), and *Stephan Bocskay* (d. 1606), by Holló (1902); to the right, a bronze statue of *Nik. Zrinyi* (p. 391), the defender of Szigetvár, by Róna (1902). At the end of the street is the *Millennium Monument* (Pl. H, 1), consisting of a column (118 ft. high) crowned by the figure of the Archangel Gabriel, rising from a semi-circular colonnade, in which are placed 14 statues of Hungarian kings; the architecture is by Schickedanz, the sculptures by Zala. To the right of the memorial rises the *Neue Künstlerhaus (Új Műcsarnok)*, built in 1894, where exhibitions of art are held (from 1st Dec. to 15th Jan. for Hungarian artists only; international exhibition from 15th April to 15th June; adm. 1 K., Sun. afternoons 40 h.).

To the left of the memorial is the **Museum of Fine Arts (Szépművészeti Múzeum; Pl. H, 1)*, erected in 1900-5 from designs by Schickedanz and Herzog. The *National Gallery* (formerly the Esterházy Gallery, consisting of about 900 pictures, 75,000 engravings, and 3000 drawings) hitherto in the Academy (p. 334), and the *Collection of Modern Pictures* from the National Museum (p. 337) were installed here in 1905. Adm., see p. 332 (catalogue in preparation). We enumerate the more noteworthy pictures, retaining their old numbers.

A. NATIONAL GALLERY (Old Masters). — ITALIANS OF THE 15TH CENT.: *30. *Giotto*, Female head (fresco); 1386. *Verrocchio*, Madonna and saints; 1140. *Filippino Lippi*, Madonna; 62. *Pinturicchio*, Madonna; *Franc. Cossa*, Two allegorical female figures; *Franc. Francia*, 61. Madonna, 48. Holy Family; 75. *C. Crivelli*, Madonna (1490); *101. *Gentile Bellini*, Caterina Cornaro; 98. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna. — ITALIANS OF THE 16TH CENT.: 71. *Raphael*, Madonna Esterházy, from the master's Florentine period; 171. *Giulio Romano*, Diana and Endymion; 66, 69. *A. del Sarto*, Madonnas; 68. *R. Ghirlandaio*, Adoration of the Shepherds (1510); *A. Bronzino*, 161. Adoration of the Shepherds, 163. Venus, Cupid, and Jealousy, 164. Holy Family; *Sodoma*, 1161. Flagellation of Christ, 57. Madonna with two saints; 165. *Garofalo*, Christ and the adulteress; 55. *Correggio*, Madonna and Child with St. John; 170. *Parmigianino*, Holy Family with St. Francis; *Bernardino Luini*, 51. Madonna with SS. Elizabeth and John, 58. Madonna with SS. Catharine and Barbara; 94, 95, ascribed to *Giorgione*, are scarcely genuine; 112. *Titian*, Portrait (studio-piece); 84. *Palma Vecchio*, 1381. *Sebast. del Piombo*; 90. *Lor. Lotto*, 91. *Bern. Licinio*, Portraits; *Tintoretto*, 104. Christ and the adulteress, 116. Portrait; 105. *Paolo Veronese*, Neptune doing homage to Venice; *Jac. Bassano*, *118. Portrait of a cardinal, 119. Sleeping shepherd. — LATE ITALIANS: *Domenichino*, 499. David, 497. St. Jerome; 485. *Guercino*, Head of Christ; 527. *Ribera (Spagnoletto)*, St. Paul the Hermit; 528. *Luca Giordano*, Flight into Egypt; *Tiepolo*, 649. St. Ferdinand, 651. Madonna and Joseph on clouds; architectural pictures by the two *Canaletti* and by *Franc. Guardi*.

GERMAN AND NETHERLANDISH SCHOOLS of the 15th and 16th cent.: 142. *Alb. Dürer*, Portrait of a young man; 124. *Memling*, Crucifixion; 133. *L. Cranach*, Marriage of St. Catharine; 1335. *B. van Orley*, Emp. Charles V.; 127. *Quinten Matsys*, Lucretia; 1336. *Ger. David*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *Rembrandt*, 235. Old man (1642), 296. The angel exhorting Joseph to flight; 1333. *Barth. van der Helst*, Double portrait; 228. *Weenix*, Portrait; 240.

268. *Sal. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 266. *Berchem*, The ford; 263. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Pond in a wood; 260. *Sal. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 255. *A. van Beyer*, Still-life; 279. *J. van Ruysdael*, Waterfall; *277. *Franz Hals*, Portrait; genre-scenes by *A. van Ostade*, *Ph. Wouwerman*, *J. M. Molenaer*, landscapes by *Berchem*, etc.; 1022. *Heda*, Still-life; 316. *J. Vermeer van Delft*, Portrait of a woman; 337. *Jan Steen*, Cats; 396. *A. van der Werff*, Susanna at the bath; 404. *Terburg*, Soldiers at a tavern; *A. Cuyp*, 398. Dutch Family; 408. Cattle by the water, 410. Sunset; 387. *P. Moreelse*, Portrait of a woman; pictures by *Saftleven*, *Poelenburg*, *Jan Both*. — FLEMISH SCHOOL: 573. *Gonzales Coques*, Family of *J. van Eyck*; 566. *A. Brouwer*, Smoker; 565. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Sawbones; 583. *Hamilton*, Riding-school; 586. *E. Quellinus*, The seasons; 714. *A. van Dyck*, Holy Trinity; 722. *Jordaens*, Portrait; *Rubens*, 712. Fall of the damned (sketch), 1136. Portrait, 749. *Mucius Scaevola*, 752. *Meleager and Atalanta* (replica); 751. *Snyders*, Chicken and hawk (1646). — SPANISH SCHOOL: 700. *Fr. Goya*, Girl with ewer; 772. *Alonso Cano*, St. John in Patmos; *Murillo*, 775. Flight into Egypt, 777. Christ distributing bread, 779. Holy Family, 780. Madonna (1675), 781. Portrait; 787. *Al. Cano*, Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen; 800. *Zurbaran*, Immaculate Conception; 801. *Coello*, Holy Family. — We may also mention the HUNGARIAN PICTURES of the 15th and 16th cent., several later FRENCH WORKS (*Rigaud*, 670. Cardinal Fleury, 675. *Eliz. Charlotte* of the Palatinate, Duchess of Orleans; 699. *Desportes*, Still-life); GERMAN (434. *Denner*, Count Zinzendorf; 438. *Füger*, Bathsheba; 470. *R. Mengs*, Holy Family; 444. *Angelica Kauffmann*, Portrait of herself), and an ENGLISH picture (458. *Reynolds*, Admiral Hughes).

B. COLLECTION OF MODERN PICTURES. — The HUNGARIAN SCHOOL is represented by paintings by *Karl Markó the Elder* and his three sons, *Dósa*, *Thon*, *Orlay*, *Lotz*, *Zichy*, *Keleti*, *Ligeti* and *Wagner*, *Mészöly*, *Brocky*, *Benczur* (Baptism of St. Stephen), *Munkácsy* (Recruiting in 1848, Last day of the condemned, Storm in the puszta, Maize harvest), *Madarász*, *Székely*, etc. — Among the foreign schools the GERMAN and AUSTRIAN masters are well represented: *Makart*, Rape of Dejanira (unfinished); *Matejko*, Battle of Varna; *Karl von Piloty*, Nero among the smouldering ruins of Rome; *O. Achenbach*, Italian landscape; *Firle*, Sunday school; *Lenbach*, Prince Bismarck (1893), Portrait of the artist; *Böcklin*, Centaur at the smithy; *Uhde*, Sermon on the mount; *Leibl*, Portrait of Sperl the painter; *Franz Stuck*, Sphinx; *Mesdag*, Winter on the sea, etc.

The Stadtwäldchen (*Városliget*; Pl. H, I, 2; electric and underground railways, see p. 331), laid out in 1797 and covering about 286 acres, is a favourite resort on Sunday afternoons (café-restaurant; military music). The large pond (*Nagy Tó*) in the N. part of the park is used for boating in summer and skating in winter. On the *Széchenyi-Insel* (*Széchenyi-Sziget*) is the *ROYAL AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM (*Magyar Királyi Mezőgazdasági-Múzeum*; adm., see p. 332), erected in 1902-4 after the model of the Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance buildings of the Millennium Exhibition of 1896.

Gothic Building. Ground Floor: Hunting, forestry, fishing, cattle-rearing (clever figures of animals by *Vastagh*), dairy. First Floor: Cultivation of agricultural plants, horticulture, rearing of bees and poultry. — *Renaissance Building*. Ground Floor: Statistics, historical section, keeping of silkworms, models of machines and buildings, cultivation of beetroot for sugar, mills. First Floor: Government estates, knowledge of the soil, water-works, cultivation of the vine. Bronze group of Count Széchenyi and Vásárhelyi, the engineer. — *Romanesque Building*. Office of the director.

To the E. of the Agricultural Museum are the *Ethnographical Museum* (adm., see p. 332), containing objects illustrating the ethn-

Alt-Ofen (Ös-Budavár), another relic of the exhibition of 1896, is the scene of concerts (in summer), a theatre of varieties, etc. Near the pond are the *Artesian Bath* (sulphureous springs, 153° Fahr.), a number of *Booths* like those in the Wurstel-Prater at Vienna (p. 64), and the *Zoological Garden* (*Allatkert*; adm., see p. 333).

The S. part of the *Stadtwäldchen* is intersected by the *STEPHANIE-STRASSE* (*Stefánia-Út*; Pl. H, I, K, 2), much frequented on Sun. afternoon. On the left side is the *Town Museum* (closed at present), and on the right, farther on, are the grounds of the *Park Club*, the *Geological Institute*, with interesting geological and palæontological collections, and the *Race Course* (*Lóverseny-Tér*).

In the Danube, at the upper end of the town, is the **Margareten-Insel* (*Margit-Sziget*; Pl. C, D, 1), the property of Archduke Joseph, who has converted it, at an outlay of several million florins, into a most delightful park (adm. 25, Sun. 50 h.). Approach by the *Margareten-Brücke*, see below. The steamboats (p. 332; return-tickets 40, on Sun. and holidays 80 h.) call both at the upper and the lower end of the island. Near the lower landing-place is a **Restaurant*, where a military band plays on certain afternoons in summer (D. 11½-3 K.). A tramway runs hence in 10 min. (fare 20 h.) along the W. side of the island, chiefly through trees (with glimpses of Ofen to the left), to the (11½ M.) artesian well at the upper end, opposite *Alt-Ofen* (p. 345). This well yields warm sulphureous water (110° Fahr.), used both for drinking and bathing, and an elegant *Bath House* (*Margareten-Bad*), by Ybl, has been erected here. The superfluous water falls into a pond in a pretty cascade. Near it are two hotels, a number of villas for the reception of patients, and a favourite restaurant (gipsy-music daily in summer).

The Hungarian diets from the 10th to the 14th cent. were held in the open air in the *Rákospöld*, an extensive plain to the N. of the town, where 100,000 men are said frequently to have assembled on these occasions. A visit to the village of *Rákospalota* (electric tramway, see p. 331), with a pleasant grove of acacias, is recommended on Sun. afternoons.

b. The Quarters on the right bank (*Ofen, Aquincum, Schwabenberg*).

The Danube at Budapest is crossed by six *BRIDGES* (including two fine suspension bridges). Toll for foot-passengers (only from the left to the right bank) 4 h., for carriages see p. 331. The imposing **Suspension Bridge* (*Lánchíd*; Pl. C, D, 4), constructed by the English engineers Tiernay and Adam Clark in 1840-49, is one of the largest in Europe. The chains rest on two pillars, 160 ft. high. Total length 410 yds., breadth 39 ft., height above the mean level of the water 36 ft. At the ends are four colossal lions in stone. — The *Schwurplatz-Brücke* (*Eskü-Téri-Híd*; Pl. D, 5, 6), a suspension-bridge completed in 1903, has a span of 317 yds.; the carriage way

it is 362 yds. long and is borne by two piers in the stream. Charming view of the city and river. — To the N. of the suspension-bridge are two other bridges. The iron **Margareten-Brücke** (*Margit-Hid*; Pl. C, D, 1, 2), 620 yds. long, was constructed in 1872-76 in the form of an obtuse angle pointing up-stream. On each side are three openings; the roadway is 60 ft. above the mean level of the river. From the apex of the angle a junction-bridge leads to the *Margareten-Insel* (p. 342). — At the N. end of the town is the *Railway Bridge* (1 M. long), for the line to Gran (p. 327). — To the S. of the Franz-Joseph Bridge the **Railway Junction Bridge** (*Összekötő Vasúti-Hid*; Pl. F, G, 9) spans the river in four arches.

The *Tunnel* (383 yds. long) which pierces the castle-hill opposite the suspension-bridge, constructed by Adam Clark (1854), connects the Christinenstadt and the S. Railway Station with the river (toll 4 h.; cabs, see p. 331).

The old **Fortress** (*Vár*; about 230 ft. above the Danube), with the large royal palace, crowns the summit of a hill on and around which the town is built. To the left of the entrance to the tunnel is the waiting-room of the *Cable Tramway*. Car every 5 min., ascending in 1 min. to the terminus near the Hentzi Monument in the *Georgs-Platz* (*Szent György-Tér*; Pl. C, 5; fine view; fare, there and back, 1st cl. 16, 2nd cl. 12 h.).

The most frequented carriage-road to the fortress is the *Albrecht-Ut*, which ascends to the right from the bridge in windings to the Georgs-Platz, 20 min. from the bridge. — A longer road leading in windings from the Attila-Körút (Pl. B, 4) or through the Várfok-Utca (Pl. A, B, 3) enters the fortress by the N. side.

On the S. side of the Georgs-Platz, in which a monument is to be erected to Empress Elizabeth (d. 1898), is the entrance to the —

***Royal Palace** (*Királyi Palota*; Pl. C, 5; adm. see p. 333), erected by Maria Theresa in 1748-71, and partly burned down in 1849, but restored in a more imposing style, and since 1894 greatly extended after Ybl's and Hauszmann's plans (860 rooms; 659 in the new portion). To the left of the court are the *Sigismund Chapel*, where the right hand of St. Stephen is preserved as a relic (adm. on application to the sacristan), and the 'Burghauptmannschaft', with the office where the tickets of admission are issued. Above the N. wing is a dome 203 ft. high. Of the rooms that are at present shown to strangers the St. Stephen Room in the S. wing is the most interesting; it is richly fitted up in the Romanesque style, with portraits in majolica of Hungarian kings by Roskovichs. and a bust of St. Stephen over the fire-place. The Hungarian regalia (crown of St. Stephen or coronation crown, in a sealed case, sceptre, orb, sword, and coronation robes) are kept in the so-called *Kronlokal* (not shown) guarded by soldiers. In front of the *Royal Riding School*

the Danube, commands a magnificent view of Pest; above, in front of the palace and facing the Danube, is a *Bronze Equestrian Statue of Prince Eugene*, by Róna (1899).

From the Georgs-Platz we proceed to the N. to the Parade-Platz (Dísz-Tér; Pl. C, 4), in which the *Honvéd Monument*, by G. Zala, was erected in 1893 in memory of the Hungarian struggle for independence in 1848-49. On the S. side is the domed *Ministry of National Defence (Honvéd Ministerium)*, erected in 1896. — A little farther on is the *Haupt-Platz* or *Dreifaltigkeits-Platz* (*Szent Háromság-Tér*; Pl. B, 4). Here, on the left, is the old *Town Hall of Ofen*; on the right rises the —

***Matthias-Kirche**, commenced by King Bela IV. in the 13th cent. in the Romanesque style, and completed in the 15th cent. in the Gothic style. It was used as a mosque during the Turkish domination, and was thoroughly restored in 1890-96 from plans by *Schulek*, on which occasion the tower (260 ft. high) was entirely rebuilt. In the gaudily painted, but badly lighted interior, to the right of the principal entrance, is the Loreto Chapel, with a marble statue of the Virgin (1515) and the coat-of-arms of King Matthew Corvinus (15th cent.; restored). A chapel on the left contains the marble monument of King Bela III. (1196) and his queen, Anne of Antioch, with recumbent figures, transferred thither from Stuhlweissenburg in 1898. King Francis Joseph and Queen Elizabeth were crowned in this church in 1867. — Behind the church to the E. is a bastion, erected in 1901, on which a marble equestrian statue of St. Stephen, by Strobl, is to be placed (fine view of Pest). A broad flight of steps descends hence past the *Statue of John Hunyadi*, by Stephan Toth, to the Albrecht-Strasse.

Below the church, towards the Danube, are the *Staats-Gymnasium*, a fine Renaissance building, and the *Realschule*, in the Gothic style. Still farther down, in the Fazekas-Tér, is the *Reformed Church*, erected in 1898 from Pecz's designs.

To the N.W. of St. Matthew's, in the Ferdinands-Platz (Nándor-Tér; Pl. B, 3), rises the *Garrison Church* (Helyőrségi Templom) a Gothic building of the 13th century. We now return to the Georgs-Platz by the W. *Bastei Promenade*, which commands the Christinenstadt, the Raitzenstadt, and the Ofen Hills.

In the Christinenstadt we observe the *Teachers' Seminary* (Tanító Képzepede), containing the *National Educational Museum*, the *South Station*, adjoined by the large *Garrison Hospital*, and, more to the N., the *Christinenstadt Church*, with its new tower.

Below the Royal Palace, on the Danube, is the *Palace Bazaar* (now containing artists' studios), 320 yds. in length; in front of it are a bronze statue of Ybl, the architect (d. 1891), pleasure-grounds, and a kiosque (café).

At the foot of the Blocksberg (p. 345) rise powerful chalybeate and sulphureous hot springs (108-113° Fahr.), which are mostly

eight columns of the Turkish period over a basin into which the thermal spring flows, restored in 1831 and several times since, belongs to the town. Near this, Hatnagy-Utca 4, lies the **Raitzenbad** (*Rácz Fürdő*), built in 1860. — To the S. of the Franz-Joseph-Brücke a new *Polytechnic School*, from Czigler's designs, was commenced in 1901. A new quarter is springing up to the S. — At the S. base of the Blocksberg rise the famous *Hunyady-János*, *Franz-Josef*, *Rákóczy*, and other mineral springs. Here also is the *Elisabeth Salzbad* (*Erzsébet Sós Fürdő*; Pl. C, 9).

A footpath ascends from the Bruckbad in numerous windings, past a monument to Bishop Gerhard (Gellért), a semicircular gallery with a statue of the bishop (by Jankovits, 1902) who was martyred here in 1046, to the (20 min.) **Blocksberg** (*St. Gerhardsberg*, Hung. *Szent Gellért-Hegy*; Pl. C, D, 6, 7), an abrupt dolomitic hill (770 ft., 394 ft. above the Danube). It is also ascended by a carriage-road (*Kelenhegyi Út*) starting not far from the W. end of the Franz-Joseph-Brücke. At the top is the former *Citadel*. Beautiful *View of both the towns, the winding river, and the wide plain (best light in the afternoon). Below the top is the Restaurant *Gellérthegyi Kiosk*, also with view.

On a hill, 6 min. walk from the Margareten-Brücke (straight on through the Margit-Utca, then to the right through the Mecset-Utca; knock at the gate), within the precincts of a large villa, is the **Turkish Chapel**, a small octagonal building 25 ft. high, erected over the grave of the Shékh Gül-Baba ('father of roses'), a Turkish 'santon' or monk. The obligation to preserve this monument forms a special article in the Peace of Karlowitz, concluded between the Emperor and the Porte in 1699.

To the N.E. of the Turkish Chapel is the **St. Lucasbad** (*Lukács Fürdő*; hotel, see p. 330), with swimming-basins, mud-baths, hydropathic, and concert-garden. Tramway and steamboat, see pp. 331, 332. Adjacent to the N. lies the **Kaiserbad** (*Czászárfürdő*; Pl. C, 1), the most frequented of the Ofen sulphur-baths, a vapour-bath dating from the Turkish period. The temperature of the ten springs varies from 80° to 150° Fahr. Large swimming-basins for gentlemen and ladies. The café, colonnades, and gardens, where a band frequently plays in summer, are a very favourite resort.

The *Wharves* of the Danube Steamboat Co. at **Alt-Ofen** (*Ó-Buda*; p. 330), 3/4 hr. from the Margareten-Brücke, may also be visited (adm. 20 h., on week-days). Permission obtained at the building to the left of the entrance (electric tramway and steamboat, see pp. 331, 332; steam tramway to Aquincum, see below). — About 40 min. to the N. of the wharves (dusty road) lies Aquincum (see below).

Aquincum. — STEAM TRAMWAY from the Pálffy-Tér (Pl. C, 2) every hour, in 25 min., fares 40 and 32 h., there and back 72 and 52 h. The line

the Margareten-Insel (p. 342) on the right, and beyond the wharves (station) follows the Szent-Endre road to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Aquincum*. To the E., opposite the station, are the remains of the Roman colony of Aquincum. Among these are the foundations of a castrum, baths, and a temple of Mithras. The objects discovered here are preserved in a small *Museum*, built in 1894, with a portico of two columns (adm. free); in front of it are some sarcophagi. To the S. are two sheds containing mosaic pavements, the first representing gladiatorial combats. The Roman camp lay to the W. of the station. — A few min. to the N. of the station, passing under the railway and through a wooden gate to the left (on the right an inn with garden), we reach the tolerably well preserved foundations of an *Amphitheatre* (282 by 246 ft. in diameter) enclosed by a grass-grown wall, whence a path leads to the N. past the fragments of a Roman aqueduct to the (20 min.) *Römerbad* (Római Fürdő; station of the steam-tramway), with a good inn and shady garden.

A more extensive survey is obtained from the **Schwabenberg* (*Sváb-Hegy*; 1463 ft.), to the W. of Ofen, said to be so called from the Swabian (Imperial) troops encamped here at the time of the expulsion of the Turks in 1685. Its villas and restaurants are favourite resorts in summer.

The RACK-AND-PINION RAILWAY (Fogaskerekű Vasút) from Városmajor (station $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the W. of the Széna Tér, viâ the Retek-Utca; comp. Pl. A, 3) ascends in 17 min. to Svábhegy station (fare 50 h., there and back 80 h.); to Széchenyi-Hegy station in 21 min. (60 h., there and back 1 K.); on summer afternoons trains start at the hours and half-hours. The return by Auwinkel may be recommended, in which case single tickets should be taken. Electric tramway to Városmajor from the Központi Városház (Pl. E, 5), fare 30 h., and on the right bank from the Franz Joseph-Brücke (Pl. E, 6) in 16 min., fare 30 h. — Cab, see p. 331.

The railway (views to the right) runs past the (r.) *St. John's Hospital* (*Szent János Kórház*), and latterly through oak-plantations. At the top, on the E. side of the hill, adjoining the station of *Svábhegy*, is the **Hôtel-Restaurant Schwabenberg* (view of the plain, but not of the town). To reach the *Széchenyi Hill* (recognizable by its flagstaff) we follow the road running beside the railway and at the finger-post 'Széchenyi emlék féle' turn to the left (11 min.), or we may take the path to the left 2 min. from the station, first descending and reascending steeply. An admirable *View is obtained from the stone platform: at our feet lies the town with its sea of houses, above which the Blocksberg and the castle-hill seem scarcely to rise; to the right we see far down the Danube; to the S.E. stretches the vast plain; on the left are the Margareten-Insel, Neu-Pest, and the Danube up to Waitzen; nearer rises the Johannisberg; in the background to the N.E., the Mátra Mountains. A little below stands a bronze bust of Count Stephan Széchenyi (p. 334). — From the Széchenyi Hill we return, to the Svábhegy station (see above) and

right leading to the (5 min.) *Norma-Fa*, an ancient beech-tree (view), whence we may either descend to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Auwinkel* (see below), or continue along the hill to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Johannisberg* (*Pozsony-Hegy* or *János-Hegy*; 1735 ft.; restaurant), with a belvedere commanding a wide prospect. Thence we may descend to the *Schöne Schäferin Inn* (*Szép Juhászné*) and viâ the *Kleine Lindenberg* (*Kis Hárshegy*) to *Leopoldifeld* (see below).

A tramway (p. 331) runs from the Central Town Hall (p. 338) past the *Schwabenberg Station* (p. 346) to the *Schöne Helena Hotel* (*Szép Ilona*), where the line divides, one going straight on (N.) to the *Kühle Tal* (see below), the other to the left (W.) to *Auwinkel* (*Zugliget*; inns: *Fasan*, *Saukopf* or *Disznófő*), a wooded dale on the N. slope of the *Schwabenberg*, with many villas. — The line to the *Kühle Tal* (*Hüvösvölgy*; inns: *Holzspach*, *Schüller*), also with many villas, on leaving the *Schöne Helena* (see above) runs past the (r.) *Cadet School* (*Hadapród Iskola*), in the court of which stands the *Hentzi Monument*, a Gothic obelisk of cast iron 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, with a dying hero in the middle receiving the crown of victory from an angel. It was erected in 1852 on the *Georgs-Platz* (p. 343) from designs by Sprenger in memory of General Hentzi and the 418 soldiers who fell with him in the defence of the castle of *Ofen* against the Hungarians in 1849, and was transferred to its present site in 1900. Farther on we traverse the beautiful valley of *Leopoldifeld* (*Lipótmező*); to the left above is the *National Lunatic Asylum* (*Országos tébolyda*).

The vineyards of *Ofen* yield excellent wine, of which *Adlerberger* (not *Adelsberger*) is the most esteemed.

60. From Budapest to Ruttká (Oderberg).

270 M. — RAILWAY to *Ruttká*, 194 M., in 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14 hrs. (fares 21, 14, or 9 K., express 27 or 18 K.); to *Oderberg*, 270 M., in 10-17 hrs. (fares 24, 16, or 10, express 30 or 20 K.)

Budapest, see p. 330. We start from the East Station. The train passes the *Kerepes Cemetery* and the Hungarian railway-workshops. 3 M. *Steinbruch*, Hung. *Kőbánya* (electric tramway to Budapest, see p. 331), with breweries and vineyards; branch-line to (40 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lajos-Mizse*. We cross the wide *Rákospfeld* (p. 342). 6 M. *Rákos*, junction for *Klausenburg* (R. 69). 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pécel*, with a large château of Count Raday and numerous villas. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Isaszegh*, where Prince Windischgrätz was defeated by the Hungarians under Görgey and Klapka in 1849. — 23 M. *Gödöllő* (*Rail. Restaurant*), with a royal château (adm. 40 h.) and beautiful park. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the château is a bronze statue of Empress Elizabeth (d. 1898), by Róna. The country becomes hilly; the train ascends in a long bend, and crosses the watershed between the Danube and the Theiss.

Balassa-Gyarmat (p. 324) to (66 M.) *Losoncz* (see below). — 43 M. *Hatvan* (*Rail. Restaurant*), a small town on the *Zagyva*, with an old château, junction for *Kaschau* (p. 349).

To *SZOLNOK*, 42 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., viâ (16 M.) *Jászberény*, a market-town on the *Zagyva*, in the museum of which is preserved the ivory war-horn of *Lebel*, one of the seven great Hungarian tribal leaders. — 33 M. *Ujzász* (p. 374). — 42 M. *Szolnok*, see p. 374.

The line turns to the N. and skirts the W. slope of the *Mátra* (p. 349), traversing the Hungarian *Erzgebirge*. 71 M. *Kis-Terenne* (*Rail. Restaurant*).

To *KAÁL-KÁPOLNA*, $33\frac{1}{2}$ M., *Mátra Railway* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Pretty scenery as the train rounds the N.E. side of the *Mátra*. 16 M. *Parád* (655 ft.; *Kurhaus*), a bath with springs containing sulphur and alum, in the valley of the *Tarna*, owned by Count *Károlyi*. $33\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kaál-Kápolna* (p. 350).

78 M. *Salgó-Tarján* (*Rail. Restaurant*), with a ruined castle and valuable coal-mines and iron-works. The line quits the pleasant valley of the *Zagyva*, crosses a valley in the *Medves Hills*, and descends into the broad and fertile valley of the *Eipel*, or *Ipoly*, to ($91\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Fülek* (650 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*). Railway to *Dobschau* and *Miskolcz*, see R. 67.

$101\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Losoncz* (625 ft.; *König von Ungarn*), a thriving town on the *Eipel*. About 6 M. to the W., on the hillside, lies *Gács*, with a château of Count *Forgách*. Branch-line to *Balassa-Gyarmat* (p. 347). — Beyond (110 M.) *Lónyabánya* we enter the picturesque ravine of the *Szalatna*. 119 M. *Krivány-Gyetva*; opposite, to the right, on the plateau of *Dettva*, is the loftily situated ruin of *Diviny*. 127 M. *Véghles-Szalatna*, with a decayed hunting-lodge of King *Matthew Corvinus*.

$133\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Altsohl*, Hung. *Zólyom* (968 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Hôt. Kralicsék*; *Hungaria*), an old town of 7164 inhab., on the *Gran*. The *Schloss*, on the left bank of the *Szalatna*, was often occupied by *Matthew Corvinus*.

To *ZÓLYOM-BREZÓ*, $35\frac{1}{2}$ M., branch-railway in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. 5 M. *Szliács* (1180 ft.; *Buda*; *Hungaria*), a favourite watering-place, with hot springs containing lime and iron, is visited chiefly by ladies. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Farkasfalva*, with considerable mines. — $13\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neusohl*, Hung. *Besztercebánya* (*Krebs*; *Krone*; pop. 8000), the seat of a bishop and capital of the county of *Sohl*, is charmingly situated at the confluence of the *Gran* and the *Bistritz*. The church of *St. Elizabeth* contains a fine carved altar of the 14th cent. and an interesting old font. — $35\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Zólyom-Brezó*, with extensive government iron-works. Branch to (26 M.) *Theissholz* (p. 371).

$141\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gran-Bresnitz*, Hung. *Garam-Berzencze* (*Railway Restaurant*). Branch-line to *Párkány-Nána*, see p. 324.

BRANCH RAILWAY in 2 hrs. viâ ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dilln* (Hung. *Bélabánya*) with an old Gothic church, to ($14\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schemnitz*, Hung. *Selmeczbánya* (1945 ft.; *Hôt. Hungaria*; carr. and pair to the town 2 K.; omn. 60 h.; pop. 15,500), an old mining town, built in terraces in a deep ravine. The picturesque old *Schloss* at the W. end of the town, built in the 13th cent., is now a ruin with the exception of a few rooms used as a prison. To the S. is a modern château, sometimes called the *Imperfer Schloss*, named after the

almost exclusively Slovaks. The yield of the mines, some of which extend under the town, is still considerable ($1\frac{1}{2}$ million fl. per annum), although small compared with its former value. A visit to them is interesting and easy (permission at the office). — The interesting church on the *Calvarienberg* (2385 ft.), 20 min. to the E. of the town, commands the best survey of the environs. Pleasant excursions viâ the *Vöröskút* to the *Hodrus-Tal* (carr. $\frac{1}{2}$ day, 4-6 K.), and to the top of the (2 hrs.) *Szitya* (3325 ft.). — To the S. lies *Szent Antal*, with a château of the Duke of Coburg.

To the S.W. of Schemnitz ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.; diligence daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.), in the *Eisenbach Valley*, lie the baths of *Vihnye* (1015 ft.; *Kurhaus*), the springs of which contain iron, lime, and carbonic acid. — To the W. of Schemnitz ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.; a drive of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), in the *Valley of the Tepla*, are the baths of *Szklens* (1250 ft.; *Kurhaus*), with sulphur and lime springs and natural vapour-baths in a cavern.

The great embankment at Gran-Bresnitz, 98 ft. high, is one of the chief engineering features on the line. View to the left farther on. The train descends the valley of the Gran. On the left, below, is the ruin of *Sachsenstein*, Hung. *Saskö*; and farther on is *Heiligenkreuz*, Hung. *Szent Kereszt*, the summer-residence of the Bishop of Neusohl. We then curve to the right. $150\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bartos-Lehotka*, with an old church. Seven tunnels.

158 M. **Kremnitz**, Hung. *Körmöczbánya* (1805 ft.; *Goldner Hirsch*; cab to the town 2 K., omn. 60 h.), an old mining town (pop. 10,000) surrounded with walls, situated in a deep valley (260 ft. below the station), possesses famous gold and silver mines, which are still very productive. The *Town Hall* in the chief square contains the interesting civic archives and museum. Within the old *Castle* is the *Katharinen-Schlosskirche*, restored in 1886, with frescoes of the 15th cent. in partial preservation. Near the upper gate is the *Mint*, where gold coins are struck (adm. on week-days, 10-12; 2 K.).

The train continues to ascend. Two tunnels; pretty glimpses of Kremnitz to the left. 164 M. *Jánoshegy*. — 175 M. **Stubnya-Fürdő**, Ger. *Bad Stuben* (1680 ft.; *Badhotel*), a village on the *Stubna*, with magnesia and sulphur springs. — 182 M. *Znió-Váralja*, a market-town on the *Turóc* commanded by a ruined castle. — The line follows the broad valley of the *Turóc*. 185 M. *Rákó-Pribócz*, with an old château. — 194 M. **Ruttka**, Ger. *Ruttek* (1260 ft.; *Railway Restaurant*), junction of the Kaschau-Oderberg line (p. 354). From Ruttka to (270 M.) *Oderberg*, see R. 63.

61. From Budapest to Kaschau and Eperjes.

RAILWAY to *Kaschau*, 169½ M., in 6-8 hrs. fares 18, 12, 8 K.; from *Kaschau* to *Eperjes*, 20½ M., in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 3 K. 60, 2 K. 40, 1 K. 50 h.).

To (43 M.) *Hatvan*, see p. 348. — 56 M. *Vámos-Györk*.

BRANCH (8 M.; in 45 min.) to *Gyöngyös* (*Bad Mátra*; *König von Ungarn*; pop. 15,900), at the base of the volcanic *Mátra*, which extends from this point to Erlau and yields the excellent Erlauer wine (Hung. *Egribor*). Brick trade in wine and grain. To the N. 3½ hr. lies *Bene* (1115 ft.) a

72 M. *Kaúl-Kápolna* (Rail. Restaurant), with tobacco-fields, junction of the line from Kis-Ujszállás to *Kis-Terenne* (p. 348). — 79½ M. *Füzes-Abony* (Rail. Restaurant).

BRANCH LINE in ¾ hr. to (10¾ M.) Erlau, Hung. *Eger* (*Hôtel Casino; Hôt. National*), an ancient archiepiscopal town with 24,700 inhab., once fortified. In 1552 it sustained a memorable siege from the Turks, but was saved by the heroic conduct of the women. In 1596-1687 it fell under Turkish sway. Large *Cathedral* in the Italian style, erected by Archbishop Pyrker (d. 1847) in 1831-37, with a handsome dome, and Corinthian porticoes at the W. front and at the ends of the transepts. The interior, borne by green marble columns with white capitals, is peculiar. The *Lyceum*, with a library and well-organised observatory, was erected by Archb. Esterházy in 1785. Opposite the church of the Brothers of Mercy is the fine *Minaret*, 115 ft. high, of an old mosque. Near the archiepiscopal park are the *Bishop's* and the *Símkovics Baths*, well fitted up, with warm springs used as a remedy for cutaneous diseases. To the N.E., on a spur of the *Almágy*, is a ruined *Castle*, converted into a barrack, in which are the tombstone and a monument of *Dobó*, the gallant defender of Erlau against the Turks.

From Füzes-Abony to *Debreczin*, see p. 369.

113 M. *Miskolcz* (Rail. Restaurant; *Grand Hôtel Seper; Pan- nonia; Budapest*; pop. 41,000), a busy trading town, capital of the county of Borsod, with several churches (St. Stephen's, late-Gothic, 13th cent.), lies prettily at the mouth of the *Szinva Valley*. A monument to *Ludwig Kossuth*, by Róna, was erected here in 1898. Large cellars in the *Avashegy*, a hill above the town.

Charming excursion to (5 M.) *Diósgyőr*, picturesquely situated in the *Szinva Valley*, at the foot of the *Bükk*, with a ruined castle. About 1½ M. beyond the village begins a romantic *Ravine* (*Hámorvölgy*), watered by the brawling *Garadna*. (To the colony of *Felső Hámor*, ½ hr.) — The baths of *Tapolcza* (plain, but good), with warm indifferent springs rising in a pond, lie 3½ M. to the S.W. of Miskolcz.

FROM MISKOLCZ TO TORNA, 43 M., railway in 4 hrs. — 6 M. *Sajó Ecseg* (p. 372). — From (31 M.) *Szin* the *Aggtelek Cavern* (p. 374) may be reached by carriage in 1½ hr. (6 K.). — 43 M. *Torna* (p. 351).

From Miskolcz to *Fülek* and *Rosenau* (*Aggtelek Cavern*), see R. 67; to *Debreczin* and *Budapest*, see R. 66.

The line crosses the *Sajó*, an affluent of the *Hernád*. 118 M. *Zsolcza*, junction of the *Debreczin* line (R. 66). The picturesque valley of the *Hernád* is now traversed. 139½ M. *Forró-Encs*. To the right, the *Hegyalja Mts.*, the E. slopes of which produce the famous 'Tokay' (comp. p. 370), with several ruined castles. 146 M. *Garadna*, with a château of Count Péchy. — 167 M. *Bárcza* (p. 351).

172½ M. *Kaschau*, Hung. *Kassa*. — *Hotels*. **HÔTEL SCHALKHÁZ*, with garden, R. 2-12 K., omnibus 60 h.; *HÔT. EUROPA*, well spoken of. — *Café Andrassy*, *Fő-Utca*; *Restaurant Schubert*, same street; *Railway Restaurant*. — Cab to the town 2 K., but pleasanter to walk through the *Széchenyi* grounds; per ¼ hr. 60 h., ½ hr. 1 K. 20 h., 1 hr. 2 K. — *Tramway* from the station to the town and to the *Csermely* valley (p. 351).

Kaschau (690 ft.), an ancient royal free town with 36,000 inhab., on the right bank of the *Hernád*, consists of the regularly-built inner town, formerly a fortress, and three suburbs separated from it by a broad glacis. The town is the seat of various civil and military authorities, and carries on a brisk trade. The chief building is the **Cathedral* (½ M. from the station), the finest Gothic church in

Hungary, built in 1382-1497 on the site of an earlier church and thoroughly restored in 1877-96, with double aisles, a polygonal choir, and two towers (the southern unfinished). The W. and N. portals are adorned with statues and sculptures (in the tympanum of the N. portal the Last Judgment).

In the interior is a magnificent canopy of the richest open-work, 66 ft. high, executed in 1472. Good modern stained glass. The late-Gothic high-altar, with four wings, is adorned with 48 early German paintings on a gold ground, attributed to Wohlgemut. The 15th cent. frescoes on the N. and S.E. walls and the chapels of SS. Stephen and John should also be noticed. — Adjacent to the S. portal is the staircase ascending to the royal oratory and thence to the roof, which is surrounded by an elegant open balustrade.

The *Urban-Turm*, on the N. side of the cathedral, dates from 1628. — The church of *St. Michael*, in the transition style of the 13th cent., has a graceful tower; the *Franciscan* is now the *Garrison Church*; the *Dominican Church* has damaged frescoes; the *Protestant Church* is covered with a lofty dome (1816). — The *Museum* (adm. Sun., Wed., and Sat. 9-12 and 3-5, free; at other times 40 h.) contains antiquities and coins, a cabinet of natural history, and a library. — The *Calvarienberg* commands a good view.

The ENVIRONS of Kaschau are rich in mineral springs. Among the hills, 3 M. to the N.W., are the baths of *Bankó* (carr. 3 K.; or a pleasant walk through the *Csermely Valley*; tramway, see p. 350; from the terminus to the baths a walk of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). — About 2 M. to the N. are the small sulphur-baths of *Ludwigsquelle*, Hung. *Lajosfürdő* (cab 2 K., omnibus 30 h.). — About 12 M. to the N.E. (carr. in 3 hrs., 10-12 K.) lies *Ránk-Herlein* (1287 ft.; several *Lodging Houses*), with an intermittent chalybeate spring, which from a depth of 1650 ft. sends forth a jet 65 ft. high every 16 hrs.

FROM KASCHAU TO Torna, 26 M., railway in about 2 hrs. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bárca* (p. 350). — From (20 M.) *Szepesi* a branch-line diverges to (10 M.) in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Metzenzéf* or *Metzenseifen*, viâ *Jászó*, a Premonstratensian abbey with valuable archives and a fine stalactite grotto lately made accessible. — From Szepesi to the health-resort of *Stoós* (p. 357) is a drive of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — 26 M. *Torna* (1500 inhab.) lies picturesquely at the foot of the *Ruinenberg*, with its ruin dating from the 15th century. Near it are several interesting valleys and caves, where prehistoric antiquities have been found. Thus, to the N.W., the romantic *Szádellő Valley* near *Szádellő* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; carriage 2 K.), and the *Ajertal* near *Falucska*, a narrow gorge crossed by the *Ördöghíd* ('devil's bridge', requiring a steady head); half-a-day there and back. Branch-line from Torna to Miskolcz, see p. 350.

179 M. *Abos* (Rail. Restaurant), junction of the Kaschau and Oderberg line (p. 357). The line to Eperjes crosses the *Swinka* by a lofty bridge and passes through the village of Abos in a deep cutting, beyond which we obtain a pleasing view of the fertile valley of the *Tarcza*.

200 M. *Eperjes* (Rail. Restaurant; *Hôtel Berger*; pop. 13,100), an old town on the *Tarcza*, is still partially surrounded by walls. The *Calvarienberg* on the S.W. side of the town commands a fine view. The salt-works of *Soóvár* lie $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.

To the N. of Eperjes (28 M.; branch-railway in 2 hrs.) lies *Bartfeld*, Hung. *Bártfa* (*Hôt. Hungaria*), a very ancient little town, with a handsome 15th cent. town-hall. The Gothic church of *St. Agidius*, of the 14th cent., contains finely carved choir-stalls and altars of the 15th and 16th centuries.

— The baths of *Bartfeld* (R. in the Kurhaus), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N., have a strong chalybeate spring, impregnated with carbonic acid, used for drinking and bathing.

FROM EPERJES TO NEU-SANDEC, 73 M., railway in $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., viâ ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Nagy Sáros* (famous opal-mines at *Vörösvágás*), and ($33\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Orló* (Hungarian frontier), station for *Neu Lublau*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. off, a chalybeate bath used by anæmic patients. Then ($41\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Muszyňa*, station (carr. 4-6 K.) for the baths of *Krynica* (1935 ft.; two hotels and numerous lodging-houses) in Galicia, 6 M. to the N.E., with chalybeate springs, frequented by the Polish and Russian nobility. 50 M. *Zegiestów*, another small bath, prettily situated. 70 M. *Alt-Sandec*. — 73 M. *Neu-Sandec* (p. 237).

62. From Pressburg to Zsolna. Valley of the Waag.

126 M. RAILWAY in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs.; fares 16 K. 20, 10 K. 80 h., 7 K.; express 21 or 14 K.

Pressburg, see p. 322. The line passes along the foot of the hills, to the left of the Budapest railway. $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Georgen*, Hung. *Szent György*, with the château of *Féherkö*. To the left are the vine-clad slopes of the Little Carpathians. $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bösing*, Hung. *Bazin*, a small mining town, with a chalybeate bath charmingly situated $11\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. 16 M. *Modor-Senkvicz*, to the left of which lies the town of *Modor*, at the foot of the Carpathians. — $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cziffer*, with a château and park of Count Zichy.

$29\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Tyrnau*, Hung. *Nagy-Szombat* (490 ft.; *Railway Restaurant*; *Polnitzky zur Eisenbahn*; *Schwarzer Adler*; pop. 12,500), an old town of some importance, with numerous churches and monasteries, a large episcopal palace, and remains of fortifications, lies on the *Trnava*. From 1635 to 1777 it was the seat of the university now at Budapest. The *Cathedral*, founded in 1389 and restored in 1820, with two clumsy towers added in the 18th century, is worthy of a visit.

On a steep rock, 9 M. to the W. of Tyrnau, rises the ruined château of *Szomolány*, formerly the property of the Fuggers, now of Prince Pálffy.

BRANCH RAILWAY from Tyrnau viâ *Keresztúr* to (9 M.) *Szered*, on the *Waag*, with 5300 inhab. and a château of Prince Esterházy, on the line from *Galánta* (p. 324) to ($18\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Leopoldstadt* (see below). — To *Kutti*, see p. 322.

The line traverses the fertile plain of the *Waag*. 40 M. *Leopoldstadt*, Hung. *Lipotvár* (Rail. Restaurant), a former fortress, on the right bank of the *Waag*. On the left bank of the *Waag* (which is crossed by a bridge $\frac{1}{4}$ M. long), $11\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W., lies *Galgócz*, a town with 8600 inhab., with a château and park of Count Erdödy (superb view from the hill). Branch-lines from *Leopoldstadt* to *Úzbégh* (p. 324) and to *Galánta* (p. 324).

The line follows the right bank of the *Waag*. On the E. rise the steep wooded slopes of the *Neutra Mts.* — 51 M. *Pistyan* or *Pöstyén*, with the sulphur-baths of *Pöstyén-Teplisz* (Kurhotel), used as a cure for gout and rheumatism (springs $128-139^{\circ}$ Fahr.; famous mud-baths), situated on the right bank and on an island in the *Waag*.

On a distant hill to the W. is the ruin of *Jókö*; to the E. is the ruin of *Temetvény*. To the left, on a rock nearer the railway, is the

ruined castle of *Csejte*, once the residence of the infamous Elizabeth Báthory, who is said to have murdered 300 young girls in ten years in order to restore her youth with their blood (she died in prison in 1614). — 61 M. **Waag-Neustadt**, Hung. *Vág-Ujhély* (610 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town of 5100 inhab., with a church founded in 1413. — The valley contracts. On a lofty rock to the right is the large ruined castle of *Beczkó*, above the little town of that name. On a height to the left beyond (66 M.) *Bohuszlavicz* lies *Haluzitz*, with the ruins of a church said to date from the time of SS. Cyril and Methodius.

77 M. **Trencsin**, Hung. *Trencsén* (700 ft.; *Lamm*; pop. 5200), capital of the county of that name, on the left bank of the Waag, is commanded by the ruins of an old fortress. The castle-well, 590 ft. deep, was hewn in the rock by Turkish prisoners. The tower, 108 ft. in height, commands a beautiful view. The Gothic *Parish Church* of the 14th cent. (altered in 1528), to which a covered flight of 122 steps ascends, contains the fine monument of a Count Illésházy (d. 1648). — Branch-line to *Bossány* (p. 324).

82 M. **Trencsin-Teplicz**, Hung. *Tepla-Trencsén-Teplicz* (*Hôtel Teplicz*; numerous lodging-houses and private apartments), with warm lime and sulphur springs (117-126° Fahr.), lies in a fine mountainous region, 1 M. from the station (omnibus 80 h.; cab 2 K.). Good baths, especially in the luxurious *Hammam*. *Kurhaus* with café-restaurant. The season lasts from May 1st to Sept. 30th. — Railway to *Brünn*, see p. 264.

The next place in the valley of the Waag is *Dubnicz*, with a château of Count D'Harcourt. 89½ M. *Illava*, with a large castle used as a prison. Fine view of the valley. To the left, *Pruska*, or *Pruska*, with a château of Count Königsegg; on a bold rock in the distance, the ruin of *Oroszlánkő* or *Löwenstein*. — To the left, just before reaching (106 M.) *Vág-Besztércze*, we see the finely-situated château of *Orlove*, belonging to Prince Hohenlohe; and just beyond it, also on the left, is the ruin of *Podhrágy*. At (115½ M.) *Nagy Bicsé-Predmér*, to the right, opens the romantic **Szulyov Valley*, with its curious castellated rocks (a pleasant excursion of 5-6 hrs. by carriage). 120½ M. *Hricsó*. At *Marczek* the valley suddenly turns to the S.E. (to the right, in the distance, the ruin of *Ljetava*; to the left, *Schloss Budatin*).

126 M. **Zsolna**, Ger. *Sillein*, see p. 354.

63. From Oderberg to Kaschau.

218 M. RAILWAY in 10-15 hrs. The Hungarian 'zone-tarif' (comp. p. 319) begins at Csáczá. Return-tickets at reduced rates (1st cl. 30, 2nd cl. 20, 3rd. cl. 12 K.) available for 45 days are issued on Sat., Sun., and holidays in summer from Oderberg and Teschen to Csorba and Poprád (p. 356). Best views to the right between Jablunkau and Ruttká; thereafter to the left.

Oderberg, see p. 273. We diverge to the S.E. from the *Vienna line* (R. 48), and traverse a wooded hill-district, the N. spurs of the *Beskid Mts.* 10½ M. *Karwin* (Rail. Restaurant), with a château of Count Larisch and large coal-mines (branch-line to *Petrovitz*, 7 M.; see p. 277). 12½ M. *Darkau*, with iodine and salt baths.

20 M. *Teschén* (1010 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Hirsch*; *Ochs*; *Bahnhof-Hotel*; pop. 19,100), a thriving town, situated on a hill on the right bank of the *Olsa*, formerly the capital of the duchy of that name, is now the chief town in E. Silesia. Of the old castle of the 12th cent. a huge tower is still standing. Handsome modern château of Archduke Frederick, with a fine garden.

Teschén is the junction of the *Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn*: S.W. to (76 M.) *Hullein* (p. 272); and N.W. to *Bielitz*, *Kalcwarya*, *Skawina*, and (85½ M.) *Podgórze-Cracow* (p. 276).

24½ M. *Trzynietz* (Rail. Restaurant), with large iron-works of Archduke Frederick; 32½ M. *Jablunkau* (Rail. Restaurant). The line penetrates the *Jablunka Pass* (1805 ft.) by means of the *Mosty Tunnel* (666 yds.), and descends, crossing the Hungarian frontier, to the *Cserna Valley* and (44 M.) *Csácza*, a small town at the union of the *Cserna* and the *Kisuczka*, the junction for (36 M.) *Saybusch* (p. 288).

63 M. *Zsolna*, Ger. *Sillein* (1180 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a small and ancient town on the left bank of the *Waag*, once an important centre of the Hungarian wine-trade with Poland. About 1 M. to the N.W. are the ruins of *Budatin*, with a park and a tower (view).

To *Tyrnau* and *Pressburg*, see R. 62; to *Saybusch*, see p. 288. — Branch-line to the S. (13 M., in 1 hr.), passing the considerable ruin of *Ljetava* (p. 368), to *Rajecz-Teplicz* (1380 ft.; good accommodation in the bath-houses), a thriving watering-place in the picturesque *Sillinka Valley*, with warm alum-springs (97-103°).

We are now carried E. through the broad valley of the *Waag*. On the left, *Teplicska*, and a château with two towers. We cross the *Waag*. 68 M. *Várna*, Ger. *Varin*, 9 M. from *Tyerchova*, at the mouth of the wild *Vratna Ravine*. The valley contracts so as barely to leave room for river, road, and rail. On a bold rock to the right is the ruin of *Sztrecsnó*, to the left that of *Óvár*. The rapids of the river here are often dangerous to rafts. Beyond a tunnel we enter the romantic *Defile of Sztrecsnó*, 3 M. long, in which the *Waag* forces its passage through the *Fátra Mts.*, and next reach (76½ M.) *Ruttká*, Ger. *Ruttek* (1260 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), junction of the *Altsohl* and *Budapest line* (R. 60), picturesquely situated at the confluence of the turbulent *Turócz* and the *Waag*.

79½ M. *Szucsány*, 6 M. to the S. of which is the château of *Stjavník*. Beyond (81½ M.) *Turán* we thread a tunnel at the beginning of the *Hradiska Pass* and reach (87½ M.) *Kralován*, at the mouth of the valley of the *Arva*. On a lofty rock near *Arvaváralja*, 17 M. to the N.E. (branch-line), is the handsome, well-preserved castle of *Arva*. — 90½ M. *Fenyőháza* (1460 ft.; Kurhaus and Hydropathic), a health-resort. — 99 M. *Rózsahegy*, Ger. *Rosen-*

berg (1628 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Kraliczek's Inn*; pop. 8200), a small town, with a Piarist school on a hill above it. To the N., on the hillside, the ruins of *Likava* (2155 ft.) and the *Liszskova Cavern*.

The mineral-baths of *Korytnicza*, 9 M. to the S. (carr. 8-10, omn. 3 K. 20 h.), a cure for ailments of the liver and stomach, are prettily situated.

At (104 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Liptó-Tepla* a view is disclosed of the chief summits of the Central Carpathians. 113 M. *Liptó-Szent-Miklós* (1890 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Krone*, well spoken of; *Adler*), capital of the county of Liptau and seat of a Protestant bishop, has leather-factories. To the S. rise the *Poludnicza* (5086 ft.) and, farther off, the *Djumbir* (see below). Road to the *Deménfalva Grotto*, 6 M. (see below; carr. in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., there and back 6 K.).

116 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Szent Iván-Póttornya*. On the left bank of the Waag (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) is the prosperous village of *Szt. Iván* (Inn), the property of Baron Szentiványi.

Splendid day's excursion (guide 4 K.) through the *Štjavnica Valley*, then to the right to the (2 hrs.) forester's house of *Bisztrá* (2950 ft.; good accommodation) and by a good path to the (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) top of the "Djumbir, Hung. *Gyömbér* (6710 ft.), the highest summit of the Niedere, or Lower, Tatra, which affords a fine survey of the W. Carpathians. Then down through the romantic *Demanová Valley* to the (4 hrs.) refuge-hut of the Carpathian Club (good quarters), near the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) interesting *Deménfalva Cavern* (2670 ft.) with its fine ice-formations and stalactites (duration of visit 1 hr.). Thence to (2 hrs.) *Liptó-Szent-Miklós* (see above).

120 M. *Liptó-Ujvár* (2090 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Brüll*), at the confluence of the rapid *Bela* and the Waag, with a ruined castle. Fine view of the Hohe Tatra, with the Kriván (p. 363).

A tolerable road unites Liptó-Ujvár with (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kokava* (2710 ft.; inn; guides), a small village on the left bank of the Bela, whence a footpath proceeds to the (2 hrs.) forester's house of *Pod Banskó* (3190 ft.; good accommodation), a starting-point for excursions in the W. part of the Hohe Tatra, 3-4 hrs. (bridle-path) from the *Lake of Csorba* (p. 362). From Pod Banskó viâ the *Tycha Valley* to *Zakopane*, 7-8 hrs., see p. 367.

The line skirts the S. base of the Tatra, the wild serrated ridges and peaks of which are most picturesque. 123 M. *Király-Lehota*, at the confluence of the *Weisse* and the *Schwarze Waag*. — 129 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vychodná* (2540 ft.; ascent of the Kriván, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., see p. 363). — 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vágfalva*. The line crosses the watershed between the Waag and the Popper (i.e. between the Baltic and the Black Sea) at (137 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Csorba* (2946 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; to the Lake of Csorba, see p. 362), and descends to the valley of the Popper. — 142 M. *Lucsivna Fürdő*, or *Bad Lucsivna* (2605 ft.), with a park of Hr. von Szakmáry and a hydropathic; 1 M. to the S.E. is the village of *Lucsivna*, Ger. *Lautschburg* (2517 ft.; inn). — 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Batizfalva*, 2 M. to the E. of the village. Fine view of the tapering *Končysta* (8320 ft.) and the *Franz-Josef-Spitze* (8737 ft.), the highest of the Tatra.

Noteworthy excursions: ascent of the *Kienberg* (3025 ft.), 2 hrs. there and back, with view of the Tatra, Popper valley, etc.; ascent of the *Baba* (3212 ft.) of the *Cerna* (3580 ft.), and above all (2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; also ascended from Poprád) of the "Kozi Kamen or *Gaisberg* (4135 ft.), the Rigi of the Zips, with a tower commanding a superb panorama of the Tatra from

Choos in the Liptau to the Stirnberg near Tatra-Höhlenhain, of the adjoining mountains, and of the smiling valleys of the Popper, Hernád, and Waag.

149 M. **Poprád**, or *Deutschendorf* (2214 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; **Hôtel Husz-Park*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of the station, with baths and a fine view of the Tatra, R. 2-4 K.; *Hôt. Tatra*; *Hôt. National*, both at the station and well spoken of), with 1700 inhab., is one of the sixteen free Zips towns founded by 'Saxon' immigrants in the 12th cent., which still retain their German language and character, although they lost their political privileges in 1875. The *Museum of the Carpathian Club* is worth a visit (closed 12-2). Poprád is the station for *Schmecks* (p. 360) and a good starting-point for excursions to the Hohe and Niedere Tatra.

A road (carr. 2-3 K.) leads to the S. to (3 M.) *Blumental*, Hung. *Virág völgy* (2460 ft.; several lodging-houses), a prettily situated summer resort; thence a walk of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the S.E. through beautiful woods to the *Belvedere* (3025 ft.) of the Carpathian Club, which commands a magnificent panorama of the Tatra Mts. — A very enjoyable day's excursion may be made from Poprád to the **Ice Cavern of Dobschau*, in the valley of Straczena, 19 M. to the S. The road (carr. and pair in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 16-20 K. there and back) leads viâ *Blumental* (see above), *Grenicz*, and *Vernár* (2470 ft.; inn) to the *Popova Saddle* (3415 ft.), whence it descends to the *Pustapole Inn* (2950 ft.), at the foot of the massive *Königsberg* or *Kralova Hoha* (6375 ft.; fine view), which may be ascended hence in $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (also on horseback; descent to *Telgart*, in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.). Thence we proceed viâ *Telgart* (2890 ft.; inn) to the *Inn zur Eishöhle*, 1 M. from the entrance to the cavern (see p. 372).

FROM POPRÁD TO PUDELEIN, $20\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 2 hrs. — The line diverges to the N.E. from the Oderberg and Kaschau railway, and descends the valley of the Popper. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Georgenberg*, Hung. *Szepes-Szombat* (2260 ft.; *Grüb-Park*, R. 1-4, D. 1 K. 40 h., pens. 3-6 K.), a summer-resort. — 5 M. *Kohlbach*, Hung. *Tarpatak* (branch-line to *Tatra-Lomnitz*, 7 M.; see p. 364). — 6 M. *Gross-Lomnitz*, Hung. *Nagy-Lomnicz*, with a race-course (horse-races in July). — $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kesmark* (2054 ft.; *Central-Hôtel*; *Hôt. Kesmark*; *Hôt. Meese*, with garden and veranda), prettily situated on the Popper, is one of the oldest towns in Hungary, having been a 'royal free town' since 1380. The old parish-church *Zum Heiligen Kreuz* (15th cent.) contains fine carved altars. New Prot. church built by Hansen (1894); interesting old timber Prot. church. The chapel of the old Tökölyi château is worthy of a visit. — To the N.W. (3 M., carr. 3-4 K.), in the Weisswassertal, is *Tátraháza* (2280 ft.; R. 1 K. 40 h., -2 K., board 20-24 K. per week; also hydropathic), a pleasant summer-resort; 6 M. to the N.W. of *Tátraháza* is the *Kesmarker Tränke* (p. 364). — 13 M. *Elágazás*; branch-line to (2 M.) *Bela* (Hung. *Szepes-Béla*), a village with 2500 inhab., and to *Tatra-Höhlenhain* (p. 365). From *Bela* viâ *Wünschendorf* to the *Rote Kloster* and *Szczawnica*, see p. 365. — $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pudleín*, Hung. *Podolín*, a village of 1500 inhabitants.

The line crosses the Popper and quits the valley of that stream. — 151 M. *Gánócz* (2067 ft.; hotel), with warm mineral springs. — A low hill near (158 M.) *Kapsdorf*, Hung. *Káposztafalu* (2250 ft.), forms the watershed between the Danube and the Vistula. We descend the valley of the *Hernád*. — 166 M. **Igló** (1503 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Hôt. Schwarzenberg*, opposite the station), is another of the sixteen Zips free towns (see above).

A branch-line runs hence in 40 min. to (8 M.) *Leutschau*, Hung. *Lőcse* (1880 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Stadt-Hôtel* or *Városi szálloda*), capital of the Zips, an old town with 6600 inhab., chiefly Germans. Fine Gothic church

of *St. James*, of the 13th cent., with a slender tower, containing an elegant tabernacle, several well-carved altars, pictures, monuments, and a good organ. The *Rathaus*, with its open arcades, in the Platz on the S. side of the church, was restored in 1894 (interesting interior). Beautiful view of the Tatra from the pilgrimage-church on the *Marienbergr* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). On the Kesmark road, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Leutschau, lies *Löcsefüred* (2000 ft.), a watering-place and summer-resort, whence the *Gehol* (3550 ft.) may be ascended. — At *Donnersmark*, 1 hr.'s drive from Leutschau, is a Gothic double chapel, containing a late-Gothic altar.

A road (carr. in 2 hrs., 10 K.) leads to the S.E. from Igló viâ (3 M.) *Igló-füred* (1870 ft.), a prettily situated spa, to ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schwarzenberg* (Hung. *Feketehegy*; 2100 ft.), a hydropathic, sheltered amid beautiful pine-woods.

We enter the Zipser Erzgebirge. — $179\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Szepes-Olaszi*, Ger. *Wallendorf*.

Branch-line to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kirchdrauf*, Hung. *Szepes-Váralja* (inn), a little town with the considerable ruins of the castle of *Zips*, which gave name to the county, and the interesting cathedral of *St. Martin*, begun in the 13th cent. in the Romanesque, and altered in the 15th cent. in the late-Gothic style. Curious mural paintings of the 14th cent., some of them well preserved. About 2 M. from the station are the small baths of *Baldócz* (1420 ft.; Kurhaus), with springs containing sulphate of soda.

$184\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Krompach*, with iron-works. $187\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Stefanshütte*, with quicksilver, silver, and copper mines. — $191\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Margitsfalv*.

To *SCHMÖLLNITZHÜTTE*, 21 M., railway in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. through the *Göllnitz Valley*, with its mines of iron-ore, worked since the middle ages. $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Miriahuta-Zakárfalu*, with Archd. Frederick's *Marienhütte*, an iron-mine worked with aid of an electric wire-rope railway. 5 M. *Göllnitz*, Hung. *Gölniczbünya* (*Stadt-Hotel*), an old town with iron mines, and many chain and nail factories around it. To the N.W. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.; carr. 3 K.) is *Thurzófüred* (1876 ft.), a summer-resort embosomed in pinewoods. 10 M. *Prakendorf*, Hung. *Prakfalv*, with iron-works. 21 M. *Schmöllnitzhütte*, Hung. *Szomolnokhuta*, with valuable mines of pyrites. About 6 M. distant is the hydropathic of *Stóász* (2200 ft.; p. 351).

The line is carried through the narrow and picturesque valley of the *Hernád* by means of embankments and cuttings. 208 M. *Abos* (branch-line to *Eperjes*, p. 351). The *Hernád* is crossed several times; then through a tunnel into a broader part of the valley.

218 M. *Kaschau*, see p. 350.

64. The Hohe Tatra.

The *Central Carpathians*, rising between the plains of the Waag, the *Árva*, the *Dunajec*, and the *Popper* and extending for a distance of about 50 M. with a breadth of 9-22 M., are the loftiest mountains in Hungary. This range, of limestone, gneiss, granite, and sandstone formation, consists of three principal groups, viz. the *Árva-Liptau Gneiss and Limestone Mts.*, or W. portion as far as the *Lilijowe Pass*, with peaks rising to a height of 7300 ft.; the *Hohe Tatra* (i.e. High Tatra), or central portion, stretching E. to the *Kopa Pass* and reaching the height of 8735 ft.; and the *Béla Limestone Alps*, with peaks of 7070 ft., stretching at an angle from the *Hohe Tatra* to the *Zdjar Pass*. The most imposing portion is the *Hohe Tatra*, on the borders of *Zips*

Liptau, and Galicia, where the huge masses rise sheer from the valleys of the Popper and Waag like a gigantic wall, presenting mountain-scenery of the wildest description, in which only glaciers are wanting. The chief features here are barren, fissured peaks, precipitous and inaccessible crests, and bleak, rock-cumbered valleys, containing deep and lonely lakes (Pol. *stawy*, Slav. *plesso*, i.e. eyes of the sea), which are gradually being filled up with débris precipitated from the steep slopes above. The highest peaks are not free from snow except in midsummer, while many of the gorges, especially on the N. side, are filled with perpetual snow (snow-line about 7900 ft.). The dwellers on the S. and W. sides of the Tatra are Slovaks, on the N. Poles, and in Zips, on the S.E. side, Germans.

Of HOTELS and INNS there is now a tolerable array, especially on the S. side of the range, but in the height of the season (July-August) it is sometimes difficult to get quarters even after previous application. Close to the foot of the mountains (2460-4430 ft.) are the following, mostly surrounded by beautiful pine-woods and adapted as health-resorts for a stay of some time: the hotels on the *Lake of Csorba*; *Hoch-Hägi*, at the foot of the Končysta; *Hôtel Westzerheim*, at the foot of the Franz Josef Spitze; *Neu, Alt*, and *Unter Schmecks*, at the foot of the Schlagendorfer Spitze; *Hôtel Kohlbach*, on the Kämmlchen; *Tatra-Lomnitz* and *Matlarenau*, and *Tatra-Höhlenhain*, in the Kotlin valley. Simpler accommodation is offered by the forester's house of *Pod Banskó*, at the foot of the Kriván; the *Majláth Hut*, on the Lake of Popper; the *Schlesier Haus*, on the Lake of Felka; the *Kesmarker Tränke*, on the Weisswasserbach; and the *Archduke Frederick Hut*, on the Grüne See. The towns of *Liptó-Ujvár*, *Poprád*, *Felka*, and *Kesmark* all have good hotels and command fine views of the mountains, but they are less suited for a stay of some time owing to the want of woods in their vicinity and their distance (6-10 M.) from the foot of the mountains. The favourite hydropathic establishments of *Lucivna*, *Gross-Schlagendorf*, and *Tátraháza* are rather more conveniently situated. The best headquarters for excursions on the N. side are *Zakopane*, the *Iron Works (Kúznice)* near *Zakopane*, the small baths of *Jaszczerówka*, and the good club huts of the Galician Tatra Club in the *Roztoka Valley* and on the *Grosse Fischsee*. — The best time for exploring this district is from July to the middle of September; but June and October, when charges are considerably abated, are also sometimes favourable.

GUIDES. — Tourists in the S. Tatra should employ only guides authorised by the Hungarian Carpathian Club (to be obtained most easily at the three Schmecks, at the Csorber and Popper Lakes, in the Schlesier Haus, Tatra-Lomnitz, and Matlarenau guides are not always to be found), who are bound to produce the official tariff on demand. The first-class guides, naturally the most expensive, are acquainted with the entire Tatra region (7 K. per day, half-day 4 K.; the charges for mountain ascents are given below); those of the second class undertake certain definite expeditions only (5 K. 30 h. per day, half-day 3 K.). Each guide may be required to carry about 33 lbs. of luggage, but for long tours, involving considerable supplies of baggage and provisions, a porter also must be engaged. The charges are for one or more persons, but on difficult ascents no guide may undertake more than 1-3 persons. Each guide provides his own food; when a night is spent in a refuge-hut or in the open air he is entitled to 1 K. As the nights are often very cold (even in summer the temperature sometimes falls below 32° at an elevation of 6000-6500 ft.), it is advisable to be well supplied with rugs. Porters receive 2-3 K. per day, and their food. Complaints should be addressed to the managers of the various baths. — The charge for guides for *Zakopane* (which is the only place where they are not to be found) is 1 K. per day, half-day 50 h. per day, half-day 3 K.). Each guide may be required to carry about 33 lbs. of luggage, but for long tours, involving considerable supplies of baggage and provisions, a porter also must be engaged. The charges are for one or more persons, but on difficult ascents no guide may undertake more than 1-3 persons. Each guide provides his own food; when a night is spent in a refuge-hut or in the open air he is entitled to 1 K. As the nights are often very cold (even in summer the temperature sometimes falls below 32° at an elevation of 6000-6500 ft.), it is advisable to be well supplied with rugs. Porters receive 2-3 K. per day, and their food. Complaints should be addressed to the managers of the various baths.

INFORMATION may be obtained at the head-office of the Carpathian Club at Igló, from Herr Professor Dénes at Leutschau, at the bath-offices at the three Schmecks, and at the office of the Tatra Club in Zakopane. — New ordnance maps of the Tatra (scale 1:25,000) were published in 1898.

The best APPROACHES to the Tatra are: from Germany the railway from Oderberg to Kaschau (R. 63); from Vienna and W. Hungary the railway through the valley of the Waag to Zsolna (R. 62); from Budapest the Miskolcz and Kaschau line (R. 59) or the Hatvan and Ruttká line (R. 60). Circular ticket from Vienna to the Lake of Csorba, Budapest, and back to Vienna, 1st. cl. 60, 2nd cl. 40 K. — Those who approach from the N. take the Galician railway from *Podgórze* (Cracow), viâ *Chabówka* and *Neumarkt* (p. 288) to (101 M., in 6½ hrs.) *Zakopane*. A carriage from Zakopane to Tatra-Höhlenhain (7 hrs.' drive) costs 12-20 K.; from Zakopane to Schmecks viâ Tatra-Höhlenhain (9 hrs.' drive), 16-30 K. (bargain necessary).

For a tour through the Tatra the traveller should engage a first class guide for the whole trip (charges, see p. 358; no extra charge for mountain ascents), who should be obtained through the managers of the baths at one of the three Schmecks to join the party at the Lake of Csorba in the W. of the Tatra.

South Side of the Tatra (8 days). 1st day: Lake of Csorba, Patria and back to the Lake of Csorba, or on to the Lake of Popper (p. 363). — 2nd day: Meeraugspitze (p. 363), with descent to the Lake of Popper. — 3rd day: Osterva (p. 363) with descent to Hoch-Hagi (p. 361). — 4th day: Botzdorf Lake (p. 363), Schlesier Haus, Polnische Kamm, Kleine Visoka and back to the Schlesier Haus (p. 362). — 5th day: Schlagendorfer Spitze (p. 361) with descent to the three Schmecks (p. 360). — 6th day: Falls of the Kohlbach (p. 361) and Five Lakes (p. 331); descent to Tatra-Lomnitz (p. 364). — 7th day: Grüne See (p. 364) and viâ Weidau to Tatra-Höhlenhain (p. 365). — 8th day: Stalactite cavern at Béla. — Thence either visit the N. side of the Tatra, or return to Poprád and drive to the ice cavern at Dobschau (comp. p. 372).

North Side of the Tatra (4 days). 1st day: Tatra-Höhlenhain (p. 365), the Kopa Pass, the Greiner, Javorina, Roztoka Refuge Hut (p. 366). — 2nd day: Grosse Fischsee (p. 366), the Five Polish Lakes (p. 366), Zawrat Pass, Schwarze See (p. 367), Suchawoda Refuge Hut (p. 367). — 3rd day: Iron Works (p. 367), the Kościelisko Valley (p. 367). — 4th day: Zakopane (p. 366).

a. Road from the Lake of Csorba to Tatra-Höhlenhain.

22 M. Carriage to Alt-Schmecks 8 K. (omn., see p. 360); thence to Tatra-Höhlenhain 8 K. The road (recommended for cycling), which connects all the principal places of interest on the S. side of the mountains, is known as the *Klotilden-Weg* as far as Alt-Schmecks, beyond which its E. continuation is called the *Maria-Theresia-Weg*.

Lake of Csorba (4430 ft.), see p. 362. The road runs to the E., passes (7 min.) a branch leading to the right to Csorba station, and crosses the *Mlin'ca*, beyond which it bends abruptly towards the N. Crossing the *Popper* we turn once more to the E. and beyond the (4½ M.) keeper's house on the *Rauschbach* reach —

5½ M. *Hoch-Hagi* (3515 ft.; p. 361). We then cross a number of small streams (pretty views of the Popper valley) to (9 M.) *Wessterheim* (3260 ft.; p. 361). Thence we proceed by a shady footpath to the right (finger-post 3 min. beyond Wessterheim) to —

11½ M. *Neu-Schmecks* (3250 ft.; p. 360) and (12 M.) *Alt-Schmecks* (3335 ft.; p. 360). The road to Tatra-Höhlenhain diverges

farther on, and then traverses the *Kohlbach Valley*, with its numerous old moraines.

At (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tatra-Lomnitz* (2785 ft.; p. 364) we enjoy a good view of the Lomnitzer Spitze to the left. Thence (the paths diverging to the right lead to Gross-Lomnitz) we proceed to (16 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Matlarenau* (2940 ft.; p. 364), pleasantly situated in a plain on the Steinbach, and after crossing the stream descending from the Weisswasser Valley reach the (18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kesmarker Tränke* (2975 ft.; p. 364). Thence the road gradually descends to the *Kotlín Valley*, and a little beyond —

21 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Tatra-Höhlenhain* (2415 ft.; p. 365) joins the Béla high-road. To Javorina see p. 365.

b. Alt-Schmecks, Neu-Schmecks, and Unter-Schmecks.

From Poprád to Alt-Schmecks, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., carriage 7 K. — From the Lake of Csorba, Tatra-Lomnitz, or Tatra-Höhlenhain to Alt-Schmecks, see above.

Poprád (2214 ft.), see p. 356. — The road leads viâ (1 M.) *Felka* (2235 ft.; Touristenheim, hotel and villas with baths and garden, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, D. 2 K. 40 h., pens. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$ K.), with a Tatra Museum and Alpine botanic garden, and (3 M.) *Gross-Schlagendorf*, Hung. *Nagy-Szálók* (2220 ft.; Hôtel Wesztér, with pleasant garden, R. 1 K. 40 h., D. 2 K.). Farther on roads diverge on the right to *Mühlenbach* and to Unter-Schmecks (see below).

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Alt-Schmecks**, Hung. *Tátra-Füred* (3335 ft.), is a well-managed watering-place with mineral springs, pine-cone baths, and cold-water cure, and a Kursaal, prettily situated at the foot of the Schlagendorf peak.

Visitors are accommodated in good *Lodging Houses* (R. 2-8 K., scarcely obtainable in July and Aug. unless secured in advance; cheaper in the off-season); meals are taken in the *Restaurant*. Rooms, bath-tickets, guides, carriages, etc. are all engaged through the directors of the baths. Gipsy-band several times daily. — Omnibus once daily to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) the Lake of Csorba (2 K.; return-ticket 3 K.). — Protestant service at Neu-Schmecks. — Exchange office of the Hungarian Commercial Bank at Alt-Schmecks.

To the W. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) lies **Neu-Schmecks**, Hung. *Uj-Tátra-Füred* (3250 ft.), with a hydropathic, pine-cone baths, a sanatorium for consumptives, and well-equipped villas (R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 K.), suited for a longer stay, and visited even in winter by patients with delicate lungs. — Below Alt-Schmecks, and connected with it by a pleasant road and footpath, lies (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Unter-Schmecks**, Hung. *Alsó-Tátra-Füred* (3084 ft.), a watering-place founded in 1884, and much frequented (hydropathic, mud-baths, etc.).

WALKS. From Alt-Schmecks in 10 min. or from Unter-Schmecks in 20 min. to the *Café-Restaurant zur Schönen Aussicht* (3280 ft.; D. 2 K. 40-2 K. 80 h., also beds), overlooking the plain of the Popper and the Lower Tatra. — From Alt-Schmecks to the N.W. viâ the

the three Schmecks and the Popper Valley; from the arête, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. higher up, splendid view into the Kohlbach valley. — From Neu-Schmecks to the *Neu-Schmecks Waterfall*, 10 min. to the S.W., and to the *Vancsó Pond*, 10 min. to the S.; and thence to the E. to (20 min.) *Unter-Schmecks*. — The following walks are a little longer. From Alt-Schmecks to the N.E. to the (1 hr.) *Turmberg* (*Toronyhegy*; 3665 ft.) and to the left to the (10 min.) *Räuberstein* (*Haramia-kő*; 3819 ft.; extensive view). Thence a poor but picturesque footpath leads to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Kämmchen* (see below). — From Neu-Schmecks to the (3 M.; carriage 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ K.) *Hôtel Weszterheim*, Hung. *Tátra-Széplak* (3260 ft.; R. 1 K. 60 h. - 2, D. 2, pens. 35-44 K. per week), with hydropathic, frequented by Germans (to the Felka Lake and to the Polnische Kamm, see p. 362). From the Hôt. Weszterheim we may go on to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hoch-Hági*, Hung. *Felső-Hági* (3515 ft.; hotel, R. 2-5, D. 2, pens. 32-48 K. per week, with bath-house); ascent of the Osterva, see p. 363; to the Botzdorf Lake, p. 362. — From Alt-Schmecks or Unter-Schmecks by the Maria-Theresia-Weg (p. 359) to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Tatra-Lomnitz* and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Matlarenau* (p. 364).

To the **Kohlbach Valley* (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the Rainer-Wiese; carr. to the Kämmchen 3 K.; horse to the Hôtel Gemse 2 K. 40 h.), very attractive. A road and a footpath ascend from Alt-Schmecks to the N.E. to the (50 min.) *Kämmchen* (4200 ft.), which affords a beautiful view of the Lomnitzer Spitze, the Mittelgrat-Turm, the Kohlbach Valley with its rocky débris (old moraine), and the Popper Valley studded with towns and villages. Immediately below the summit, on the E. side, is the *Wildbad Kohlbach* (4080 ft.; Rosa Hôtel, Hôt. Kohlbach, at both R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5, D. 3, pens. 20-24 K. per week). We then proceed along the slope to the N., turn to the right after a few min., then again ascend the valley past the three *Kohlbach Waterfalls*, amidst beautiful wood and rock scenery, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Rainer-Wiese*, on which is the little *Hôtel Gemse* (4310 ft.; R. 2 K.), where the Great Kohlbach Valley opens to the N.W., and the Little Kohlbach Valley to the N. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N., a little to the right of the way to the Five Lakes (see below), is the *Riesensturz*, a waterfall 60 ft. high.

To the **Lake of Csorba* (4 hrs.), see p. 362.

MOUNTAIN EXPEDITIONS (strong boots and alpenstock advisable). To the **Five Lakes* in the Little Kohlbach Valley, $\frac{3}{2}$ -4 hrs. from Alt-Schmecks (guide 5 K., not indispensable). From the Hôt. Gemse (see above) we ascend the *Treppchen* to the right to the (1 hr.) *Feuerstein* (5220 ft.), an overhanging block of granite; we then cross the brook and ascend the S. slope by a path cut out of the rock to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Five Lakes* in the highest basin of the Little Kohlbach Valley (5560-6690 ft.), with the *Tery Refuge* (6614 ft.; bed 3 K.). Grand rock scenery, with large patches of snow, encircled by the Lomnitzer Spitze, the Schwalbenturm, the Grünensee-Spitze, the Eistaler Spitze, and the Mittelgrat-Turm. — From the Five Lakes a difficult route leads over the *Kleine Sattel-Pass* (7810 ft.) to the *Krotzen*. See

Lakes (5515 ft.; refuge); thence to the summit in 2½ hrs. more over the *Königs-nase* (7490 ft.; *View of the three Schmecks). Admirable view, intercepted on the W. and N. by the Franz-Josef and Lomnitz peaks. The descent into the Kohlbach valley is difficult (4 hrs. to the *Hôtel Gemse*, p. 361).

The *Lomnitzer Spitze* (*Lomniczi-Csúcs*; 8642 ft.; guide 10 K.) is ascended in 6 hrs. from Alt-Schmecks (not difficult for experts). Above the *Feuerstein* (p. 361) the route ascends to the right over stony slopes to the (½ hr.) '*Probe*' (a steep couloir); then to the (20 min.) *Kapelle* (lofty columns of granite), and up steep grassy slopes to the (1 hr.) *Lomnitzer Kamm* (7220 ft.; p. 364). Thence past the *Moses-Quelle* (7415 ft.), steep for the most part, and '*Matirko's Umkehr*' and '*Emericzy's Greiner*' (8448 ft.), two difficult points, provided with chains by the Carpathian Club, to the (1½ hr.) summit, which commands a splendid view. Descent to *Tatra-Lomnitz* see p. 364; direct to the *Téry Refuge* (p. 361) difficult, for experienced climbers only.

The *Eistaler Spitze* (*Jégölggyi-Csúcs*; 8630 ft.; guide 12 K.), difficult, only for adepts, may be ascended from Alt-Schmecks in 7 hrs. From the (3½-4 hrs.) *Five Lakes* in the Little Kohlbach Valley (p. 361) we ascend over stony slopes and patches of snow to the main crest, which we follow, past a dangerous place at the '*Steinerne Ross*', to the (3 hrs.) top. Fine view of the mountains and of the plains of Hungary and Galicia.

Visit to the *Felka Valley* and ascent of the *Polnische Kamm* (4 hrs. from Neu-Schmecks; guide 6 K., unnecessary), interesting. Bridle-path over the (1½ hr.) *Kreuzhübel* (4705 ft.) and then through the *Felka Valley* (to the left, the huge *Franz-Josef Spitze*) to the (¾ hr.) *Schlesier Haus* (5505 ft.; R. 3 K., restaurant), at the S. end the small *Felka Lake* (5495 ft.), reached in 2 hrs. from *Wessterheim* (p. 361) by road (a footpath diverges from this road to the left to the *Botzdorf Lake*, 1½ hr. from the *Schlesier Haus*, p. 363). Like the other high valleys of the *Tatra*, the *Felka Valley* contains distinct remains of the moraines of diluvial glaciers. Close to the old hut is a typical wall of moraine. We next skirt the *Granatenwand* (where garnet crystals are found in the mica-slate), pass under the '*Ewige Regen*', a dripping rock, and cross the *Seewand*, more than 460 ft. high, to the (½ hr.) *Blumengarten* (5974 ft.), a beautiful Alpine pasture. We now ascend to the (½ hr.) *Lange See* (6410 ft.). Then an easy ascent of 1 hr. over the grassy S. slope to the summit of the *Polnische Kamm* (7244 ft.), a narrow ridge with an abrupt precipice towards the N., whence a striking view is obtained of the N. side of the mountains. Far below lies the *Gefrorne See* (see below). The view is still better from the **Kleine Visoka* (7940 ft.; ascended without difficulty from the *Polnische Kamm* in 1 hr. (guide from Alt-Schmecks 7 K.). We descend (guide from the *Schlesier Haus* to the *Grosse Fischsee* 10 K.) from the *Polnische Kamm* steeply to the N. to the (½ hr.) *Gefrorne See* (6715 ft.); thence to the (2 hrs.) hunting-lodge of Prince *Hohenlohe* and thence either by road to (4 hrs.) *Javorina* (p. 366), or along the right bank of the *Bialka* to the (2 hrs.) *Grosse Fischsee* (p. 366).

The *Franz-Josef-Spitze* or *Gerlsdorfer Spitze* (*Gerlachfalvi-Csúcs*; 8737 ft.; from Schmecks 7 hrs.; guide 12 K.), the highest of the *Tatra Mts.*, is difficult. The best plan is to sleep at the *Schlesier Haus* (see above); ascend from the (½ hr.) *Blumengarten* (see above) to the left to the (½ hr.) '*Probe*', a rocky wall 30 ft. in height (chains and cramp-irons); thence by steep grassy slopes to the (1½ hr.) arête and over rocks to the (1 hr.) *Kleine Gerlsdorfer Spitze*, whence the top is reached by a laborious climb of 1½ hr. more. The impressive view commands the whole *Tatra*.

c. Lake of Csorba. Meeraugspitze.

The **Lake of Csorba* (4430 ft.) may be reached from Schmecks

2 K., there and back 3 K.). The lake, the largest (50 acres) in the S. Tatra, is situated on the watershed between the Waag and the Popper. Grand *View (N.) of the Tatra Mts., from the Kriván to the Schlagendorfer Spitze; to the S. the valleys of the Waag, Popper, and Hernád, beyond which rises the mountain-chain of the Lower Tatra with the Königsberg. On the S. bank are several good lodging-houses (let by government to the Hungarian Hotel Co.; 250 R. at 2-10, B 1, D 3, pension from 8 K.), a restaurant and café; bath-house; gipsy band, etc.

EXCURSIONS from the Lake of Csorba (a guide should at once be secured, a few only being stationed here). — **Meeraugspitze* (Hung. *Tengerszem-Csúcs*, Pol. *Rysy*; 8240 ft.), the Rigi of the Tatra (5½ hrs.; guide 9 K.), not difficult. From the (1½ hr.) *See-Hôtel* (see below) the route ascends past the (1½ hr.) *Grosse Frosch-See* (6300 ft.) to the (1½ hr.) *Hunfaly-Joch* (7685 ft.), and thence to the N.W. without danger to the (¾ hr.) summit. Magnificent panorama of the mountains and thirteen lakes. Far below on the N.W. side lie the Meerauge and the Grosse Fischsee (p. 366). From the Frosch-See (see above) an attractive return-route crosses N.W. to the *Hinzen-See* (6180 ft.), finely situated in the highest N.W. angle of the Mengsdorf Valley, and thence across Alpine pastures inhabited by marmots to the Popper Lake. — From the Meeraugspitze we may descend (steep and difficult at places; guide 14 K.) to the (3 hrs.) *Meerauge* (p. 366), and thence cross the rocky wall to the N.W. of the lake (590 ft. in height) to the (1¼ hr.) club-hut on the *Grosse Fisch-See* (p. 366).

The **Valley of Mengsdorf* is one of the grandest in the Tatra (guide to the Popper Lake 2 K.). Skirting the E. bank of the Lake of Csorba, we diverge (7 min.) to the right (guide-post) and 7 min. farther on (guide-post) ascend to the N. to the (½ hr.) *Trigan* (4945 ft.), a view-point with a bench. A steep descent to the N. thence brings us to a point above the union of the *Hinzenbach* and *Krupabach* (Popper); we cross a moraine wall and descend to the right to the (¾ hr.; 1½ hr. from the Lake of Csorba) superbly situated *Popper Lake* (4964 ft.), with the *See-Hôtel* (formerly the *Majláth Hut*; bed 3 K., good accommodation). On the E. side of the lake tower the *Osterva* (see below) and the *Tupa* (7523 ft.), on the N.E. the *Tatraspitze* (8415 ft.), and on the W. the *Bastei* (7130 ft.) and the *Patria* (7235 ft.). About 2¼ hrs. to the N.W. is the Grosse Hinzensee (p. 362); to the N.E., in a rock-strewn gorge at the foot of the Tatraspitze, is the (2 hrs.) *Eissee* (6348 ft.).

The **Osterva* (6510 ft.) may be ascended from the Popper-See in 1½ hr. (not difficult, guide 5-7 K.). The path ascends to the S.E. in zigzags to the top, which commands to the N.W. a view of the Mengsdorf valley. Descent by a good path to the (1¾ hr.) forester's house in the *Rauschbach Valley* (6635 ft.), 4½ M. to the E. of the Lake of Csorba and 1¼ M. to the W. of Hoch-Hagi (p. 359). — The expedition may be extended along the arête to the summit of the *Tupa* (1¼ hr.; 7523 ft.), whence we descend to the (½ hr.) *Luka Pasture* and re-ascend to the (1½ hr.) *Končysta* (8333 ft.); descent thence to the (2 hrs.) *Botzdorf Lake* (6225 ft.; p. 362) and to (1¾ hr.) Hoch-Hagi.

Ascent of the *Kriván* (8190 ft.; 5¼ hrs.; guide 10 K.), not difficult. The route crosses the *Parkota* stream to the (¾ hr.) brook *Zlomisko* (5125 ft.), where a path from Pod Banskó (p. 355) joins ours on the left. We then proceed to the N.W. to the (1 hr.) terrace below the *Grüne See* (6645 ft.), ascend the rock-strewn slopes of the *Nad Pavloru* to the (1¼ hr.) deserted *Gold Mine*, whence a steep and fatiguing climb brings us in 1¼ hr. to the summit, a plateau about 90 ft. long and 12-18 ft. broad, commanding a superb view. On the W. side the peak descends in huge precipices to

the (2½ hrs.) *Polana Krivánska* (3966 ft.), at the S.W. base of the *Kriván*. Thence we may either proceed to the W. over the wooded hill of *Pod Palenica* (3773 ft.) to the (1½ hr.) keeper's house of *Pod Banskó* (p. 355), to which also a bridle-path leads direct in 3½ hrs. from the Lake of *Csorba*.

We may also visit the *Mlinica Valley* (guide to the waterfall 2 K.), ascending along the *Mlinica* to the (1¾ hr.) beautiful *Schleier-Wasserfall* (5545 ft.), 80 ft. in height; then to the N. to the lakes of *Skok*, the *Untere* and *Obere Gamsen-See* and the (2½ hrs.) *Szentiványi Lake* (2788 ft.); thence W. over the *Lorenzjoch* (7590 ft.) to the (1 hr.) *Wahlenberg Lakes* (6760-7080 ft.), and through the *Furkóta Valley* back to the (2 hrs.) Lake of *Csorba*. — Ascent of the *Patria* (7235 ft.), interesting and not difficult (2¾ hrs., guide 4 K.). We follow the route to the Popper Lake to the (¾ hr.) *Trigan* (4945 ft.; p. 363) and ascend thence to the N. to the top, with a splendid survey of the *Mengsdorf valley*.

The ascent of the *Tatraspitze* (*Hohe Visoká*; 8415 ft.), 1½ hr. to the S. of the *Hunfalvy-Joch* (p. 363), is difficult, and suitable for experts only (guide 12 K.); view similar to that from the *Meeraugspitze*.

d. Tatra-Lomnitz. Matlarenau.

On the *Maria-Theresia-Weg* (p. 359), 1½ hr. to the N.E. of *Alt-Schmecks* and *Unter-Schmecks* (carriage there and back 6 K.), in a picturesque meadow among woods, is the health-resort of **Tatra-Lomnitz** (2785 ft.; *Hotels Nagy Szálloda* and *Bethlenháza*, 200 R. at 3-15, B. 1, D. 3½, pens. from 10 K.), with a large hydropathic and several private villas; near it to the W. is the *Lomnitzer Touristenhaus* (R. 2-4 K.). Railway to *Kohlbach* (*Tarpatak*) see p. 356; carr. to the Lake of *Csorba* 18, to *Tatra-Höhlenhain* 8 K. — About 1½ M. to the N.E. is the hotel of **Matlarenau**, Hung. *Matlár-háza* (2940 ft.; R. 1-3 K., board 24 K. weekly), a favourite summer-resort; and 2 M. farther on, 6 M. to the N.W. of *Tátraháza* (p. 356), is the *Kesmarker Tränke* (2975 ft.; Restaurant, unpretending but good; also rooms).

EXCURSIONS. From *Tatra-Lomnitz* (guides) to the (2 hrs.) *Kohlbach Falls* in the *Kohlbach Valley* (p. 361); path marked red and blue, then after the (40 min.) divergence of the path to the *Steinbach Valley*, blue only. — By a path marked red across the (2½ hrs.) *Feuerstein* (p. 361) to the (½ hr.) *Steinbach-See* (5748 ft.), lying at the foot of the precipices of the *Lomnitzer Spitze*, towering 2600 ft. above it, with diluvial glacier-moraines. Then to the left to the *Lomnitzer Kamm* (7218 ft.) and to the top of the (¾ hr.) *Lomnitzer Spitze* (p. 362; guide 10 K.). — From *Matlarenau* or the *Kesmarker Tränke* to the *Weisswasser Valley*, attractive (guide to the *Grüne See* 5½ K.). A bridle-path, diverging to the left from the *Maria-Theresia-Weg* about midway between these two places, ascends along the *Weisse Wasser* and past the *Weisse Wand* (230 ft. in height), remains of moraines on the S.W. slope of the *Stösschen* (5020 ft.), to the (¾ hr.) *Kressbrunnen* (3935 ft.), where we cross the stream to the right bank. We then proceed to the (1½ hr.) *Grüne See* (5060 ft.; accommodation in the *Frederick Hut.* bed 3 K.), finely situated at the head of the valley, between the precipices of the *Ratzenberg* (6693 ft.), the *Kesmarker Spitze* (8385 ft.), the *Schwalbenturm* (8610 ft.), the *Grünensee-Spitze* (8305 ft.), the *Rotensee-Spitze* (7956 ft.), and the conical *Karfunkelturm* (7018 ft.), to which many legends attach. Thence we may either (guide necessary) proceed to the N.W. to the (1 hr.) *Rote See* (5948 ft.), and the (½ hr.) *Blaue See*, and thence over the E. spurs of the *Weissenensee Spitze*, with a glimpse of the *Gelbe See*, ascend (steep and la-

to the left at the guide-post below the Grüne See. From the Beler Alphütte we may return on the left bank of the Weisse Wasser to the S.E. through the *Vordere Kupferschächte* (see below) and viâ the (1 hr.) Kesmarker Alphütte to Matlarenau; or we may proceed to (2 hrs.) *Tatra-Höhlenhain* (see below) by turning to the E. viâ the pastures of the *Weidau* (ca. 4920 ft.) and following a path above the seven springs in the *Drechslerhäuschen* (4163 ft.). — To Javorina viâ the *Weisswasser Valley* and the *Kopa Pass*, 6 hrs. (guide 8 K.). At the fork of the road above the Kesmarker Alphütte (see above) we take the path to the right, which leads through the *Vordere Kupferschächte* and past the *Belér Alphütte* to the (1¾ hr.) *Kopa Pass* or *Sattel* (5750 ft.; ascent of the Greiner, see below), ¼ hr. below the *Durischberg* (6030 ft.; pretty view). Thence we descend through the *Hintere Kupferschächte* and the *Javorinka Valley* to (3 hrs.) *Javorina* (p. 366).

e. Tatra-Höhlenhain. Stalactite Cavern of Béla.

Tatra-Höhlenhain, Hung. *Tátra-Barlangliget* (2415 ft.), another frequented health-resort and summer-residence, is pleasantly situated amongst fine woods in the *Kottlina Valley*, 6 M. to the N.W. of the railway-station of *Béla* (p. 356; omn. 80 h.; carr. 5 K.), and is connected by means of the *Maria-Theresia-Weg* (p. 359) with (1½ hr.) Matlarenau, (1¾ hr.) Tatra-Lomnitz, and (2¾ hrs.; carriage 9 K.) Schmecks. The arrangements for visitors resemble those at the three Schmecks (hydropathic, etc.). — Tickets of admission to the ***Stalactite Cavern of Béla** are obtained at the baths-office (adm. during the season daily at 11, 1, and 3 o'cl.; 3 K. 60 h.; electric lighting). The cavern (46° Fahr.), the entrance of which (2900 ft.) is 1 M. to the W. of Höhlenhain, is accessible for a distance of 2 M.; its exploration, which takes 2-2½ hrs., is fatiguing on account of the numerous steps.

Excursions. To the top of the *Tokarnya* (4003 ft.; 2 hrs.; guide convenient), a beautiful point, with rich flora. — Ascent of the **Greiner* (7040 ft.), 5 hrs. (guide 8½ K.), interesting: viâ the *Nesselblösse* (3385 ft.; plenty of edelweiss), the Seven Springs, and the (2 hrs.) *Weidau* (see above) to the (1 hr.) *Kopa Pass* (see below), whence we ascend towards the *Thörichte Gern* (6765 ft.) to a height of 6380 ft., descend thence to the (¾ hr.) saddle of the *Breite Feld* (6010 ft.), and skirt the E. and N. slope to the (1 hr.) top of the Greiner, which affords a striking view of the Lomnitzer Spitze and Eistaler Spitze with their precipices and snow-slopes, and of several waterfalls upwards of 300 ft. high. — Path viâ the *Drechslerhäuschen* (see above) to the (3¼ hrs.) *Weisse See* and to the (2 hrs.) *Grüne See* (see above).

A beautiful drive of 1½-2 days from Höhlenhain may be taken viâ *Béla* (p. 356) and *Winschendorf* to the *Zipser Magura* (3135 ft.; inn), and down by *Altendorf* (good inn) to (10 hrs.) the *Rote Kloster* on the *Dunajec* (¼ hr. to the S. of which are the small sulphur-baths of *Smerdzonka*). We may then walk in 2¼ hrs. through the gorge of the *Dunajec*, or descend the *Dunajec* by canoe (2 K.), through the picturesque limestone hills of the *Pieninen*, to (1½ hr.) *Bad Szczawnica* (p. 288; ½ hr. from the bank of the river).

f. Javorina. Grosse Fischsee.

From Tatra-Höhlenhain to Javorina on the N. side of the mountains there are two routes: the footpath over the *Kopa Pass* (see above); and the road (41 M.; carr. 42 K.) through the *Kottlina*

Limestone Alps to the left), and thence down viâ *Podspadi* (3015 ft.; poor inn) to **Javorina** (3280 ft.; no inn), with a château and wood-pulp mills of the Duke of Ujest, to whom a great part of the N. Tatra belongs. Good shooting (chamois, bouquetins, etc.).

The most attractive excursion from this point, and one of the finest in the Tatra, is to the (4 hrs.) ***Grosse Fischsee** (Pol. *Morskie Oko*, 'eye of the sea'; 4570 ft.), romantically situated in the *Bialka Valley*. A bad and stony path leads through wood to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) sawmill of *Łysa*, in the Bialka valley, where the road from Zakopane (see below) joins it. A road thence ascends the left bank to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Roztoka Refuge* (3385 ft.; inn) and reaches the lake in 2 hrs. more (good quarters at the refuge-hut of the Tatra Club; R. 1 K. 60 h.). We cross the lake on a raft (20 min.; 1-10 pers. 2 K. 40 h.; round the lake on foot $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) and ascend the rocks beyond it to the (40 min.) ***Meerauge** (Pol. *Czarny Staw*; 5195 ft.), a strikingly picturesque little lake, from which the *Meeraugapitze* (p. 363) rises precipitously. From the Fischsee over the *Swistówka* (5810 ft.) to the *Five Polish Lakes* in the *Roztoka Valley* (see below), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., attractive. — To the waterfall ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) in the *Roztoka Valley* or *Fünfseen-Tal* is also a fine excursion. We descend from the Fischsee (see above) for 3 min. and then ascend to the left to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) ***Siklawa Fall**, 144 ft. high, situated below the *Wielki Staw* (5575 ft.), the largest of the *Five Polish Lakes*, which lie one above another in a bleak rocky valley, and also the largest in the Tatra (85 acres). Thence to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Roztoka Refuge* or over the *Zawrat Pass* (7080 ft.; trying) to Zakopane, see p. 367. — The ***Siroka** (7286 ft.), ascended from Podspadi viâ Javorina in 6 hrs. (guide 6 K.) affords an admirable survey of the wild scenery of the N. Tatra, from the Swinnica to the Kopa Pass.

g. Zakopane.

From Javorina to Zakopane, 15 M. by road, see below (carr. from Tatra-Höhlenhain 30 K.; railway from Chabowka-Cracow see p. 288). The road leads viâ *Jaszczurówka* (see below).

Zakopane (2730 ft.; *Touristen-Hôtel zum Meerauge*, R. 2 K. 40 h.; *Hôt.-Restaurant Kulig* or *Pod Giewontem*; *Hôt. Staszeczkówka*; *Pens. Kronhelm*, 8-14 K.), a village with 4500 inhab., is situated in a broad, sunny plain, at the sources of the *White Dunajec*, in view of the Swinnica, Giewont, and other peaks of the Galician Tatra. A favourite summer resort of the Poles, with three hydro-pathic establishments, it has also become a winter-resort for consumptive patients. The timber church dates from 1840, the stone church from 1894. Schools of wood-carving and lace-making and a Tatra Museum. Peculiar local costume. — A pretty road (carr. 1 K. 20 h.) leads thence to the S.E. to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) former *Iron Works*, Pol. *Kuznice* (3240 ft.; inn, with good restaurant), the property of Count Zamoyski, with paper-mills and a school of domestic economy. A second road, diverging to the left $\frac{3}{4}$ M. below the iron-works, leads (omu. 30 h.) viâ *Bystre* to the small baths of *Jaszczurówka*, with a 'neutral' spring (68° Fahr.; swimming-bath); and thence up the *Bialka Valley* to *Łysa* (see above; $123\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Zakopane; one-horse carr. 6, two-horse 10 K.).

EXCURSIONS. The *Gubałówka* (3685 ft.) to the N.W. may be ascended

5590 ft.), a barren peak to the S.E. of the iron-works, easily ascended in 2 hrs., affords a picturesque view of the N. and W. side of the Tatra. In the ridge which runs from the Magóra to the W. is a large cavern (2 hrs. from Zakopane; guide and torches necessary).

To the S.E. a road leads to the (3 M.; carr. in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) former *Iron Works* (see p. 366); footpath thence in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the pass (5215 ft.), between the *Kopa Królowa* (5315 ft.) and the *Kopa Magóry* (5590 ft.), and past the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) refuge-hut of the Tatra Club (7 beds) in the *Suchawoda Valley* to the (1 hr.) **Schwarze See* (*Czarny Staw*; 5315 ft.), with refuge-hut, one of the largest and most beautiful lakes in the Tatra, at the base of the precipitous *Kościelec Spitze* (7084 ft.). An interesting excursion for sturdy climbers is from the *Schwarze See* to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Zawrat Pass* (*Swinnica-Scharte*; 7080 ft.), which commands an Alpine prospect of surpassing grandeur; thence to the (1 hr.) *Five Polish Lakes* (p. 366). — From the refuge-hut in the *Suchawoda Valley* (see above) we may reach in 1 hr. the *Zielony Staw* (5840 ft.), in the depression between the *Swinnica* and *Pośrednia Turnia*, and thence in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more the top of the *Swinnica* (7565 ft.; magnificent view). Descent across the S. slope to the (1 hr.) *Zawrat Pass* (see above). — From the refuge-hut in the *Suchawoda Valley* (see above) the *Liliowe Pass* (5780 ft.) may be reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — The ascent of the **Kryżne* (6925 ft.) from *Jaszczurówka* is recommended. A new path leads from the *Hala Gasienicowa* below the *Zolta Turnia* to the (2 hrs.) *Panszczyca Valley* and thence to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) top (refuge-hut), commanding fine views of the *Five Polish Lakes* and the Tatra chain. Descent viâ the pass between the *Kryżne* and the *Woloszyn* to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Wielki Staw*, see p. 366. — Another fine excursion from Zakopane is to the *Kościelisko Valley* (3 hrs. to the W.; carr. there and back 8 K.), the romantic rocky ravine of the *Czarny (Black) Dunajec*. The Inn 'bei der Eisquelle' (3210 ft.) is reached in 2 hrs. on foot by the road from Zakopane; footpath thence to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Pisana meadow* and to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Smrečín Lake* (4020 ft.), at the head of the valley. — The easy ascent of the *Rote Berge* (*Czerwony Wierch*; 6885-6980 ft.) is most conveniently combined with the excursion to the *Kościelisko valley*. About 10 min. below the Inn 'bei der Eisquelle' (see above) the route leads through the *Miętusia Valley* and ascends the *Gładkie Uplazianskie* (6266 ft.) and the (3 hrs.) *Ciemniak* or *Czerwony Wierch Uplazianski* (6885 ft.), the S.W. summit of the *Rote Berge*. The summits of the *Krzasanica* (6980 ft.) and the *Czerwony Wierch Malotacznik* (6893 ft.) lie respectively $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. and $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther to the E., and both command fine views of the *Beskids* and the *Tatra*. We may descend by the pass between the *Kopa Kondracka* (6560 ft.), on the left, and the *Goryczkowa*, on the right, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Kalatówki* (3855 ft.), the source of the *Bystre*, in the *Kondratowa Valley*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the *Iron Works*.

65. From Kaschau to Marmaros-Sziget.

162 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in 10 hrs.; fares 18, 12, 8 K.

Kaschau, see p. 350. The line runs at first parallel with the railway to *Miskolcz* (p. 350), then turns to the left, crosses the *Hernád* and the *Tarcsa*, and at (91 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Alsó-Mislye* (645 ft.) begins to ascend the trachyte ridge of *Eperjes* and *Tokaj*. Pleasing scenery. On an eminence to the right of (19 M.) *Nagy-Szaláncz* (920 ft.), is the ruined castle of *Szaláncz*. We cross the *Rönyva* by a viaduct 85 ft. in height. 301 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Legenye-Mihályi* (490 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

FROM LEGENYE-MIHÁLYI TO NEU-ZAGÓBZ, 108 M., railway in 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. 13 M. *Töke-Terebes*, with a château (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E.) of Count *Andrássy*.

drive (carr. 6 K.) to (1½ hr.) *Bad Jósza*; bridle-path to the (2 hrs.) *Antal Refuge Hut* of the Hungarian Carpathian Club, 20 min. below the top of the *Vihorlat* (3526 ft.), a superb point of view; then by a good path to the *Szinna Stone* (3304 ft.), two curious trachyte rocks, 1 hr. from which lies the *Morske Oko* or *Beskidén Meerauge* (2028 ft.), a fine mountain-lake. Descend along the discharge of the lake to the iron-works of *Felső-Remete, Szobráncz*, and (5 hrs.) *Ungvár* (see below) or (4 hrs.) *Nagy-Mihály*, or to *Szinna* and through the broad *Czíroka Valley* to (3½ hrs.) *Homonna* (see below).

The train passes the ruins of (l.) *Barkó* and (r.) *Jeszenő*. 40 M. *Homonna*, with a château of Count Andrásy. We ascend the ravine of the *Laborcz*. 66 M. *Mező-Laborcz* (Rail. Restaurant), whence we mount rapidly to the hill which forms the Galician frontier. 68 M. *Vidrány*, the last Hungarian station. At (7½ M.) *Lupkow* is a tunnel ¼ M. long. We then descend into the *Oslava Valley*, to *Szczawne* (near which is the health-resort of *Kulaszne*) and to (108 M.) *Neu-Zagórz* (p. 287).

On the right rises the finely-shaped *Sátor-Hegy* ('tent hill'). — 40½ M. *Sátoralja-Ujhely* (355 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *König von Ungarn*), a wine-growing place with 16,800 inhab., capital of the county of Zemplin and junction for the railway to Szerencs (p. 370). About 3 M. from Sátoralja (cab there and back 3 K.) is *Széphalom*, with the tomb of the Hungarian poet Kazinczy (d. 1831).

The train now enters the plain of the *Bodrog*, which it crosses near (47 M.) *Szomotor*; to the right is the ruin of *Nagy-Kövesd*. To the S. stretches a vast marshy expanse, called the *Hosszú Rét*. 56½ M. *Perbenyik*, with château and park of Count Majláth; 59 M. *Bély*, to the left of which is the Premonstratensian abbey of *Lelesz*. — 66 M. *Csap* (355 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the junction for Nyiregyháza (p. 370) and Ungvár.

FROM CSAP TO NAGY-BEREZNA, 39½ M., railway in 4 hrs. — 13 M. *Ungvár* (395 ft.; *Krone*; cab to the town 1 K. 20 h.), an old town on the *Ung*, with 13,500 inhab., capital of a county of the same name, the seat of a Greek Catholic bishop, with important potteries. The loftily situated castle, once strongly fortified and now a seminary, commands a fine survey of the mountains and of the boundless plain to the S. — To the N.W. (9 M.; carr. in 2 hrs., 8 K.) are the sulphur baths of *Szobráncz*. — 18½ M. *Nericzke*, with a ruined castle and a fine park. — From (26 M.) *Perecsény* an interesting excursion of 3 days may be made viâ *Turja-Remete* and through the *Sípót* or *Lyutta Valley* to the vast plateau of the *Polonina Runa* (4-65 ft.). — From (39½ M.) *Nagy Berezna* a road (carriage in 5 hrs., 10 K.) leads to the plain baths of *Uzsók*, on the Galician frontier.

To the S. are the extensive lowlands of the *Theiss*. — 76 M. *Bátyu* (Rail. Restaurant).

FROM BÁTŰ TO ŁAWOCZNE, 66½ M., railway in 6 hrs. — 16 M. *Munkács* (*Stern*; cab to the town 1 K. 60 h.), an old town (13,700 inhab.) on the *Latorcza*. The house in which Munkácsy (originally Lieb), the painter (1816-1900), was born, is indicated by a tablet. The 14th cent. fastness of *Munkács*, or *Vár-Palánka*, situated on a rock, 197 ft. high, 1 M. to the S., is celebrated for its heroic defence by Helene Zrinyi, wife of Count Tököly, against the Imperial troops, who besieged it for three years before they captured it (1688). On the plateau is a Millennium Monument (1896), commemorating the 1000th anniversary of the occupation of the country by the Magyars, who here established their first encampment in Hungary. — Beyond Munkács the skillfully engineered line skirts the richly wooded E. Beskid Mts. 20 M. *Frigyesfalva* (*Friedrichsdorf*, 416 ft.), with iron-works.

train follows the Latorcza to (32½ M.) *Szolva-Hársfalva* (662 ft.), a prettily situated chalybeate bath, and turns to the N. into the romantic and sequestered valley of the *Vicsa*, which it crosses twelve times. 39 M. *Vócsi* (984 ft.), with a shooting-box of Count Schönborn (deer numerous). To the right is the *Sztoj*, the highest of the E. Beskid Mts. (5509 ft.; ascent in 6 hrs., guide 8-10 K.). Many viaducts and tunnels. 59½ M. Beskid (2627 ft.), where the *Beskid Tunnel*, more than 1 M. long, crosses the Galician frontier. — 66 M. *Ławocne* (2180 ft.; Rail. Restaurant) is the first Galician station. Thence to *Lemberg*, see p. 284.

92½ M. *Beregszász*, on the *Borsa*, at the base of vine-clad hills, capital of the county of Bereg; 104 M. *Tisza-Ujlak*, a market-town on the Theiss; 113½ M. *Nagy-Szöllös*, with a ruined castle and a château of Baron Perényi. The train approaches the mountains on the N., crosses the Theiss, and reaches (118½ M.) *Királyháza* (p. 373), where it joins the line from Debreczin. Thence to (162½ M.) *Marmaros-Sziget*, see R. 68.

66. From Budapest to Miskolcz viâ Debreczin.

223 M. RAILWAY in 14¾ hrs. (fares 18, 12, 8 K.).

To (111 M.) *Püspök-Ladány*, see pp. 374, 375. The line traverses fertile plains, the country of the Hajduks ('Heyducs'). Stations: *Kaba*, *Szoboszló*, and *Ebes*.

138 M. *Debreczin* (390 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Goldner Stier*; *Königin von England*; *Frohner*; cab from the station to the town 60 h., two-horse 1 K.; also steam-tramway), the most important commercial town in lower Hungary, with 75,000 inhab., chiefly Protestants, lies in a sandy, but fertile plain. In the *Egyház-Tér* (Kirchen-Platz) is the Prot. College for students of theology and law, one of the most frequented in Hungary (2000 students), founded in 1531, possessing a library of 100,000 vols., a botanic garden with palm-house, and various collections. In the centre of the square is a large Protestant Church, from the pulpit of which, on 14th April, 1849, Kossuth proclaimed the deposition of the Hapsburg dynasty. In the promenade near the church is a bronze statue to the popular Hungarian poet *Csokonai* (d. 1805), by Izsó. Between the church and the college a sandstone obelisk was erected in 1895 to the memory of the Dutch admiral De Ruyter (d. 1676), who liberated 26 Protestant clergymen condemned to the galleys at Naples. The four annual *Fairs*, held in the suburb of *Ispotály*, are important, and the horse-market is famous. — In the *Grosse Wald*, 1¼ M. to the N. of the town (carr. 60 h.-1 K.; steam-tramway from the station, see above), is the *Margaretenbad*, much visited in summer.

FROM DEBRECZIN TO FÜZES-ABONY, 63 M., railway in 5 hrs. — 25 M. *Nagy-Hortobágy* (tolerable inn) is the station for a visit to the *Hortobágy Puszta*, upwards of 300 sq. M. in area, with 50,000 head of cattle (worth

rounded by small groves of acacias. Magnificent sunrises; about noon in July and August the *Délibáb*, or Fata Morgana of the puszta, may frequently be seen. — From (35½ M.) *Ohat-Kócs* (Rail. Restaurant) branch-line viâ *Tisza-Lök* to (51½ M.) *Királytelek* (see below). — 44½ M. *Tisza-Füred* (p. 375); 63 M. *Füzes-Abony* (p. 35c).

FROM DEBRECZIN TO TISZA-LÖK, 41 M., railway in 3 hrs. The line runs through the Hajduk plain. — To NAGY-LÉTA-VÉRTES, 20½ M. in 2 hrs., viâ (8 M.) *Sáránd*, whence a branch diverges to (4½ M.) *Dreiske*. — To *Marmaros-Siget*, see R. 68.

The line now runs to the N. across the plain of the Hajduks. — 169 M. *Nyíregyháza* (370 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Krone; pop. 33,000), junction for (44 M.) *Csap*, to the N.E. (p. 368), and for (35½ M.) *Mátészalka*, to the S.E. On a salt-pond, 1½ M. to the E., lie the unpretending baths of *Sóstó*, beneficial in cases of rheumatism and scrofula. — To the N.W. of (175 M.) *Királytelek* the Hegyalja Mts. become visible; to the S. is the isolated hill of Tokaj. Beyond (184 M.) *Rakamaz* the line crosses the *Theiss*.

188½ M. *Tokaj* (347 ft.; *Goldner Adler*, Hung. *Arany Sas*; pop. 5000), far famed for its wine ('Tokay'), lies at the confluence of the *Bodrog* and *Theiss*.

The *Tokaj Hegyalja Mts*, which yield the genuine Tokay, cover an area of about 135 sq. M. and belong to 32 communities. The fame of the wines of Tokaj is due to the excellence of the soil ('nyírok', or disintegrated trachyte) and of the species of grapes ('formint'), and also to the extreme care bestowed for centuries on the vineyards and on the process of wine-making. The best quality, which is not generally sold, is called *Ausbruch* (*Aszúbór*); the others are *Szamarodni* and *Ordinari*. The neighbouring towns of *Mád*, *Tálya*, *Tolcsa*, and *Tarcal* are also noted for their wines, which resemble Tokay, but contain a larger proportion of alcohol.

The line skirts the S. side of the Tokaj hill, which is vine-clad to a height of 270 ft. 192 M. *Tarcal*; 197 M. *Mád-Mezőzombor*.

200 M. *Szerencs* (*Railway Restaurant*), with an old château of Prince *Rákóczy*.

FROM SZERENCÉS TO SÁTORALJA-ÚJHELY, 2½ M., in 1¼-2 hrs. The line runs through the *Bodrog Valley*, skirting the E. side of the vine-clad *Hegyalja Hills*. 7½ M. *Bodrog-Keresztúr*, to the S.E. of *Tálya* and *Mád* (see above), both noted for wine; 15 M. *Liszka-Tolcsa*; 22½ M. *Sárospatak*, a little town with a château of Prince *Rákóczy* and a Protestant seminary, in which *Comenius* taught in 1650-54. — 28½ M. *Sátoralja-Ujhely*, see p. 368.

211 M. *Tisza-Lucz*. The line crosses the *Hernád*, and at (220 M.) *Zsolcza* reaches the Budapest and Kaschau line (R. 61). — 223 M. *Miskolcz* (p. 350).

67. From Fülek to Bánréve, Dobschau, and Miskolcz.

RAILWAY to *Dobschau*, 74 M., in about 6 hrs. (9 K. 60, 6 K. 40 h., 4 K.); to *Miskolcz*, 59 M., in about 5 hrs. (fares 7 K. 20, 4 K. 80 h., 3 K.).

Fülek, see p. 348. — The railway makes a long bend to the E.

To THEISSHOLZ, 31 M., railway in 3 hrs. The line ascends the valley of the *Rima*. 7½ M. *Rimaszombat* (Drei Rosen), a finely situated county town, with a royal agricultural school. We ascend the narrow valley, passing several châteaux and ruins. Near (23½ M.) *Nyustya* are the large *Liker Iron Works*. — 31 M. *Theissholz*, Hung. *Tiszolcz* (pop. 3700; Steiner's Inn), on a lofty plateau, has busy industries, iron-mines, and mineral springs. Railway to Zólyom-Brezó, see p. 343.

The train follows the *Rima* to (24½ M.) *Rimaszécs*, with a château of Baron Vay. — 30½ M. *Bánréve* (515 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), junction of a mineral line to the coal and iron mines of *Ozd*. Continuation of the line to Miskolcz, see p. 372.

The line to DOBSCHAU, which gives access to the *Gömör Cavern District*, turns to the N. into the valley of the *Sajó*. From (40 M.) *Tornallya* (Tiger; Rosenberg) a road leads to the N.E. to (5 M.; carr. there and back, including stay, 10-12 K.) the **Aggtelek Cavern*, Hung. *Baradla* ('steaming place'), one of the largest stalactite grottoes in Europe, being with its ramifications 5 M. in length.

Two entrances give access to the cavern: the old one (with the tourists' house of the Hungarian Carpathian Club, bed 1 K.) to the W. of the village of *Aggtelek* (inn), and the new, 1½ M. to the E. of the village. Guides are stationed at both (adm. 1 K.; guide for 1-5 persons 4 K., candle 20 h., magnesium-wire 20 h. per piece). To explore the whole cavern takes 5-6 hrs.; the finest parts are the *Astronomical Tower*, the *Beinhaus* (where antediluvian bones were found), the *Fledermaushöhle* (bats' cave), the *Paradies*, with the finest stalactites, and the *Reitighöhle*. Several chambers are of vast dimensions. From the cavern to *Szin*, see p. 370.

50½ M. *Pelsücz* (Rail. Restaurant), with lead and tin mines.

A BRANCH RAILWAY runs hence in 3 hrs. viâ *Jolsva* and *Nagy-Röcse* (Ger. *Gross-Rauschenbach*) to (25½ M.) *Murány*, with an old castle, defended by the heroic *Maria Széchy* in 1644 and 1670, now owned by the Duke of Coburg-Koháry. — From *Murány* we may proceed to the N.E. to *Pustapöte* (p. 356) and *Poprád* (p. 356; carriage in 6 hrs., 24 K.).

To the left appear the peaks of the Central Carpathians. The valley of the *Sajó* contracts. Near (53 M.) *Gombaszög* (775 ft.; with iron-works of Count Andrassy), to the right, is the *Plateau of Szilicz*, with the *Ice Cavern of Szilicz*, within an imposing rocky gateway. Near the station is the smaller *Leontine Cave*. — 59 M. *Rosenau*, Hung. *Rozsnyó* (958 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler*; pop. 5000), the seat of a bishop, prettily situated. In the *Csucsom Valley*, ½ M. from the town (carr. 1 K. 20, omn. 40 h.), is the *Rosenau Bath*.

On the road to *Torna* (p. 351), on a rock about ½ M. to the E., rises the castle of *Krasznahorka*, the property of Count Andrassy, by whom it has been restored, containing various antiquities and curiosities. — Ascent of the *Poz Sáb* (3986 ft.), affording a view of the *Tatra*, on foot 4 hrs., by ox-wagon 5 hrs.

63 M. *Bellér* (1053 ft.), with a château of the Andrassy family.

74 M. *Dobschau*, Hung. *Dobsina* (1555 ft.; *Hôt. Fehér*; omn. to the town 60 h.; cab to the ice-cavern 10, to the ice-cavern and *Poprád* 20 K.), a town with 4700 inhab. chiefly Germans, is

Göllnitz, which flows underground at places. From the *Felsentor* or rock-gateway of Straczena a good road leads to the W., past the *Spitzenstein*, to the (4 M.) *Hôtel Zur Eishöhle* (R. 2½, D. 3 K.). From this point a pleasant path through the woods (with guide) leads to the (½ hr.) entrance of the ***Dobschau Ice Cavern**, Hung. *Dobsinai Jégbarlang* (3180 ft.), one of the largest of the kind, discovered in 1870.

Electric illumination from 15th May to 30th Sept. daily 10.30-3, each pers. 4 K. (temperature 32-37°; beware of chills). The visit requires about 2 hrs. The area of the cavern is about 10,000 sq. yds., 8000 of which are covered with ice. The total mass of ice is estimated at 140,000 cub. yds. Some of the blocks assume fantastic shapes, and all are of crystalline purity. — From the cavern or from Dobschau we may cross the *Popova Sattel* to *Poprád* (p. 356).

The RAILWAY FROM BÁNBEVE TO MISKOLCZ follows the valley of the *Sajó*. 34 M. *Putnok*, with a château of Count Serényi. Then viâ *Sajó-Ecseg* (p. 350) to (59 M.) *Miskolcz* (p. 350).

68. From Debreczin to Marmaros-Sziget.

137 M. RAILWAY in 6½ hrs. (fares 16 K. 20, 10 K. 80 h., 7 K.).

Debreczin, see p. 369. Beyond *Vámos-Pércs*, a town of the *Hajduks*, the line reaches (24 M.) *Érmihályfalva* (branch to *Grosswardein*, see p. 376). 36 M. *Szaniszló*. Fertile country. — 43½ M. **Nagy-Károly** (*Rail. Restaurant*; *Hôt. König von Ungarn*; pop. 15,200), capital of the Szatmár county, with a château and park of Count Károlyi and a bronze-statue of *F. Kölcsey* the poet, by Kallás.

FROM NAGY-KAROLY TO ZILAH, 57 M., railway in 5 hrs. — 41 M. *Sarmaság*: branch-line to (10½ M.) *Szilágy-Somlyó* (p. 376). — 57 M. *Zilah* (*Vigadó*), with 7000 inhab.; branch to (16 M.) *Zsibó* (p. 406).

Near (50 M.) *Domahida* an obelisk commemorates the peace of Szatmár, concluded by Joseph I. and the Rákóczy leaders (1711). — 56 M. *Gilvács* (*Rail. Restaurant*).

Branch-line to the E. viâ (11 M.) *Károlyi-Erőd* (p. 373) to (52 M.) *Nagysomkut*, a market-town of 4600 inhab., in the valley of the *Bursa*. About 4½ M. to the S. are the ruins of the castle of *Kővár*, destroyed in 1670.

66 M. **Szatmár-Németi** (*Rail. Restaurant*; *Pannonia*; pop. 26,200), a royal free town, founded by Queen Gisela early in the 11th cent. as a German colony, lies on both banks of the *Szamos*. In the *Deák-Platz* rises the handsome *Cathedral*, with its dome, two towers, and Corinthian portico. In the *Rákóczi Street* is a marble statue of *Kölcsey* (see above), by Gerendey.

TO NAGYBÁNYA, 38 M., railway in 3-3½ hrs. — 13½ M. *Aranyos-Medgyes*, with a castle of the 13th cent. formerly named *Jakóvár*. — 22 M. *Szinyér-Váralja*, on the S. slope of the *Avás* hills, station for the baths of *Bikszád*, *Túrvekonya*, both with alkaline-muriatic springs, and

the *Fernesel* valley with its foundries, across the *Polyana Izvora*, and to the top of the *Rossály* (4583 ft.); to *Felső-Bánya*, a mining town with 5000 inhab., the sulphur-baths of *Bajfalu*, and *Kapnikbánya*; thence either across the *Gutlin* (4750 ft.) and by the sulphur-baths of *Breéb* to *Marmaros Sziget*, or by the *Rotunda* (3486 ft.) and through the valley of *Sztrimbuly* to *Tökés* in Transylvania. (Ascent of the *Czibles*, see p. 374.)

Branch-lines run from *Szatmár-Németi* to *Fehér-Gyarmát* (25 M.) and *Károlyi-Erdöl* (p. 372).

We now traverse a swampy plain and approach the spurs of the Carpathians. — 93 M. **Királyháza** (488 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the line from *Kaschau* (R. 65). On an isolated hill is the ruin of *Királyháza*. — We cross the *Theiss*, and ascend to its sources in the county of *Marmaros*, a basin of the principal chain of the Carpathians. The narrow ravine near *Vörösmart* is very picturesque. Near (104 M.) *Huszt* (554 ft.) are the ruins of the castle of that name, of the 11th cent., destroyed by lightning in 1766 (view-tower of the Carpathian Club). — 115½ M. *Bustyaháza* (708 ft.), station for *Bad Visk* on the opposite bank of the *Theiss*, with its chalybeate, alkaline, and muriatic spring (carr. in 1 hr., 4 K.; to *Técső* 6-8 K.), amidst beautiful beech-forest. — 120 M. *Técső*. — 126 M. *Taraczköz*, junction of a line to (9½ M.) *Alsó-Nereznice*.

137 M. **Marmaros-Sziget** (890 ft.; *Krone*; *Jägerhorn*; cab from the station to the town 1 K. 60 h., at night 2 K.; omn. 40 h.; carr. per day 12 K.; pop. 17,000), capital of the county of *Marmaros* (Hung. *Máramaros*), is beautifully situated at the influx of the *Iza* into the *Theiss*. To the E. rise the wooded Carpathians, usually capped with snow. The fairs annually held here present a curious mixture of nationalities (chiefly Ruthenians, also Roumanians, Germans, Magyars, Gipsies, Slovaks, Armenians, etc.).

The wooded and mountainous ENVIRONS, which abound in game (including the bear and the lynx), are very picturesque, and may be safely explored, though much less comfortably than the *Tatra*. Information as to guides and horses may be obtained from the local magistrates, the foresters, or the curés; also from *Herr Karl Siegmeth* at *Debreczin*, inspector of the N. Hungarian Railway.

The neighbouring **Salt Mines**, which have been worked for centuries, deserve a visit. At *Akna-Szelatina* (branch-railway in 25 min.; carr. 2 K.; there and back 5-6 K.; permission at the mining office, each person 1 K.) is the *Franciscus Mine* (shown 8-11 a.m.; electric light). At *Rónas-ék* (reached by the salt-railway in 1¾ hr., or by carr. in half-a-day) is the *Apaffy Mine* (8-11; adm. 60 h.), with a subterranean salt lake 292 ft. deep. We may also visit (13½ M.) *Sugatag* (salt-railway, in 1¾ hr.), go through the *Mara* valley to the baths of *Breéb*, and ascend the *Gutlin* (see above).

FROM MARMAROS-SZIGET TO KÖRÖSMEZŐ, 45½ M., railway in 3¼ hrs. Interesting line through the wooded Carpathians, ascending the valley of the *Theiss*. — 6½ M. *Bocskó*, whence a road to the left leads to the finely situated chalybeate baths of *Kabola-Polyana*, within 4½ hrs. ride of the top of the *Gerass* (4870 ft.) a superb point of view. Beyond *Bocskó* we

(4½ hrs., bridle-path; or drive as far as the *Absinecz-Klause*) through the valley of the Black Theiss (*Tiscsora*), with club-hut, to the *Sources of the Theiss*. — The interesting ascent of the *Bliznica* (6175 ft.) may be made in 5½ hrs. from Körösmező (horse and guide each 5 K.; provisions should be taken).

From Körösmező (p. 373) an interesting excursion may be made to the *Csorna Hora* (comp. p. 285). Drive in the afternoon in 2 hrs. (carr. 4 K.) to the forester's house of *Kozmiecsek* (guides and horses) and proceed on foot to the (2 hrs.) refuge of the Hung. Carpathian Club (4265 ft.), where the night is spent. Thence in 2½ hrs. to the top of the *Hoverla* (6750 ft.), the highest point of the *Csorna Hora*. Descent either in 3 hrs. to *Kozmiecsek*; or we may proceed along the ridge to the *Turkul* (6415 ft.) and descend into the valley of the *Weisse Theiss* to the (4½ hrs.) *Hoverla-Klause* (2485 ft.) and drive in 3 hrs. to *Tiszaköz* (p. 373).

From *Trebusa* (p. 373) we may ascend the three-peaked *Popp-Ivan* (6366 ft.): 1st day, ride in 6 hrs. to the refuge-hut (sleep); 2nd day, walk to the top in 1½ hr. (extensive view). Descent across the *Berlebachska* to the *Klause* or timber-dam in the valley of the *Kvaszni*, and to (5-6 hrs.) *Bogdány* or *Luh* (bed at the forester's). Bridle-path thence nearly to the (6 hrs.) summit of the *Hoverla* (p. 373).

To the E. of *Rónapolyana* (near *Fejérpatak*; see p. 373) opens the interesting *Vissó Valley*. At (5 hrs.' drive) *Felső Vissó* (Central-Hôtel), to the left, diverges the romantic *Wassertal*, which leads by *Fajna* (forester's house) to the (3½ hrs.' drive) chalybeate baths of *Suliguli*. Thence across the *Torojaga* (6363 ft.) or through the *Katarama* and *Czista* valleys to *Borsabánya* (9-10 hrs.; good guide required). — Beyond *Felső Vissó* is (3 M.) *Moiszin*, starting-point for the ascent (6 hrs.) of the *Buhajeska* (6780 ft.) and the *Pietrosz* (7563 ft.), the highest of the *Marmaros Mts.* (for experts only; a night in the open air). Descent to *Borsa* (bed at *Wenzel's*, the smith's). Good road thence over the *Priszlop* (4653 ft.) to the valley of the *Goldene Bistritz*. About 11 M. beyond the pass the road to *Rodna* diverges to the right. Through the *Bistritz* valley and past the *Lala-See* to the *Kuhhorn*, see p. 407. Passing *Kirtibaba* we descend the *Bistritz* valley to *Jacobern* on the *Bistritz* and *Suczawa* road (p. 407).

To the S. of *Marmaros-Sziget* the *Iza Valley* (carr. in 7 hrs.) leads to *Dragomérfalva*. Thence ascend to the (3 hrs.) *Karls Refuge* and the (4 hrs.) top of the *Czibles* (6043 ft.; grand view). Back the same way, or descend to (6 hrs.) *Tökés* (p. 373) and *Kapnikbánya* (p. 373), or to *Óláh Lápos* in *Transylvania* (see p. 406).

69. From Budapest to Klausenburg viâ Grosswardein.

248 M. RAILWAY in 8½-13 hrs. (fares 18, 12, 8 K.).

To (5 M.) *Râkos*, see p. 347. 51½ M. *Ujszász* (Rail. Restaurant), with a château and park of Baron Orczy (branch to *Hatvan*, p. 347; to *Jász-Ápáti*, with large stud, 20 M., railway in 2 hrs.).

63 M. *Szolnok* (Rail. Restaurant; *Nemzeti Szalloda*), a thriving town with 25,100 inhab. and a large Franciscan convent, lies at the confluence of the *Theiss* and the small *Zagyva*.

To *Cegléd* (p. 384), 18 M., branch in 1 hr.; to *Kis Kun-Félegyháza* (p. 385), 41 M., in 3 hrs.; to *Hatvan*, see p. 348. — STEAMER on the *Theiss* to *Szegedin* (p. 385) six times a week.

FROM SZOLNOK TO TENESVÁR VIÂ ARAD, 132 M., railway in 8½ hrs. The line crosses the *Theiss* and follows the *Klausenburg* line to (7 M.) *Szilaj* (p. 375). 12 M. *Pusztá Tenuő* (branch to *Hód Mező Vasarhely* 9 M.

— 59½ M. **Békes-Csaba** (208 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with 38,000 inhab., junction of the Grosswardein and Essegg line (R. 70) and of a branch-line to *Kovácsháza* (see below). — 127 M. *Kigyós*, with a fine château of Count Wenkheim; 133 M. *Kétegyháza*, whence branches run viâ *Kovácsháza* to (25 M.) *Mezőhegyes* (p. 385), and viâ *Kis Jenő Erdőhegy*, a large estate of Archduke Joseph, to (30½ M.) *Új Szent Anna* (see below).

95½ M. **Arad** (*Weisses Kreuz*, Hung. *Fehér Kereszt*; *Palatin*, Hung. *Nádor*; *Central*; *Vas*; Rail. Restaurant; Tram to station 20 h.; Cab to town 1 K., drive in town of ¼ hr. 40 h., 1 hr. 1 K. 10 h.; with two horses to town 2 K., drive in town of ½ hr. 1 K., 1 hr. 2 K., to the fortress 3 K. 20 h.), a considerable town on the *Maros*, with 54,000 inhab., seat of a Greek bishop, with brisk trade and river-traffic. In the Rathaus-Platz are the *Ruthaus* and other conspicuous buildings. The *Reliquien-Museum* in the Theatre contains memorials of the battles of 1848-49. The *Martyrs' Monument*, in the *Freiheits-Platz*, commemorating the 13 Hungarian generals shot here in 1849, consists of a colossal figure of Hungary, with four allegorical groups and medallions of the generals, by Huszár and G. Zala. On the left bank of the river is the *Fortress* (1763), defended against the Hungarians by Gen. Berger in 1849. — From Arad to *Karlsburg* and *Hermannstadt*, see R. 81; to *Szegedin*, see p. 385; to *Gurahoncz*, see below.

The *Temesvár* line crosses the *Maros*. Stations: *Segentau*, Hung. *Német Sigh* (with tobacco-fields), *Vinga* (picturesquely situated), *Orczidorf*, *Merczidorf*, *Szent András*. — 132 M. *Temesvár* (p. 386).

FROM ARAD TO BRÁD, 103½ M., railway in 6 hrs. — 14 M. *Új Szent Anna* (branch to *Kétegyháza*, see above); 21½ M. *Világos*, at the foot of the vine-clad Arad hills, memorable as the scene of Görgey's capitulation on Aug. 13th, 1849. — Four small stations. — At (39 M.) *Borosjenő* (branch to *Csernő*, 9½ M.) the *White Körös* is crossed. The line traverses a picturesque mountain-valley viâ *Bokszeg-Béll*, *Repszeg*, and (56 M.) *Boroscsbes-Bullyin* (branch to the baths of *Menyháza*, 13 M.). 70 M. *Gurahoncz-Jószashegy*; 103½ M. *Brád*.

The train crosses the *Theiss*. 69½ M. *Szajol* (where the Arad line diverges, see p. 374). From (92 M.) *Kis-Ujszállás* (Buffet) lines run to the N. to (46 M.) *Kaál-Kápolna* (p. 348), to the S. viâ (18 M.) *Déaványu* and to (29½ M.) *Gyoma* (p. 374). — 102 M. *Karczag* (branch-line to *Tisza-Füred*, 28 M., see p. 370). — 111 M. **Püspök-Ladány** (Rail. Restaurant), junction for (27½ M.) *Debreczin* (p. 369), to the N.E., and for (30 M.) *Szeghalom* (p. 376), to the S. A monotonous plain is now traversed. Beyond (142 M.) *Mező-Keresztes*, where a great battle with the Turks was fought in 1596, the hills of Grosswardein appear in the distance.

153 M. **Grosswardein**, Hung. *Nagy-Várad*. — Rail. Restaurant. — Hotels. **RIMANÓCZI*, with electric light and vapour-baths; **SZÉCHENYI*; *SCHWARZER ADLER*, Hung. *Fekete Sas*, R. from 2 K.; **GRÜNER BAUM*, Hung. *Zöldfa*, same charges; *WÖBER*, near the station. — Cab to the station 1, at night 2 K.; in the town, ¼ hr. 40, ½ hr. 60 h., 1 hr. 1 K. 20 h.; with two horses, to the station 2, at night 4 K.; to *Felixbad* and *Bischofsbad* 3 or 5 K.

Grosswardein, a pleasant town with 50,000 inhab., on both banks of the *Körös*, which is crossed by four bridges, consists of four quarters: *Olasz*, with the station, on the right bank; *Ujváros*, *Váralja* (with the old fortress, now a barrack), and *Velenceze*, on the left bank. One of the oldest towns in Hungary, destroyed by the

3-5, 20 h.; Tues. & Thurs., 3-5, 40 h.), with the collection of Bishop Ipolyi (d. 1886), containing interesting objects of ecclesiastical art. Near it is the tasteless Roman Catholic *Cathedral* and the bishop's residence, a handsome rococo structure. In the Markt-Platz is a bronze statue of King Ladislaus of Hungary (d. 1516). The *Calvary Church*, with dome and semicircular colonnades, on a height $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N.E., commands a fine view. The slopes to the N. and E. of the town yield excellent wine.

At *Hajó*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. (railway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., see below), are the *Felix* and the *Bishop's Baths* (Hung. *Felix és Püspök Fürdő*), which were known to the Romans. Warm springs ($92-105^{\circ}$ Fahr.) without mineral ingredients.

To *ÉRMIHÁLYFALVA*, 41 M., railway in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The train skirts vine-clad hills. 28 M. *Székelyhid* (branch to *Szilágy-Somlyó*, p. 372). Then through the wine-growing *Érmellek* to (41 M.) *Érmihályfalva* (p. 372).

FROM GROSSWARDEIN TO VASKOH, 68 M., railway in 6 hrs. 7 M. *Felix-Fürdő* (see above); $30\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Szombatsag-Rogoz* (branch to *Dobres!*). At (36 M.) *Gyánta* we reach the *Fekete Körös*, which we follow to (68 M.) *Vaskoh-Barest*, picturesquely situated at the base of the *Bihar* (6070 ft.).

To *DÉVAVÁNYA*, 58 M., railway in ca. 5 hrs. — $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Össi* (see below); 37 M. *Vésztó*; 45 M. *Szeghalom* (p. 375). — 58 M. *Dévaránya* (p. 375).

From Grosswardein to *Essegg* and *Villány*, see R. 70.

The train crosses the *Körös*, the valley of which it now ascends. Scenery more attractive. $182\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rév* (900 ft.). The engineering of the line here is interesting; tunnels, cuttings, bridges in rapid succession. — 191 M. *Brátka* (1085 ft.); near it, at *Bánlaka*, a large stalactite cavern. — 204 M. *Csucsá* (1453 ft.; Buffet), the first station in Transylvania. — $217\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bánffy-Hunyad* (1784 ft.); fine view of the lofty *Vlégyász* (6050 ft.) to the right. The line ascends in long bends, affording fine views, and beyond a tunnel, 750 yds. in length, and a lofty viaduct descends into the *Nádas Valley*. 231 M. *Egeres* (1453 ft.), with an old château.

248 M. *Klausenburg*, Hung. *Kolozsvár*, see p. 405.

70. From Grosswardein to Essegg and Villány.

243 M. RAILWAY in $20\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 18, 12, 8 K.).

Grosswardein, see p. 375. The line crosses the *Körös*. $31\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Össi* (see above). 25 M. *Nagy-Szalonta*, a large village; $33\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kötegyán*. — $45\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gyula* (Komló Inn), a town with 22,000 inhab. and a magnificent château of Count Wenkheim, built by Ybl, near which is an old ruined castle. A statue of *Franz Erkel* (1810-93), the musical composer, was erected here in 1897. — $55\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Békés-Csaba* (*Rail. Restaurant*; junction of the Szolnok and Arad line, p. 374).

77 M. *Orosháza* (*Alföld*), with 21,400 inhab. and extensive grain-trade, is the junction of lines to the N. to *Mező Túr* (39 M.; p. 374), and to the S. to *Mezőhegyes* (22 M.; p. 385). A bronze statue of *Ludwig*

(105 M.) *Alygó* we cross the *Theiss*. — 111 M. **Szegedin** (station *Szeged-Rókus*, see p. 385), junction of the Budapest and Temesvár line (R. 72). — 123 M. *Horgos* (junction for *Zenta*, 21 M., see p. 385); 133 M. *Palics*, with salt-baths, on the lake of that name, which is well stocked with fish.

137 M. **Maria-Theresiopel**, Hung. *Szabadka* (*Rail. Restaurant; Lamm; Hôt. National; Stadt Pest*; cab to the town 2 K.; in the town, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 1 K.; electric railway to *Palics*, 20 h.), a straggling town with 82,000 inhab. (many Servians), in the *Bácska*, the richest corn-district of Hungary, has considerable trade in horses and swine. This is the junction of the Budapest and Belgrade line (R. 73).

FROM MARIA THERESIOPEL TO NEUSATZ, 88 M., railway in $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — 24 M. **Zenta** (*Rail. Restaurant; König von Ungarn*), a town of 23,600 inhab., where Prince Eugene defeated the Turks in 1697. Branch-line to (21 M.) *Horgos* (see above). — 48 M. *Ó-Becse* (18,900 inhab.), on the *Theiss* (steamboat. see p. 383). — 88 M. *Neusatz* (p. 380).

From Maria-Theresiopel branch-line to the W. to ($36\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Baja* (p. 378).

174 M. **Zombor** (*Rail. Restaurant; Jägerhorn*. Hung. *Vadászkürt*), capital of the *Bácska*, another straggling town with 29,100 inhabitants. Branch-lines N.W. to ($33\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Baja* (see above); S.E. to ($56\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Neusatz* (p. 380). — The line crosses the *Franzens-Canal* (p. 379). 193 M. *Gombos* (*Rail. Restaurant*), where we cross the Danube by a steam-ferry to ($194\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Erdöd* (p. 379), with a château of Count Palffy. — $199\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Dálja** (*Rail. Restaurant*).

FROM DÁLJA TO BOSNISCH-BROD, $64\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $2\frac{1}{4}$ – $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. Small stations. Staple products, dried plums and slivowitz, or plum-brandy. From (10 M.) *Borovó* a branch diverges to *Vukovár*, p. 379. From ($19\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Vincovce* (*Rail. Restaurant; Lehrner*) branch-lines diverge to the S. to (38 M.) *Brčka* on the Save and to the S.E. to (46 M.) *Mitrovicza* (p. 339). Beyond ($39\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Vrpolje* (branch to *Samac*, 13 M.) the *Dill Mts.* appear on the right. — 60 M. **Brod** (*Gelbes Haus, Rotes Haus; Rail. Restaurant*), the ancient *Marsonia*, a town and fortress with 5600 inhab., lies on the left bank of the Save. It is a station of the Save steamers and a great depot of the trade of Bosnia. Above the town is the small fortress, erected in 1746. Railway to Agram, see p. 397. — The train crosses the Save. $64\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bosnisch-Brod* or *Bosna-Brod* (*Rail. Restaurant; Kaiser von Oesterreich*), a village on the right bank of the Save, junction of the line to Sarajevo (R. 85).

$215\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Essegg**, Hung. *Eszék*, Slav. *Osiek* (*Rail. Restaurant; Grand Hotel, Hôtel Central*, both in the upper town; tramway from the station and the steamboat-quay through the chief streets), a thriving commercial town, with 23,000 inhab., on the right bank of the *Drave*, the Roman *Mursa*, is the capital of Slavonia. The town consists of four parts, the upper, the lower, the new town, and the fortress (*Alsó-, Felső-, Új-, and Vár-Város*). In the upper town, the seat of commerce and industry, is the Comitatshaus and a handsome new Roman Catholic church. Pretty park. — Railway to (67 M.) *Új Kapela-Batrina* (p. 397).

71. The Danube from Budapest to Orsova. Belgrade.

STEAMBOAT from Budapest thrice weekly to Belgrade in 26 hrs., and to Orsova in 41¼ hrs. (the night being spent at Belgrade); fares to Belgrade 11 K. 20, 7 K. 50, to Orsova 20 K. 40, 13 K. 60 *h.* Luggage up to 50 lbs. free. The vessels are well fitted up, and provided with berths and saloon-decks (cabin for 1st class passengers only, berth 1½ K.; private cabin to Belgrade 22, to Orsova 26 K.). Food and attendance good and not expensive (comp. p. 327). Tickets up stream, as well as return-tickets, at greatly reduced rates.

Below Budapest the Danube traverses the vast Hungarian plain. Scenery monotonous, banks thinly peopled, towns insignificant. Below the influx of the Drave the scenery improves, and in the defile, 73 M. long, from Bázias to below the Iron Gates, it is grand at places. — The usual hours of arrival are given, assuming that the steamboat leaves Budapest at 10 p.m., and that the water is favourable. The names of the stations are printed in heavy type.

Budapest, see p. 330. The vessel starts from the Franz-Josef Quai (p. 332), touches at *Ofen*, and then descends the stream, passing under the *Schwurplatz-Brücke*, the *Franz-Josef-Brücke*, and the *Railway Junction Bridge* (p. 343). Many floating mills are passed. The river divides, forming the large island of *Csepel*, 30 M. in length. The main arm flows on the W. side; the *Soroksár Arm* on the E. is closed by a lock.

R. *Albertfalva* (Ger. *Sachsenfeld*), with a royal château on the Danube, once the property of Prince Eugene.

R. *Promontor*, Hung. *Budafok* (station on the South Railway, p. 393), a wine-growing place. — R. *Tétény* (p. 393), with a ruined château.

R. *Erd*, or *Hamsabég*, with a massive tower of the Turkish period and a château of Count Wimpffen. Then *Ercsi*. — Below —

R. *Adony* the Soroksár Arm rejoins the main stream.

L. *Lóré*, at the S. end of the island of *Csepel*.

L. *Tass*, *Szalk Szent Márton*; then *Duna-Vecse* and *Apostag*.

R. *Duna Földvár* (*Central-Hôtel*; pop. 12,250), prettily situated on a height. Railway to Stuhlweissenburg, see p. 393.

L. (2.30 a.m.) *Harta* and *Ordas*. — R. *Paks* (12,000 inhab.). Extensive marshes on both sides of the river.

L. *Szent Benedek*. Numerous floating mills.

L. (3.50 a.m.) *Kalocsa*, near the village of *Uszód*, station for the town of *Kalocsa* (König von Ungarn), an archiepiscopal residence, with a fine cathedral, 5 M. to the S.E. Branch-line to *Kis Körös*, see p. 389.

Lower down begin the windings of the river, the longest of which, with the town of *Tolna* (p. 395), is cut off by means of a navigable canal. To the right, in the distance, rise the *Cserhát Mts.* (p. 395), noted for their wine.

R. *Dombori*, station for *Tolna*.

R. *Báta*, where Roman antiquities have been found, and *Szekcső*. To the left begins the island of *Mohács* or *Nagy-Margitsziget*, 25 M. in length.

R. (7 a.m.) **Mohács** (*Central-Hôtel*; cab into the town 80 h.), with 16,000 inhab. and five churches, is famed for the disastrous battle of 29th Aug., 1526, which brought Hungary under the Turkish yoke. The battle-field lies 3 M. to the S.W. of the town. During the flight King Lewis II. perished in a swamp near the village of *Czecze*. Almost on the same field, on 12th Aug., 1687, Charles of Lorraine signally defeated the Turks, and put an end to their hated supremacy. The station of the *Mohács* and *Fünfkirchen* Railway (p. 391) is close to the pier. — The scenery continues unattractive.

R. *Batina*, with marble and alabaster quarries, and relics of the Roman period.

L. (9.35 a.m.) **Bezdán**, at the end of the *Franzens* or *Bácsér Canal*, which connects the Danube and the *Theiss* (74 M. long, 65 ft. wide, 6½ ft. deep).

L. (11.5 a.m.) **Apatin** (*Hôt. Schäfer*; 14,000 inhab.), in a hemp-growing district. The *Römerschanze*, an intrenchment 13 ft. high and 19 ft. broad (not visible from the steamboat), extends hence to the *Theiss*.

R. (12.15 p.m.) **Draueck**, Hung. *Drávatorok*, at the mouth of the *Drau* or *Drave*, on which lies *Essegg* (p. 377; 9 M.; local steamboat in 1 hr.).

Below the influx of the *Drave* the left bank of the Danube continues flat. The right bank (belonging to Slavonia) rises in low hills clothed with vines and fruit-trees. R. *Erdöd*, with a ruined castle.

L. (12.45 p.m.) **Gombos**, a station on the *Alföld* Railway (p. 377).

R. (2.15 p.m.) **Vukovár** (*Grand Hotel*), capital of *Syrmia*, with 10,000 inhab. and a château of Count *Eltz*. Vines and fruit-trees abound. The chain of hills on the S. side of the Danube between this and *Slankamen* is called *Fruška-Gora* (Roman *Mons Almus*). The well-known *Karlowitzer* wine (see p. 380) grows on the lower slopes, while the tops of the hills are densely wooded.

L. *Novoszello*. — R. *Sárengrád*, with a ruined castle.

R. (3.45 p.m.) **Illok**, Hung. *Ujlak*, with a château of Prince *Odescalchi* and a castellated *Franciscan* monastery.

L. (3.55 p.m.) **Palánka**.

R. (5.5 p.m.) **Cerevits**, shortly above the village of *Banoster*.

L. *Futak*. The scenery improves. In the distance to the left the fortress of *Peterwardein* is visible for some time.

R. (5.45 p.m.) **Kamenitz**, prettily situated, with a château and park of Count *Karácsonyi*. The large building on the hill is a military academy. The river turns suddenly to the N.

A A U (DUNAW)

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K. Kirche.

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Neuer Friedhof 700 m 3

Baschlowahska Ulica

Ulica

Krankenhaus

Poten Gärten

Kaseme

Dalmatianska

Atska

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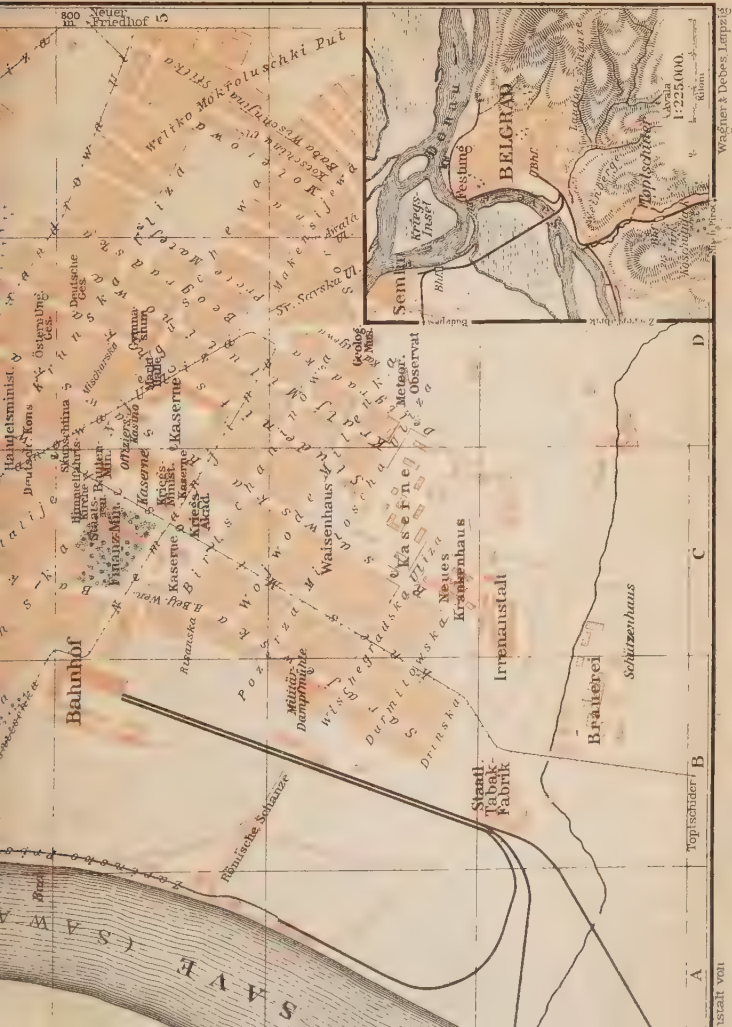
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Wagner & Debes Leipzig

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PASSPORTS (indispensable) are given up at the rail. station or the steamboat-quay and should be reclaimed at once after being registered, which requires about 10 minutes.

Hotels. *GRAND HÔTEL (Pl. c; B. 3), Fürst-Michael-Str. 18, R. 3-12., B. 1½, D. 4 fr., with café; *HÔTEL DE PARIS (Pl. b; C. 4), Milan-Str., with café; HÔTEL IMPÉRIAL (Pl. d; B. 3), Wasina-Str. 25, R. 3-8, B. 1 fr.; CROWN OF SERVIA (Pl. e; B. 2, 3), at the Kalemegdan Park. — **Restaurants.** *Zum Hajduk Veliko*, Fürst Michael-Str.; *Hôtel Casino* (Pl. f; C. 4), Milan-Str.; *Russischer Czar*, Fürst-Michael-Str.; *Erste Belgrader Bierhalle*, opposite the theatre, with garden. Servian wines good (Negotin, etc.).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Theater-Platz. Letters to Hungary 10, Austria and Bulgaria 15, foreign countries 25, post-cards 10 paras.

Cabs: ¼ hr. 1 fr., each following ¼ hr. 50 c., double fare after dusk; from the station 2, at night 4 fr., luggage 50 c.; to Topschider and back 6 fr. — **Electric Tramway** through the town (5-20 c.); chief stations: Railway Station (Pl. B, C, 5), Steamboat Quay (Pl. A, 3), Kalemegdan Park (Pl. B, 9), Theatre (Pl. C, 3); and from the Rail. Station to Topschider (in 25 min.; fare 25 c.).

Baths: in the Duschanova (Pl. C, 2) and the Bosanska-Str. (Pl. B, C, 4). Good River Baths in the Save (20-25 c.). — In the Fürst Michael-Strasse and the Markt-Platz (Pl. B, 2, 3) fine weapons, rugs, carpets, etc. may be bought (high prices). — Good *Cigarettes* 1 fr. 10 or 1 fr. 30 c. per packet of 20.

Money. The unit of currency in Servia is the *dinar* or franc, which is divided into 100 *paras* (centimes) or 5 *piastres*. The ordinary coins are 5, 10, and 20 paras in nickel, and ½, 1, and 2 dinars in silver. Austrian money is taken somewhat reluctantly (2 K. = 2 fr. 10 c. - 2 fr. 25 c.). The piastre is worth about 2d. English.

British Vice-Consul, *Hon. W. G. Thesiger*. — **American Vice-Consul General**, *Christian Vögeli*.

Belgrade (400 ft.), Serv. *Beograd*, Hung. *Nándor-Fejérvár*, the capital of the kingdom of Servia, with 70,000 inhab., lies picturesquely on a promontory formed by the Danube and Save, at the base of a limestone rock crowned by the fortress. The town, the Roman *Singidunum*, was a fortress of the utmost importance during the Turkish wars. In 1455 it was successfully maintained by Hunyadi against Mohammed II., in 1521 it was captured by Soliman II., in 1688 retaken by Max Emanuel of Bavaria, in 1717 by Prince Eugene, and in 1789 by Laudon, having after each successive peace been restored to the Turks.

To the N.W., above the junction of the Save and Danube, is the dilapidated **Fortress** (Pl. A, 1, 2; not always accessible), occupied by a Turkish garrison down to 1867. In the upper part are prisons, the army museum (opened in 1904), and the commandant's headquarters (with old cannon and mortars in front of them); in the lower part are barracks, magazines, and, on the bank of the Danube, the Nebojscha (torture) tower and a gate built under Prince Eugene (1719). — To the S. of the fortress is the **Kalemegdan Park** (Pl. B, 2), the favourite afternoon promenade of the Belgradians, with beautiful flower-beds and bronze busts of Servian poets and savants (military band on Sun.); charming view from the promenade Fikir-Bair ('slope of dreaming'). A long staircase (Weliki stepeni, p. 380) descends to the Save. — On the Danube, on the N.E. side of the fortress, is the former **Turkish Town**, or *Dortschol*, once the principal quarter, with a Turkish mosque (Diamia), a vapour-bath, and the scanty ruins

of a palace of Prince Eugene (Pl. P. E. P.; B, 2). On the Save, on the W. side, is the **SERVIAN** or **RASCIAN TOWN** (*Savamala*), with steep streets and the steamboat quay.

From the Kalemegdan the Usun-Mirkowa-Str. (Pl. C, 2, 3) leads S.E. to the **MARKET PLACE** (Kraljew Trg; Pl. B, 3), where the picturesque costumes of the peasants may be seen in the morning. Here are the **University** (faculties of law, science, and philosophy), with the *National Library*; the *Museum* (adm. daily 9-12 and 3-5, free), containing Servian antiquities, coins, and weapons; and the *Prefecture*. On the N.W. side of the square is the bronze statue of the naturalist *N. P. Pantschitsch* (1814-88), by Johanowitsch (1897). To the S.E. is the **THEATRE-PLATZ** (Pl. C, 3), with the *National Theatre* and the bronze *Equestrian Statue of Prince Michael* (see below), by Pazzi (1882). From the Theater-Platz the *Milan Street*, formerly called the *Terásia*, with a monumental fountain near its beginning, leads towards the S. In this street are various government offices and the **New Konak** (*Royal Palace*; Pl. C, D, 4), the residence of King Peter. The formerly adjacent *Old Konak*, where King Alexander, the last scion of the Obrenovich family, and Queen Draga were assassinated on 11th June, 1903, has been pulled down. — In the Prince Milosch Street, which diverges from the Milan Str. to the right, are (on the right) the *Skupstschina* (House of Representatives; Pl. C, D, 5), the *Staatsrats-Gebäude* (Privy Council Office), the *Academy of War*, and several other government offices. The third street to the right brings us back to the station.

Topschider, a station on the line to Nisch (electric tramway, see p. 381), the country-seat of the king, 3 M. to the W., has a large park (two restaurants). Near the station is the park of *Koschutnjak* (visitors admitted), where Prince Michael Obrenovich was assassinated on 10th June, 1868. — From (13 M.) *Rtparje*, another station on the same line, the *Avala* (1850 ft.; fine view) may be ascended in 1½ hr.

The steamboat, which usually starts at 5 a.m., passes close to the walls of the fortress. The left bank is flat. Numerous islands.

L. (6 a.m.) The navigable *Temes* falls into the Danube, which is here 1¼ M. in width. At its mouth is **Pancsova**, the station for the town of *Pancsova* (18,500 inhab.; local steamer to Semlin thrice daily), which is situated 3 M. above.

R. (7.35 a.m.) **Semendria**, once a Turkish fortress, still walled.

L. (7.55 a.m.) **Kubin**. The town lies on an island opposite the quay (railway to Versecz, see p. 388). Then on the right the influx of the Servian *Morawa*.

R. (8.30 a.m.) **Dubrovitzs**. In the river, the island of *Ostrova*, 11 M. long. — R. *Rama*, a dilapidated Servian fort (near which are traces of Roman fortifications). Opposite lies —

L. *O-Palánka*, an Austrian frontier-post. The horizon is bounded by the spurs of the Carpathians.

L. (10 a.m.) **Báziás** (*Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms), with an old convent, the terminus of the Temesvár and Báziás railway (p. 388; the rail. station adjoins the steamboat-quay). — The Danube enters the hill-district of the Southern Carpathians. The *Széchenyi Road*, a good road, made by the Hungarian government in 1834-37 at the instance of Count Széchenyi, leads hence to Orsova.

R. (10.50 a.m.) **Gradište**, a former Servian fortress, below the mouth of the *Pek*.

L. (11.20 a.m.) **Moldöva** (6 M. to the N. of which are the copper mines of *Uj-Moldöva*).

The banks become higher. Below Moldova the pointed *Babakaj* rock rises in the middle of the stream. On a pinnacle on the right bank stand the picturesque ruins of the fortress of *Golumbács* (*Galambosvár*); opposite the ruin of *Lászlóvár*. The rocks here contain numerous caverns. One of these (to the left) is the *Golumbács Cavern*, filled with water, from which, according to the popular belief, come the swarms of poisonous stinging flies which often prove so destructive to cattle in summer. Below Kolumbács, to the left, is a tablet commemorating the regulation of the Danube, carried out in 1893. At —

L. (12.45 p.m.) **Drenkova** begin the rapids of the Danube, which between this and Skela-Gladova falls over six ledges of rock, covered at times with barely 20 inches of water.

The scenery is now grand and severe. The vessel passes the ridges of *Izlas* and *Tachtalia*, and the prominent rock of *Greben* (627 ft.; partly blasted away in 1891), and suddenly enters a broad lake-like basin, enclosed by wooded heights. On the left is the village of *Svinica*; on the right (1.50 p.m.) the Servian town of *Milunovac*. On a hill to the left, farther on, are the ruins of three towers, called *Trikule*, said to be of Roman origin, beyond which are the villages of (l.) *Tiszovica*, (r.) *Golubinje*, and (l.) *Plavisevica*.

The ***Defile of Kasan**, the grandest part of the passage, now begins. The Danube, here 180 ft. in depth, is confined to a width of 180 yds. by huge perpendicular cliffs. Before the construction of the Széchenyi Road the defile was impassable on either bank. On the right bank traces of the *Roman Road* constructed by Trajan, A. D. 103, from Orsova to Golumbács are distinctly visible. It consisted of a path, 5-7 ft. in width, a little above the highest level of the water, carried at places round perpendicular rocks by means of covered wooden galleries. The holes in which the beams were inserted are frequently observable.

High above the road on the left bank, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther on, is the *Veterani Cavern* in the *Sukaru* mountain, which was gallantly defended by the Austrian general Veterani with 400 men against a greatly superior Turkish force in 1682. The Danube is here 285 yds. in width. At —

L. *Dubava* the Danube reaches its narrowest point (120 yds.).

Opposite *Ó Gradina*, at the end of the defile, the celebrated time-worn, now barely legible *Inscription of Trajan* (*Tabula Trajana*) is seen on the perpendicular cliff:

MP. CAESAR DIVI. NERVAE F. NERVA TRAIANVS. AVG.
GERM. PONT. MAXIMVS. . . .

It was probably intended to commemorate Trajan's first Dacian campaign and the construction of the road in 103 A.D.

L. (3.10 p.m.) **Orsova** (pron. Orshova; *Hôtel Ožanić*, with garden on the river; *Goldner Hirsch*, with café; *Ungarische Krone, Stephanie*, at the station), a prettily-situated little town at the mouth of the *Cerna*, on the left bank of which, 2 M. from the pier (cab 2 K.; to the *Hercules-Bad* 10-12 K.), is the station of the *Temesvár* and *Bucharest* Railway (R. 72). Austrian custom-house. Above the town, 2 M. to the N., is the *Shooting Range* (rfmts.; fine view). A chapel near the railway-station, on the road to *Verciorova*, marks the spot where Kossuth buried the crown of Hungary in 1849. To the E. rises the hill of *Allion* (1040 ft.). This district is chiefly inhabited by Roumanians, recognisable by their peculiar costume. — The steamer moors at Orsova for the night.

About 3 M. lower down lies the island of *Ada-Kaleh*, taken by the Austrians in 1878, with an interesting Turkish colony and bazaar, old fortifications, etc. (interesting expedition by boat, 4 K., and back on foot). To the left is the mouth of the *Bachna*, which forms the boundary between Hungary and Roumania. On the left bank is the first Roumanian village *Verciorova* (custom-house), a station on the railway to *Bucharest* (p. 388). Half-an-hour below it are the *Iron Gates*, Turkish *Demir Kapu*, the last great defile of the Danube, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length (scenery inferior to the Pass of *Kasin*). The recently completed regulation-works here, which have provided a constantly navigable channel by blasting away some of the rocks, lie chiefly on the right or Servian bank. To the left, on the narrow bank, run the *Bucharest* Railway and the *Orsova* and *Turn-Severin* road, constructed by the Roumanian government in continuation of the *Széchenyi* road (p. 383).

72. From Budapest viâ Temesvár to Orsova-Verciorova (*Bucharest*) and to Bâziás.

308 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY to *Verciorova* in 11-19 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 18, 12, 8 K.; express 24 or 16 K. (From *Vienna* to *Bucharest* in 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; 92 fr. 15 c. or 62 fr. 5 c.). Dining-cars and sleeping-cars in the afternoon-express to *Bucharest*. Orient Express from *Ostend* to *Bucharest*, *Kustendji* (*Constantza*), and *Constantinople*. — Steamboats, see p. 378.

On quitting the *West Station at Budapest* (p. 330), the train leaves the *Stadtwäldchen* (p. 341) to the right (the line to *Gödöllő* diverges to the left, p. 347), and turns towards the S.E. 5 M. *Steinbruch* (p. 347). As far as (18 M.) *Üllő* the hills of *Ofen* continue in sight. 30 M. *Pilis*, with two châteaux. — 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Czegléd* (*Rail. Hotel & Restaurant*; pop. 30,000), junction for (18 M.) *Szolnok* (p. 374).

65 M. *Kecskemét* (*Hôtel Beretvas*; pop. 57,000), a straggling town, with busy cattle and corn markets and extensive fruit-culture (excellent apples and apricots); branch-lines W. to (27 M.) *Fülöp-*

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szállás (p. 389) and E. to (16 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lakytelek*. — 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kis-Kun-Félegyháza* (Krone; pop. 33,300), yielding fruit, tobacco, and wine. Branch-lines to (16 M.) *Kis-Kun-Majsa*, to (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Csongrád* and to (41 M.) *Szolnok* (p. 374).

118 M. **Szegedin**. — **Arrival**. Szegedin has two railway-stations connected with each other, viz. *Szeged* (Pl. C, 5, 6) and *Szeged-Rókus* (Pl. A, 1; for Grosswardein, etc.). — **Hotels**. GR. HÔT. TISZA (Pl. a; D, 3), R. 4-6, D. 3 K., omn. 40 h.; HÔT. EUROPA (Pl. b; D, 3, 4), R. 2-4 K., omn. 40 h.; SCHWARZER ADLER or *Fekete Sas* (Pl. c; C, 3); SIEBEN KURFÜRSTEN or *Hétválasztó Fejedelem* (Pl. d; C, 3); ZUM PROPHETEN (Pl. e; C, 4), with restaurant. — **Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Office**, Széchenyi-Platz (Pl. C, D, 3). — **Cab** to or from the stations 2 K.; from one station to the other 3, at night 4 K.; per $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. 1 K. 60 h., per hr. 2 K.; each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 40 h. — **Tramway** from Szeged station viâ the Széchenyi-Platz to Rokus station ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; 30 h.); and along the Theiss to the distillery.

Szegedin (285 ft.), Hung. *Szeged*, an important commercial town with 103,000 inhab., on the right bank of the *Theiss*, was rebuilt in an improved style after a destructive inundation in March, 1879. The *Theiss*, with its busy traffic, is flanked with substantial quays. Two iron bridges connect the town with *Neu-Szegedin* on the opposite bank. The centre of the town is occupied by the *Széchenyi-Platz* (Pl. C, D, 3), surrounded by avenues, in which are situated the handsome rococo *Rathaus* (view from the tower) and other large buildings. Near it to the S. is a bronze statue of *Ludwig Kossuth*, by Róna (1902). To the S. E. lies the *Rudolfs-Platz* (Pl. D, 3), on the N. side of which rises the *Kultur-Palast* (adm. daily 10-1 and 3-7, gratis), completed in 1897, containing a library (60,000 vols.) and reading room, and collections of Hungarian paintings, coins, antiquities, and natural history. Behind is the *Stefanie Promenade*, a fashionable resort on summer-evenings. The *Maria-Theresia-Tor* (restaurant) is a relic of the old fortifications. The adjoining *Theatre* has performances from Sept. to May. A bronze statue erected in 1876 in the *Dugonics-Platz* (Pl. C, 4) commemorates *Dugonics* (1740-1818), the earliest author in the native Hungarian tongue. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station is a *Franciscan Monastery* (Pl. B, 5), containing a valuable library and interesting antiquities and ecclesiastical vessels; the church dates from the reign of King Matthias. — The *Public Gardens* (Hung. *Népkert*; Pl. E, 4) at *Neu-Szegedin* and the *Kallay Wood* to the E. (restaurants at both) are much frequented.

From Szegedin to *Grosswardein* and *Essegg*, see R. 70.

FROM SZEGEDIN TO ARAD, 74 M., railway in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Szűregh* (p. 386). — 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Makó* (Rail. Restaurant), on the *Maros* (pop. 31,000). Branch-line to (17 M.) *Hódmező-Vásárhely* (p. 376). — 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mezőhegyes* (Rail. Restaurant), with a famous stud. yielding 1000 horses per annum; branch-lines to (25 M.) *Kétegyháza* (p. 374) and to (22 M.) *Oroszlóza* (p. 376). Then *Balonyá* (pop. 8642) and *Pécska* (pop. 7827), on the *Maros*. 74 M. *Arad*, see p. 375.

FROM SZEGEDIN TO SEMLIN, steamer down the *Theiss* (water permit, ting) thrice weekly in 13 hrs. (upstream in 16 hrs.). Stations: *Ó-Kanizsa*; *Török-Kanizsa*; *Zenta* (p. 377); *Ada*; *Ó-Becse*, with 16,850 inhab. (p. 377); *Új-Becse*. On the right is the mouth of the *Franzens-Canal* (p. 379). Then *Titel*, a large-building place, at the mouth of the *Béga-Canal*. At *Thisseck*

The train crosses the Theiss and enters the fertile plains of the Banat. 121½ M. *Szöreg* (p. 385); branch-line viâ (44 M.) *Karlova* (branch to Nagy-Kikinda, 12 M., see below) to (75½ M.) *Nagy Becskerek* (see below). — 139 M. *Valkány* (Rail. Restaurant; branch-line to *Nagy Szent Niklos* and *Varjas*, 31½ M.). — 152 M. **Nagy Kikinda** (Rail. Restaurant; *Hôtel National*; pop. 24,500). Branch-line hence viâ *Scécsány* to (59 M.) *Nagy Becskerek* (pop. 26,000), on the *Béga*. — 182½ *Szakálháza*.

188 M. **Temesvár**. — *Railway Restaurant* at the Central Station (Pl. A, 4). — **Hotels in the town:** *KRONPRINZ RUDOLF, in the theatre (Pl. C, 3), R. 2-8 K.; *HUNGARIA (Pl. a; B, 2), R. 2½-10, D. 3 K., omn. 60 h.; SIEBEN KURFÜRSTEN (Pl. b; B, 1), *Losonczy-Platz* 8, R. from 1 K. 60 h.; GOLDNER HIRSCH (Pl. c; B, 2); GOLDNER PFAU (Pl. d; F, 3), *Kossuth-Platz*; GOLDNER LÖWE (Pl. e; A, 4), near the Central Station. — Cab from the Central Station to the inner town 80 h., to *Fabrik* 1 K. 60, to *Josefstadt* 60 h., to *Elisabethstadt* 80 h. (at night 2 K., 3 K. 60, 1 K. 40 h., 2 K.); with two horses 80 h., 1 K. 20, 2 K. 20 h., 1 K. (at night 3, 5, 2, 3 K.); from the *Fabrik* Station to the inner town 1 K., to *Fabrik* 60 h., to *Elisabethstadt* 1 K. 60 h. (at night 2 K. 40, 1 K. 20, 3 K. 60 h.); with two horses, 1 K. 60, 80, 2 K. 40 h., (at night 4 K., 1 K. 60 h., 5 K.). — Electric Tramway from the Central Station to the inner town 20 (at night 40) h., to *Fabrik* 40 (at night 80) h.

Temesvár, the capital of the county of Temes, the seat of a Roman Catholic and a Greek bishop, a busy trading and industrial town with 53,000 inhab. (27,000 Germans), lies in a plain on the *Béga Canal* (p. 385). From the inner town avenues diverge to the suburbs of *Fabrik* (E.), *Elisabethstadt* (S.), and *Josefstad* (S.W.), in the last of which is the Central Railway Station. — Coming from the station (electric tramway, see above), we skirt the *Scudier Park* (Pl. C, 3, 4), with a bronze statue of General Scudier, and pass the tasteful *Franz Josef Theatre*, built by Fellner and Hellmer. Turning to the left here, we soon reach the PRINZ-EUGEN-PLATZ or PARADE-PLATZ (*Jenő herceg ter*; Pl. C, D, 3), surrounded with handsome buildings: on the S. side the *Palace of the Commandant*, on the W. side the *Korps-Commando* (military offices), on the N. side the *Town Hall* (adjoined by the *Piarist Church*), on the E. side the new and the old *Savings Bank*. In the centre rises a Gothic *Column*, 40 ft. high, by the Bohemian sculptor Max, erected in 1851 by Emp. Francis Joseph to the brave defenders of the town in 1849. From this square the Hunyadgasse leads to the LOSONCZY- or DOM-PLATZ (Pl. D, 2, 3), in which rise the *Comitats-Gebäude*, the Greek Catholic Bishop's *Palace* (on the left), and (on the right) the Roman Catholic *Cathedral*, built in 1735-57. In the Lonovics-Gasse, leading hence to the S., is the *Museum* (paintings, antiquities, natural history, etc.); adm. on week-days 9-12 and 2-5, 60 h.; Sun. 10-12, 20 h. At the E. end of the Prinz-Eugen-Gasse is the *Dikasterial-Gebäude* (or tribunal), containing the post and telegraph office. Farther to the S. (tramway to the Stadt-Park and the suburb of *Fabrik*), rise the huge *Siebenbürgen Barracks* (Pl. D, 3). The *Castle* built by Hunyady in 1442 (near the site of the old Peterwardein Gate)





now an arsenal. By the suburb of Fabrik is the pleasant *Stadt-Park* (Pl. C, 3; Restaurant), to which the *Franz-Josef-Park* has been added.

From Temesvár a railway (23½ M. in 2 hrs.) runs viâ (3½ M.) *Kissoda* (p. 388) to *Buziás* (*Grand Hôtel*), a chalybeate bath visited chiefly by ladies, with a hydropathic and mud-baths. Branch-lines hence to (17½ M.) *Lugos* (see below); to *Versecz*, see p. 388.

From Temesvár to *Báziás*, see p. 388; to *Arad* and *Szolnok*, see pp. 375, 374; to *Radna*, see p. 416; to *Módos*, and to *Válkany*, see p. 386.

191 M. *Temesvár-Fabrik*. Beyond (217 M.) *Belincez-Kiszetó* the train crosses the Béga, and enters the fertile valley of the *Temes*. — 225½ M. *Lugos* (*König von Ungarn*), a prosperous town with 15,500 inhab., capital of the county of Krassov and seat of a Greek Catholic bishop, consists of *Deutsch-Lugos* on the left bank of the *Temes* and *Romanisch-Lugos* on the right. It was the last seat of the Hungarian government in August, 1849. Branch-lines to (51 M.) *Marcz-Illye* (p. 416) and to (17 M.) *Buziás* (see above).

The country now begins to be mountainous. — 249 M. *Karánsebes* (*Rail. Restaurant; Grüner Baum*; cab to the town 2 K., omn. 60 h.), a small town at the influx of the *Sebes* into the *Temes*, and seat of a Greek Oriental bishop, with 6000 inhab., chiefly Roumanians.

FROM KARÁNSEBES TO VÁRHELY, 36 M., carriage in 8 hrs. for 24-28 K. Beyond (4½ M.) *Jás* the road ascends the valley of the *Bisztra* viâ *Glimboka* to (12½ M.) *Ohába Bisztra* (inn), at the foot of the mountains, *Ferdinandsberg* (*Nándorhegy*), with mines, and (18½ M.) *Voiszlora* (1075 ft.; inn), the last village in the Banat. The next villages, *Unter Baucár* and (25 M.) *Ober-Baucár* (1490 ft.; inn), are in Transylvania. The road proceeds through wood in the gradually contracting valley viâ *Bukóva* to the (33 M.) *Eiserner Thor Pass* (2152 ft.), and descends viâ *Zajkány* in view of the broad *Hátszeg* valley to (36 M.) *Várhely* (p. 416).

The valley of the *Temes* contracts. Two tunnels and the stations of *Körpa*, *Temes-Szlatina*, and *Örményes* are passed. The train ascends more rapidly, quits the *Temes* at (270 M.) *Teregová*, and at (273½ M.) *Porta Orientalis* (1515 ft.) reaches its highest point, followed by a tunnel of 1100 yds. We then descend through picturesque scenery to (277 M.) *Domasnia-Kornya* (1162 ft.) and the valley of the *Mehadia*, in which lies (287 M.) *Jablanicza* (762 ft.; tunnel). Entering the valley of the *Bela*, we next reach (287 M.) *Mehadia*, the Roman colony *Ad Mediam*, a thriving little town with a few Roman remains. — 294 M. Station *Herculesbad*, Hung. *Hercules-Fürdő*, at the confluence of the *Bela* and the *Cserna* (*Rail. Restaurant*).

A road (cab in 20 min., 2 K., with luggage 2 K. 80 h.; omnibus 1 K.) leads from the station, crossing the *Cserna* by a suspension-bridge, to the *Hercules-Bad* (485 ft.; **Franz-Josefs-Hof*; **Rudolfshof*; *Franzenshof*; *Stefaniehof*; *Ferdinandshof*; *Hôtel Góth*; restaurant at the *Kursalon*; visitors' tax 18, 12, or 6 K.), beautifully situated in the romantic rocky ravine of the *Cserna*, 3 M. to the N.E. The numerous hot springs (125-146° Fahr.), which several inscriptions prove to have been known to the Romans (*Therma Herculis*), relieve chronic rheumatism and other ailments. Handsome **Kursalon* in the Byzantine style, containing concert-rooms, a café, etc.; on each

the sun appears late and disappears early. The mornings and evenings are therefore pleasantly cool, even in the hottest weather. Pleasant paths traverse the grand valley in all directions; e.g. to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Waterfall Bridge* and the *Seven Hot Springs*. The *Domogled* (3630 ft.; 8 hrs. there and back; guide 4 K.) rises to the S.E.

The line now traverses the charming Cserna valley, with its vineyards and peach-orchards, enclosed by mountains. Near (298 M.) *Toplecz* are the remains of a Turkish aqueduct, many arches of which are still standing. — 305 M. *Orsova* (185 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), the last station in Austria; custom-house examination for travellers from Roumania; the station is $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the steamboat-quay (cab 2 K.); comp. p. 384. — We now cross the frontier to (308 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Verciorova* (*Rail. Restaurant*), terminus of the Hungarian Railway, and custom-house station for travellers entering Roumania.

FROM VERCIOROVA TO BUCHAREST, 237 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 9-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The train follows the left bank of the Danube and leads through the *Iron Gates* (p. 384) to *Skela Gladova* and (11 M.) *Turn-Severin* (Hôt. Sakellaridis; Europe), a busy Roumanian town, with the remains of the grand bridge of Trajan and other Roman relics. Then by *Filiasi* (junction for *Tirgu Jiu*, p. 417), *Craiova*, *Slatina*, *Piatra*, *Pitesti*, and *Titu* to *Bucharest* (p. 424).

FROM TEMESVÁR TO BÁZIÁS, 75 M., railway in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; through carriages (as to correspondence with the steamers at Básiás, enquiry should be made at the Budapest station).

The line runs to the S. to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kissoda* (p. 387) and crosses the *Temes* at (15 M.) *Zsebely* (branch to *Bóka*, 30 M.). — 21 M. *Vojtek*.

FROM VOJTEK TO RESICZABÁNYA, 50 M., railway in 4 hrs. — 29 M. *Német-Bogsán*, Ger. *Deutsch-Bogsdn* (*Hirsch*), with iron-works. — 50 M. *Resicza*, with coal and iron mines.

At (26 M.) *Delta* the train crosses the *Berzava Canal*. — 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Versecz*, Ger. *Werschetz* (*Milleker*; *Glückmann*), on the *Theresien-Canal*, with 25,000 inhab., is prettily situated. Handsome parish-church. Near it is the *Römerschanze* (comp. p. 379), a rampart and trench which extend upwards of 60 M. to the N. Remains of a Roman tower crown a hill above the town on the E. Extensive vineyards in the neighbourhood.

Branch-lines on the N.W. to (35 M.) *Scécsány* (p. 386); on the S.W. to (53 M.) *Kubin-Dunapart* (p. 382) viâ (23 M.) *Román-Petre* (junction for *Pancsova*, p. 382); on the S.E. viâ (28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gättöja* to (48 M.) *Buziás* (p. 387).

59 M. *Jaszénova* (*Rail. Restaurant*).

TO ANINA, 45 M., railway in 5 hrs. The line winds up to (21 M.) *Oravicza* (856 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Krone*; pop. 4115, Germans and Roumanians), with silver and copper mines. (To the E., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., lies the pretty summer-resort *Marilla*, 2291 ft.) Thence viâ *Lissava* to (38 M.) *Krassova* (highest point on the line), and (45 M.) *Anina* (1930 ft.), which with *St. icrdorf* (2142 ft.), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., is the centre of a great coal and iron mining industry.

66 M. *Weisskirchen*, Hung. *Fehértemplom* (Haller; omn. 60 h.), with 10,000 inhab., prettily situated among pine and

73. From Budapest to Belgrade.

223 M. RAILWAY in $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $11\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (Orient Express from the West Station in $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); fares 18, 10, 8 K., express 24 or 16 K.

The train starts from the *East Station at Budapest* (p. 330). $4\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Budapest-Franzstadt*. $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Erzsébetfalva*, a summer-resort. $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Soroksár*, on the *Soroksár Arm* of the Danube (p. 378), which the line skirts. Beyond ($31\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dömsöd* the railway traverses a marshy district, where horses are largely bred. 53 M. *Fülöpszállás* (p. 384).

67 M. *Kis-Körös* (*Rail. Restaurant*; pop. 8000) was the birthplace of the poet *Alex. Petöfi* (1823-49), whose bust adorns the principal square. Branch-line to (19 M.) *Kalocsa* (p. 378). — 84 M. *Kis-Kun-Halas*, with 19,000 inhab. and large vineyards.

109 M. *Maria-Theresiopel*, Hung. *Szabadka* (*Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the Grosswardein and Esseg line (p. 377). 128 M. *Bacs-Topolya* (pop. 10,814), with extensive vineyards; $138\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hegyes-Feketehegy*. Near ($145\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Verbász* the train crosses the *Franzens-Canal* (p. 379). — 161 M. *Kiszács*. — 171 M. *Neusatz* (*Rail. Restaurant*), see p. 380. The train crosses the Danube by an iron bridge, 470 yds. long, to (174 M.) *Peterwardein* (p. 380). Tunnel.

177 M. *Karlowitz* (p. 380); 186 M. *Beska*. — $192\frac{1}{2}$ M. *India* (*Rail. Restaurant*; 6700 inhab.).

BRANCH RAILWAY hence to (72 M. in 4 hrs.) *Vinkovce* (p. 377) viâ ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ruma* (junction for *Vrednik*) and (26 M.) *Mitrovicza* (*Kováts*), the *Sirmium* of the Romans, a thriving town with 11,500 inhabitants.

Passports are examined in the train before we reach (216 M.) *Semlin* (p. 380). We now cross the *Save* by a long bridge and enter the station of —

223 M. *Belgrade* (p. 381).

74. From Vienna to Mohács viâ Nagy-Kanizsa.

284 M. RAILWAY in $16\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 46 K. 80, 35 K. 40 h., 23 K.).

As far as (31 M.) *Wiener-Neustadt*, see p. 174. The line here diverges to the E. from the Semmering Railway and crosses the *Leitha* near (35 M.) *Neudörfel*, Hung. *Lajta-Szent-Miklós*, the first Hungarian station. Hilly and fertile country, yielding wine, fruit, and maize. On the left rise the spurs of the *Leitha Mts.*, the boundary between Austria and Hungary. 39 M. *Wiesen*, Hung. *Rétfalu*; on the hill to the right is the *Rosalienkapelle*, lower down lies the castle of *Forchtenstein*. Beyond a deep cutting and a viaduct is (42 M.) *Mattersdorf*, Hung. *Nagy-Márton*.

51 M. *Oedenburg* (*Pannonia: Könia von Ungarn; Weisse Rose*;

the S. side of the Széchenyi-Platz ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station) rises the *Dominican Church* (built 1674; rebuilt 1773); on the W. side is a *Statue of Count Stefan Széchenyi*, by L. Mátrai (1896). Before the *Theatre* is a bronze bust (by Tilgner; 1893) of *Franz Liszt* (1811-86), who was born at Reiding in the neighbourhood. In the Rathaus-Platz, which is embellished with a *Trinity Column* of 1701, are the *Benedictine Church* (built about 1280; altered in the 15th cent.) and the *Rathaus*, completed in 1894. The Archives and Museum on the second floor of the Rathaus are open, 9-12, on application. The lower part of the *Stadt-Turm* (200 ft.; view) dates from the Arpád period, the Renaissance arcading above from 1681. Loftily situated to the N.E. of the town are *St. Michael's Church* and *St. James's Chapel*, two edifices of the 13th cent., subsequently rebuilt. — To *Ebenfurt* and *Raab*, see p. 326; to *Parndorf*, see p. 326.

The *Neusiedler See* (*Fertő-Tava*), $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., is a salt lake $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, 12-13 ft. deep in the middle, but very shallow near the banks. Towards the S.E. it ends in a swamp (*Hanság*, 'floating turf'), partly wooded and abounding in game, which has been partially drained and brought under cultivation.

56 M. *Wolfs, Hung. Balf*, a watering-place with sulphureous and iron springs. — 59 M. *Zinkendorf, Hung. Nagy-Czenk*, with a château of Count Széchenyi.

90 M. *Steinamanger, Hung. Szombathely* (*Hôt. Sabaria; Hungaria; Rail. Restaurant*; cab into the town 2, at night 3 K.; electric tramway), a town with 23,300 inhab., occupies the site of the Roman *Sabaria*, the capital of Pannonia, founded by Claudius A.D. 48. Many Roman antiquities have been found here; some of them are preserved in the *Museum* in the episcopal palace, adjoining the cathedral. Traces of an amphitheatre on the *Culvarienberg* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the W.) and other memorials of the Roman period still exist. The *Cathedral*, consecrated in 1797, is sumptuously fitted up in the interior.

RAILWAY to *Raab* and *Gratz*, see R. 75; to *Pressburg*, see p. 324. — BRANCH LINE (11 M., in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) to *Güns, Hung. Köszeg* (*Strauss*; pop. 7500), an industrial town on the *Köszeg*, with the ruin of *Altenburg* and a château of Prince Esterházy. Excursions to (1 hr.) the *Lockenhaus Valley*; to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Altenhaus* (1998 ft.); to the top of the (2 hrs.) *Geschriebene Stein* (2897 ft.). — Other lines run from Steinamanger to the N. to (33 M. in 3 hrs.) *Pinkafeld, Hung. Pinkafő*; and to the S.E. to (13 M.) *Rum*.

At (102 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Molnári* the *Raab* is crossed. 120 M. *Zala Szent Iván* (junction for *Kisfalud-Szent-Iván*, p. 391). — 153 M. *Nagy Kanizsa* (*Rail. Restaurant*; to *Budapest*, see p. 394).

162 M. *Mura Keresztúr* (p. 394), on the *Mur*, which falls into the *Drave* 3 M. lower down. The line follows the left bank of the latter. 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Zákány* (*Rail. Restaurant*); 176 M. *Gyékényes*, junction for *Agram* and *Fiume* (p. 395). The marshy plain of the *Drave* is now traversed. 197 M. *Babócsa*, with a ruined fortress. — 205 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Raab* (*Rail. Restaurant*; to *Budapest*, see p. 394).

FROM BARCS TO BANOVAJARUGA, 78 M., railway in 6 hrs. The line turns to the S. and crosses the Drave. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Verőcze*; branch-line to (56 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kreuz* (p. 366). — 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Terezovak-Suhopolje*; branch-line to (13 M.) *Slatina* (see below). — 59 M. *Pakrácz*; $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station are the baths of *Lipik* (Kurhôtel, R. 2-6, D. 3, pens. 6-8 K.), with chalybeate and iodine springs. — 78 M. *Banovajaruga* (p. 397).

The train quits the Drave. 224 M. *Szigetvár* (*Hotel*; pop. 5200), once a strong fortress, scene of the death of its heroic defender Count Nicholas Zrinyi in 1566, an event commemorated by a monument and a chapel. Branch-line to (33 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kaposvár* (p. 395). — 233 M. *Baranya-Szent-Lőrincz*. Branch-lines to *Dombóvár* (see p. 395), and viâ (23 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Noskovce* (Rail. Restaurant) and (31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Slatina*, with chalybeate baths, to (58 M.) *Nasic*.

246 M. *Fünfkirchen*, Hung. *Pécs* (*Nador*; *Wilder Mann*; *Goldnes Schiff*; Rail. Restaurant; cab to the station 1 K. 60 h.; pop. 44,000), capital of the county of Baranya and residence of a bishop, is prettily situated. The fine Romanesque *Cathedral*, with its four towers, originally dating from the 11th cent., was rebuilt in 1881-91. Under the choir is a crypt with double aisles, to which eighteen steps descend. In the Dom-Platz, adjoining the S.E. tower, is the subterranean *Sucellum*, probably a burial-chapel of the 4th century. Three *Mosques* of the Turkish period (1543-1686) still exist; two have been converted into the *Parish Church* and the *Hospital Church*, the latter with a minaret 88 ft. in height. Large majolica manufactory. In the vicinity are valuable coal-mines, owned by the Danube Steamboat Co. The slopes of the *Mecsek Hills* yield excellent wine. To the S. (14 M.; cab 12 K.) are the warm sulphur baths of *Harkány*.

The line turns towards the S. — 268 M. *Villány* (Rail. Restaurant), well known for its wine, junction for *Essegg* (p. 377).

284 M. *Mohács* (p. 379).

75. From Budapest to Gratz viâ Steinamanger.

247 M. RAILWAY in 8-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

To (89 M.) *Raab*, see R. 57. — At (118 M.) *Pápa* (Greif; Hungaria; pop. 17,200) is a château of Count Esterházy, with a gateway brought from the Tuileries at Paris, after the fire. Branches to (23 M.) *Csorna* (p. 324) and to (58 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bánhida* (p. 326). — 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kis-Czell* (*Hungaria*; Rail. Restaurant), a well-known pilgrim-resort. Branch to Stuhlweissenburg, see p. 393; to Parn-dorf, p. 326.

FROM KIS-CZELL TO CSAKATHURN, 92 M., railway in 8 hrs. — 6 M. *Boba* (p. 394); 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ukk* (branch to *Tapolcza*, 18 M.). Several unimportant stations. 24 M. *Türje*; 38 M. *Kisfalud-Szent-Iván* (branch to *Zala-Szent-Iván*, p. 390); 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.). The *Mur* is crossed. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mura-Szerdahely*. 92 M. *Csakathurn*, see p. 394.

167 M. *Kis-Unyom*. At *Jaák*, in the vicinity, is a *Benedictine Church (consecrated in 1256), with a magnificent portal and carvings on the exterior of the choir. — 178 M. *Körmend*, on the *Raab*, chief place in a domain of Prince Batthyany, to which it gives its name. Branch-line to (15 M.) *Güssing*, Hung. *Németujvár*, with a château of Prince Batthyany, the foundations of which are said to be of Roman origin.

The line proceeds in the valley of the *Raab*. 184 M. *Csákány*, with another château of Prince Batthyany. — 195 M. *St. Gotthard*, with a large Cistercian abbey, was the scene of Montecuccoli's victory over the Turks in 1664. — 201 M. *Jennersdorf*, Hung. *Gyanafalva*, is the last Hungarian station. On the hill to the left is Count Batthyány's château of *Neumarkt*. 204½ M. *Hohenbrugg*, with a château of Baron Mersay. — 207½ M. *Fehring* (*Rail. Restaurant; Hirsch*), with the ruins of an old fortification named *Tabor*.

About 4½ M. to the S. is the village of *Kapfenstein* (920 ft.; Lutz's Inn), at the foot of the *Kapfensteinerberg* (1545 ft.), with a château and church. — The 11th cent. château of *Bertholdstein*, 2½ M. to the W. (carr. 5 K.), was restored and fitted up with Oriental magnificence by Sefer Pasha, the Turkish general. A pleasant footpath leads hence viâ *Fehringleiten* to (6 M.) the baths of *Gleichenberg* (see below).

TO HARTBERG, 33½ M., railway in 3 hrs. — 3 M. *Hatzendorf* is the station for *Riegersburg* (1235 ft.; Neuhold's Inn; 2½ M., carr. 2 K.; footpath 2 M.). *Schloss Riegersburg*, on a steep rock (2695 ft.), defied all the attacks of the Turks. It is entered by a winding path cut in the rock with seven successive gateways. The view ranges over nearly 500 sq. M. — 15 M. *Fürstenfeld* (*Brauhaus; Rail. Restaurant*), on the *Feistritz*, has a large tobacco-factory and a commandery of the Order of St. John. Large quantities of hops are grown in the vicinity, the harvest beginning in August. — The train proceeds in the *Safental* viâ (19½ M.) *Bierbaum* (branch to *Neudau*, on the *Lafnitz*, 6 M.), and *Sebersdorf* (to the left is *Neustift*, with the château of *Ober-Mayerhofen*), to (33½ M.) *Hartberg* (1180 ft.; Post Hotel, R. 1½-2 K.), a summer-resort, prettily situated at the foot of the *Ringkogel* (2163 ft.). Diligence hence twice daily in 9¼ hrs. (5 K.) to (28 M.) *Aspang* (p. 175), a pleasant drive (railway under construction).

To the right, as we proceed, is the château of *Johnsdorf*, and to the left, farther on, that of *Hainfeld*. — 213½ M. *Feldbach* (*Rail. Restaurant; Bräuhaus*), with a 'Tabor' (see above), still partly preserved.

Fine view from the (1 M.) *Calvarienberg* (1230 ft.). — A diligence (1 K. 60 h.; carr. 7 K.) plies five times daily in 1½ hr. to (7 M.) *Bad Gleichenberg* (985 ft.; *Hôt. Mailand; Charlottenburg; Hungaria; Schweizeri*, etc.), situated in a park-like valley, with numerous lodging-houses and private villas. The *Constantins-Quelle* (57° Fahr.), a non-chalybeate saline alkali spring, is beneficial for pulmonary patients. The *Emma-Quelle* is similar, while the *Klausen-Brunnen* and *Johannis-Brunnen*, 3 M. distant, are chalybeate. On a rock, 1395 ft. high and inaccessible on three sides, is the (½ hr.) old château of *Gleichenberg*, notorious for its witch trials, now belonging to Count Trauttmannsdorf. — Excursions may be made to the (¼ hr.) *Klaus* (caf ); to the (½ hr.) *Bauernhansl*; to (1½ hr.) *Kapfenstein* (see above); to (2½ hrs.) *St. Anna am Aigen*; and to *Riegersburg* (see above).

To the left, near (226 M.) *Studenzen-Fladnitz*, lies Prince Liechtenstein's château of *Kirchberg*. — 228 M. *Gleisdorf*.

4½ M. *St. Ruprecht*, a small bath, prettily situated at the junction of the Weitzbach and Raab. On the latter river, about 1¾ M. to the N.W., is the château of *Stadl*. 10 M. *Weitz* (inn) is a small town with foundries and coal-mines. — A road leads hence to the N.W. through the romantic *Weitz-Klamm* to (5 M.) *Passail* (2148 ft.; inn), whence the *Hochlantsch* (8650 ft.) may be ascended in 4-4½ hrs. viâ the *Teich-Alp*. Another road runs to the N.E. viâ (8½ M.) *Anger*, with the ruin of *Wachseneck*, to (16 M.) *Birkfeld* and the château of *Birkenstein*.

From *Gleisdorf* a road (diligence daily) leads to the N.E. viâ *Pischelsdorf* and *Hirnsdorf* to (11½ M.) *St. Johann*. Perched on a steep rock on the opposite bank of the *Feistritz* is the castle of *Herberstein*, one of the most picturesque in Styria. Close by are the château of *Stubenberg* and the ruin of *Schielesten*. On the *Kulmberg* (3200 ft.), 4½ M. to the W., is the pilgrimage-resort of *Mariabrunn*, the Lourdes of Styria.

The railway now quits the pleasant valley of the Raab, and at (235 M.) *Lassnitz* (1510 ft.) pierces the watershed between the Raab and the *Mur* by means of a tunnel 580 yds. in length. It then descends viâ *Autal* and (241 M.) *Messendorf* to the *Staats-Bahnhof* at — 244 M. *Gratz*, afterwards crossing the *Mur* to the (247 M.) *Süd-Bahnhof* (p. 184).

76. From Budapest to Pragerhof (*Trieste*).

205 M. RAILWAY in 6¼-11 hrs. — From Budapest to Trieste, express in 13 hrs. (fares 64 K. 50 h., 46 K.; to Fiume 64 K. 70, 46 K. 10 h.).

We start from the *Southern Station* (p. 330) at Ofen. After a long tunnel, (5 M.) *Kelenföld*. Then *Promontor* (p. 378); *Tétény* (p. 378), on the Danube; 20½ M. *Martonvásár*, with a handsome château and park; 30 M. *Velencze*, with the *Velenczer See* (6¾ M. long), partly drained, on the right.

41½ M. *Stuhlweissenburg*, *Hungar. Székes-Fehérvár* (*König von Ungarn*; *Adler*; *Bierhalle* at the theatre; *Rail. Restaurant*; cab into the town 1 K., at night 2 K., with two horses 1 K. or 3 K. 20 h.), the Roman *Alba Regalis*, or *Alba Regia*, where the kings of Hungary were crowned down to Ferdinand I., is now the residence of a bishop and capital of the county of the same name. The town, which has 30,500 inhab. and is one of the most prosperous in Hungary, trades largely in wine and fruit and has large calico printing works. Among the many handsome buildings may be mentioned the *Episcopal Palace*, the *Theatre*, the *Cathedral* (built 1758), and the *Cistercian Grammar School*, with a beautiful church. The principal Platz is adorned with a bronze statue of the Hungarian poet *Vörösmarty*, by *Vay* (1865).

FROM STUHLWEISSENBURG TO PAKS, 64½ M., railway in 6 hrs., viâ (5½ M.) *Börögöd* (branch to *Sárbogárd*, p. 395), (18½ M.) *Adony-Szabolcs* (p. 395), and (53 M.) *Duna-Földvár* (p. 378). — *Paks*, see p. 378.

FROM STUHLWEISSENBURG TO KIS-CZELL, 77 M., railway in 4 hrs. — 5½ M. *Fejér-Zichyfalva*, with a château of Count *Zichy*; 14 M. *Var Palota*, 3 M. to the N.W. of which is *Pusztá-Palota*, a ruined hunting-lodge of *Matthew Corvinus*; 23 M. *Hajmáskér* (p. 326). — From (28 M.) *Jutas* a

a tall minaret is a reminiscence. Near the large episcopal residence is the *Gisela Chapel*, said to have been built by Queen Gisela in the 11th cent., but entirely rebuilt in 1772. The *Cathedral*, in the 14th cent. Transition style, has a late-Gothic crypt, with slender octagonal pillars. Pleasant excursions may be taken hence to the Cistercian convent of *Zircz* in the *Bakonyer Wald* (carr. in 2 hrs., 12 K.) and to the baths of *Füred* on the *Platten-See* (see below; carr. in 1½ hr., 8 K.). — 36½ M. *Herend* (1120 ft.) has a large porcelain-factory. The line winds through the *Bakonyer Wald*, and reaches its highest point (1220 ft.) near *Gombás*, whence it descends viâ (46½ M.) *Város-Löd*, with potteries, and (50½ M.) *Ajka* to (58 M.) *Devecser*, with a château of Prince Esterházy, in the valley of the *Torna*. To the right of (61 M.) *Somlyó-Vásárhely* appears the conical *Somló-hegy* or *Schomlauer Berg* (1395 ft.), with the ruin of *Somlóvár*. — 71 M. *Boba* (p. 391). — 77 M. *Kis Czell* (p. 391).

From *Stuhlweissenburg* to *Komorn-Neu-Szőny*, see p. 326; to *Bicske*, p. 326.

59 M. *Lepsény* (p. 326). The train reaches the **Platten-See**, *Hungar. Balaton* (425 ft.), the largest lake in Hungary and in S. Europe, 51 M. long, 2-9 M. wide, and abounding with fish. The S. bank is flat; the N. is bounded by a chain of hills and volcanic peaks which yield the esteemed *Schomlauer* wine. — 71 M. *Siófok* (Hotels) lies at the exit of the small river *Sio* from the lake (good bathing).

Steamboat 4 times daily in 1 hr. (fare 3 K.) to *Füred* or *Balaton Füred* (*Grand Hotel*; *Ipolyhof*; *Elisabeth Hotel*; *Klotildenhof*), a bath with springs impregnated with carbonic acid, beneficial in female complaints, and frequented by the Hungarian noblesse. In the season (May to Sept.) the place is often crowded (carr. to *Veszprém*, p. 393). Cheaper accommodation may be obtained at the villages of *Füred* and *Arács*, ¾ M. distant, at the entrance to the *Arács-Valley*.

The train skirts the S. bank of the lake. 79½ M. *Szántód*. Opposite, on a long promontory, stands the church (18th cent.) of the Benedictine abbey of *Tihany*, founded in 1054. The church has a crypt of the 11th cent., and the abbey has a large library. On the N.W. side there is a famous echo. 92½ M. *Boglár*. On the opposite bank are the wine-producing *Badacsony* (1435 ft.), the distant ruin of *Csobáncz*, and nearer the lake, farther on, the picturesque ruin of *Szigliget*. — 97½ M. *Fonyod*, junction for (34 M.) *Kaposvár* (p. 395). — 112 M. *Balaton-Szent-György*, at the S. end of the lake. Branch-line to (6 M.) *Keszthely*, a small town on the N. bank, with a château of Count Festetics; another to (29½ M.) *Türje* (p. 391), and a third to (37½ M.) *Somogy-Szobb* (p. 395).

137 M. *Nagy-Kanizsa* (*Rail. Restaurant*), a market-town with 23,300 inhab., is the junction for *Steinamanger* (p. 390).

145 M. *Mura-Keresztúr* (branch to *Zákány*, p. 390). The line crosses the *Mur* and runs to the W. across the *Muraköz* (Ger. *Mur-Insel*), or fertile plain between the *Mur* and the *Drave*. — 167 M. *Csakathurn*, *Hungar. Csáktornya* (*Rail. Restaurant*), a small town with an old château of the *Zrinyi* family now belonging to Count Festetics. To *Kis-Czell* see p. 391.

and an old château of Count Erdödy (branch-line to *Golubovec*, 21 M.). — From (10½ M.) *Warasdin-Teplitz* a diligence plies twice daily in 1½ hr. to (5½ M.) the celebrated sulphur-baths of *Teplitz* or *Constantins-Bad* (565 ft.; *Kurhaus*), known to the Romans as *Thermae Constantinianae*. — From (47 M.) *Zabok* a branch runs to the N.W. to (10½ M.) *Krapina-Teplitz*, whence an omnibus (1 K. 60 k.) plies in 1 hr. to the baths of that name (*Kurhaus*, pens. 5½-9 K.), very efficacious in cases of rheumatism, gout, etc. — 62 M. *Zaprešić* is the junction of the *Steinbrück* and *Agram* line (p. 192). — 72 M. *Agram*, see p. 396.

The railway crosses the Styrian frontier. 174½ M. *Polstrau* (pretty ciborium in the church); 179 M. *Friedau*, on the *Drave*. — 194 M. *Pettau* (*Osterberger*) is an old town with a château and the 14th cent. church of *St. George*, containing good sculptures and wood-carving. The so-called 'Orpheus Monument' in the principal square is probably the tombstone of a Roman decurio. — The line now crosses the *Drave* and traverses the broad *Pettauer Feld* to (205 M.) *Pragerhof* (Rail. Restaurant). Thence to *Trieste*, see p. 190.

77. From Budapest to Fiume viâ Dombóvár and Agram.

382 M. RAILWAY in 12-25¼ hrs. (fares 18, 12, 8 K.; express-fares 24 or 16 K.).

Budapest, see p. 330. We start from the *East Station*. Beyond (4½ M.) *Budapest-Franzstadt* we cross the *Danube* and reach (12½ M.) *Budapest-Kelenföld* (p. 393). The line to *Stuhlweissenburg* (p. 393), which diverges to the left at (15½ M.) *Promontor* (*Budafoke*), is crossed just before we reach (24 M.) *Erd* (p. 378). 33½ M. *Ercsi* (p. 378), with so-called Roman entrenchments. The line now quits the *Danube* and runs to the S.W. through the wide plain or *pusztá*. 43 M. *Adony-Pustaszabolcs*. — 61½ M. *Sárbogárd* (Rail. Restaurant). Branch-line to (18 M.) *Börgönd* (p. 393).

FROM SÁRBOGÁRD TO BATTASZÉK, 53 M., railway in 4 hrs. — 35½ M. *Tolna Mész*, 13¼ M. to the W. of the town of *Tolna* on the *Old Danube* (p. 378). — 40½ M. *Szegzárd*, a town of 13,900 inhab., at the foot of the *Cserhat Mts.*, with vineyards and considerable wine-trade. — 53 M. *Bátaszék*, see below.

At (72½ M.) *Simontornya* we cross the *Sió Canal*, and then skirt the *Kapos Canal* to (87 M.) *Hidegkut-Gyöng* (branch to *Tamási-Miklosvár*, 8 M.). — 112 M. *Új-Dombóvár* (Rail. Restaurant). Branch-lines to *Szent Lőrincz* (p. 391) and to *Raab* (p. 325). — 113 M. *Ó-Dombóvár* (Rail. Restaurant); branch to *Bátaszék*, 41 M.

The railway quits the *Kapos Canal* at (131 M.) *Kasposvár* (Rail. Restaurant; *Krone*; *Kaiser Franz Josef*), with 20,000 inhab. and considerable grain-trade. Branch-lines to (17 M.) *Mocsolád*, to (34 M.) *Fonyód* (p. 394), and to (33 M.) *Szigetvár* (p. 391). — From (156 M.) *Somogy-Szobb* branches diverge to (29½ M.) *Barcs* (p. 390) and to (37½ M.) *Balaton-Szent-György* (p. 394). — 175 M.

The Agram line crosses the *Drave* and enters the wooded and hilly region of Croatia. Most of the stations are unimportant. 185 M. *Kopreinitz* (Hung. *Kaproneza*), with a fine old castle; 203 M. *Kreuz* (Hung. *Körös*; pop. 4200); branch-line to (56½ M.) *Verőce* (p. 391). — 226 M. *Dugo-selo*; branch-line to (4½ M.) *Banovajaruga* (p. 391).

236 M. **Agram.** — **Railway Stations.** *Staatsbahnhof* (Pl. D, 3), for trains to Budapest, Fiume, Banjaluka (R. 88), and Sarajevo. — *Südbahnhof* (Pl. A, 2), for Steinbruck (Vienna, Trieste).

Hotels. **HÔTEL WELLISCH* (Pl. c; D, 2), *Jurišićeva Ulica* 6; **HÔTEL IMPÉRIAL* (Pl. f; C, 2), *Frankopangasse*; **KAISER VON OESTERREICH* (Pl. d; C, 2), *Ilica* 4, on the *Jellačić-Platz*, R. 2½-8 K.; **GRAND HÔTEL* (Pl. c; C, 2), *Ilica* 6, R. 3-10 K.; **HÔTEL PRUCKNER* (Pl. b; C, 2), *Ilica* 44, R. 1½-3½ K.; *HÔT. LIEBALD* (Pl. g; D, 2), *Gajeva Ulica* 12; *JÄGERHORN* (Pl. d; C, 2), *Ilica* 14. **Restaurants.** *Südbahnhof Restaurant*; *Budweiser Restaurant*, *Ilica* (Pl. C, 2); *Velika Restauracija*, *Gajeva Ulica* 1, near the *Jellačić-Platz*; *Wellisch*, *Gajeva Ulica* 9. — **Cafés.** *Grand Café*, *Narodna*, *Europa*, all in the *Jellačić-Platz*; *Zagreb*, *Zrinyi-Platz*.

Cab from either station to the town, with luggage, 2 K.; ¼ hr.'s drive in the town 80 h., ½ hr. 1 K. 20 h., 1 hr. 2 K. — **Tramways.** Between the railway stations (20 min.; fare 16 h.); from the *Bräuhäus* (beyond Pl. A, 2) to the *Maximir-Park* (beyond Pl. E, 2) viâ the *Ilica* (35 min.; 24 h.); from the corner of the *Ilica* and *Frankopanska* (Pl. C, 2) to the bridge over the *Save* (beyond Pl. B, 3; 24 h.).

Baths. *Diana-Bad*, *Ilica* 8; *River Baths*, to the left of the railway-bridge over the *Save* (cab 1 K. 20 h., tramway, see above); reserved for ladies 8-11 a.m. — **Post & Telegraph Office** (Pl. C, D, 2), *Gajeva Ulica* 4, near the *Jellačić-Platz*.

Agram (400 ft.), Slav. *Zagreb*, Hung. *Zágráb*, the capital of Croatia, with 61,000 inhab., is prettily situated on the *Medveščak*, 1½ M. from the *Save*. The town, partly destroyed by an earthquake on 9th Nov., 1880, but since rebuilt, consists of the *Upper Town*, the *Lower Town*, and (to the E. of the *Medveščak*) the *Kapitel-Stadt*. The two first are connected by a *Cable Tramway* (*Rampe*; Pl. C, 2); fare 6 h.), beginning in the *Ilica*, not far from the *Jellačić-Platz*.

In the *UPPER TOWN* are the *Palace of the Banus* (governor of Croatia; Pl. 9, C, 1), the *Natural History Museum* (Pl. C, 1), *St. Mark's Church* (Pl. 1, C, 1; 13th cent., with roof of coloured tiles), and the *Strossmayer Promenade* (Pl. C, 2), affording a beautiful view of the valley of the *Save*. — In the *KAPITEL-STADT* are the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (Pl. 16; D, 2), in the square in front of which rises a *Column of the Virgin*, by Fernkorn and Pönninger, and the **Cathedral* (Pl. D, 2), a fine late-Gothic edifice of the 15th cent., with two towers, restored in 1890-1902.

LOWER TOWN. The *Jellačić-Platz* is adorned with an equestrian statue of the *Banus Jellačić* (d. 1859; Pl. D, 2), by Fernkorn. The *Marie-Valerie-Gasse* leads hence to the S., past the *Synagogue* (Pl. D, 2), to the large *Zrinyi-Platz* (Pl. D, 2; military band frequently in the afternoon). On the E. side rises the *Palace of Justice* (Pl. 10), in the Renaissance style; on the S. side is the *South-Slavonian Academy of Science* (Pl. 12; D, 3), with its fine

A Pelreuzje B Pelreuzje C Gt. Xavier D Novares, Zentralfriedhof.

E

Kirchen:

- 1 St. Mariasbrüder C1
- 2 St. Katharinenkirche C2
- 3 St. Marienkirche D2
- 4 Griech.-oriental. K. C2
- 5 Franziskanerkirche D1
- 6 St. Peter E2
- 7 Protestantische Kirche C2

Öffentliche Gebäude:

- 8 Landungsgebäude C1
- 9 Palais des Bains C1
- 10 Justizpalast D2
- 11 Rathaus C1
- 12 Akademie d. Wissenschaften D3
- 13 Theater C2
- 14 Kunstparillon D3
- 15 Landwirtschaftl. Gesellsch. C2
- 16 Arztbisch. Residenz D2
- 17 Chem. Laboratorium (Garnisonsspital) D3

Sajmište
(Marktplatz)



AGRAM
(ZAGREB)

1:21,200

Ulica (UL) = Strasse, trg = Platz
Trambajlin

Kartisch: 1. Silesak, 2. Kraljević



gallery; Sun. and Thurs. 10-1, other days on application; library, Mon., Thurs. and Sat. 11-1). The Academie-Platz is adorned with marble busts of the Croatian painters *Clovio* and *Medulić* (Schiavone) and *Gen. Frankopan* (or Frangipani), and an equestrian statue of *St. George* by Fernkorn. On the S. side is the *Chemical Laboratory* of the University. Farther to the S. is the Franz-Josef-Platz, with the *Kunst-Pavillon* (Pl. 14). — To the W. of the Academy the Kuković-gasse leads past the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 7, C, 2) to the Sveučilistni Trg, or Universitäts-Platz (Pl. C, 2), in which rises the *Theatre* (Pl. 13; performances in Croatian from Sept. to May). On the N. side of the square is the handsome Romanesque building of the *Francis Joseph University*, and on the E. side the headquarters of the *Agricultural Society* (Pl. 15). The Frankopangasse and the busy *Ilica* (Pl. B, C, 2), the chief street in Agram, lead back hence to the Jellačić-Platz.

Environs. The pleasant *Maximir Park* (restaurant) lies 2 M. to the E. of the town (tramway from the Jelačić-Platz in 20 min.; 40 h. there and back). — A pleasant drive of 2 hrs. (fare 6 K., bargain necessary) may be taken among the pretty vineyards and villas in the environs: from the Jellačić-Platz we drive through the Ilica and the Mesnička-Strasse, passing the Schützenhaus (Pl. C, 1), to the *Tužkanec Plateau*, *Čmrok*, and *Prekrižje*, and return viâ *Pantovčak* or viâ *Sestine* and through the valley of the *Medveščak* viâ *St. Xaver*. — Near *Mirogoj*, 1½ M. to the N.E., beyond the suburb of *Novaves*, is the finely situated *Central Cemetery*. Thence we may reach the picturesque village of *Remete* in 25 min., and return viâ *Bukovec* and *Maximir* to the (1½ hr.) town (driving recommended). — About 12½ M. to the W. of Agram (tramway in 1¼ hr.) lies the health resort of *Samobor* (*Stadt Triest*; grape-cure), with a ruined castle and fine views. — A fine excursion for a whole day is the ascent of the *Sljeme* (3527 ft.), the highest point of the Agram Mts. A carriage-road ascends to the top (2½ hrs. drive). On foot we walk to *Gračane*, a village at the foot of the hills, and ascend thence through wood in 2 hrs. to the bare summit, on which there is a refuge-hut; superb view.

From Agram to *Steinbrück*, see p. 192.

FROM AGRAM TO BOSNISCH-BROD, 131 M., railway in 6½ hrs. — 31 M. *Sissek* (*Rail. Restaurant*; *Hôt. Gross Kapitel*, Haupt-Platz; *Toplak*, at the station; pop. 6500) lies at the confluence of the *Kulpa* and the *Save*, and carries on a busy trade in grain, wood, and gall nuts. Relics of the Roman colony of *Siscia* are still preserved. — The line crosses the Kulpa and descends the wide valley of the Save. 48 M. *Sunja*; branch-line to (16 M.) *Doberslin* (p. 441). The Save is crossed at (68 M.) *Jassenovac*. 73 M. *Novská*; branch-line to (10½ M.) *Banovajarnuga* (p. 391). — 108 M. *Uj-Kapela-Bařina* (*Rail. Restaurant*). Branch-line to *Essegg*, see p. 377. 126½ M. *Brod*; 131 M. *Bosnisch-Brod* (p. 377).

We cross the Save. — 272 M. *Karlstadt*, Hung. *Károlyváros*, Croat. *Karlovac* (*Hôtel Central*; *Stadt Fiume*; *Rail. Restaurant*; cab into the town 2 K.), a busy commercial place (6000 inhab.) on the *Kulpa*, connected by a bridge with the suburb of *Bania*. To the W. is the ruin of *Dubovac*. The train crosses the Kulpa and enters the *Kapella Mts.*, which culminate in the *Klek* (p. 398). 280 M. *Dugaresa*; a lofty viaduct; 290 M. *Generalski-Stol*. At (297 M.) *Tuim*, Croat. *Tounj*, we get a glimpse of the picturesque ravine of the *Tuinschiza*. — 300 M. *Josipdol*. — 307 M. *Ogulin* (1065 ft.; *Rail-*

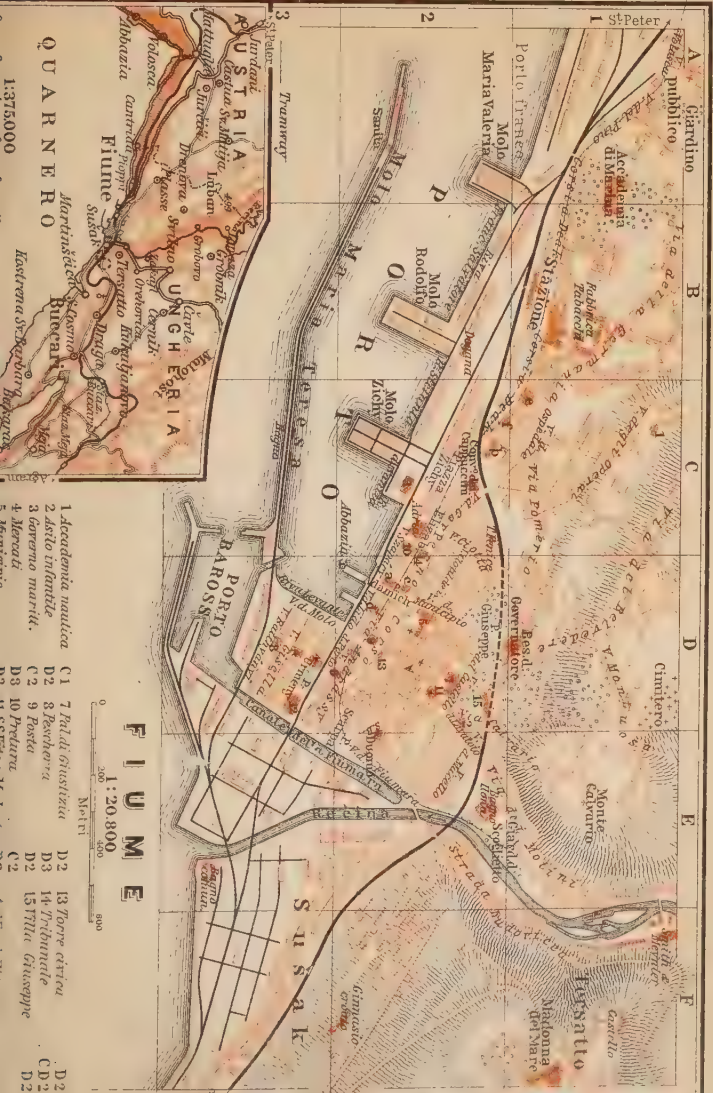
which here disappears in a rocky gully, 125 ft. in depth, to emerge again 3 M. to the E. Ascent of the *Klek* (3880 ft.; 4 hrs., with guide), interesting.

Ogulin and Josipdol are the most convenient starting-points for a visit to the Plitvica Lakes, 42½ M. from the former, 40 M. from the latter; carriage from either about 25 K., there and back with stay of one day 35 K. (bargain advisable). An omnibus plies every second day in summer (July 15th-Sept. 1st) in 7 hrs. (fare 8 K.). Farther information from the Verein für Verschönerung der Plitvicer Seen, Academie-Platz 14, Agram. — The road passes *Plaški* (inn, beside the church), a large village and the seat of a Greek bishop, *Jasenica*, with a ruined castle, and *Zaborski*. The *Plitvica Lakes* (1660-2050 ft.), which are embosomed in woods and surrounded by mountains (highest peak 4200 ft.), form a chain about 7½ M. in length, and are connected with each other by cataracts, 10-130 ft. in height. There are 13 principal lakes, the water of which is of different colours. On the E. bank of the *Kosjak Lake* (1758 ft.) stands the well-equipped *Vereins-Hotel* (R. 1½-4, board 3½-4 K.) and the smaller *Touristen-Haus*. About 1½ M. to the N. of the hotel, before the *Kosjak bridge*, the *Maria-Dorothea-Weg* diverges to the right, leading past the lower lakes (*Milanovac*, 1729 ft.; *Osredak*, 1700 ft.; *Kaludjerovac*, 1670 ft.; *Novakovicev Brod*, 1660 ft.) to the *Plitvica Waterfall* (255 ft.; 4 hrs. there and back). The *Stefanie-Weg* leads to the S.W. from the hotel (ferry preferable) to the upper lakes: *Jezerce* (1827 ft.), *Milino Jezerce* (1906 ft.), *Galovac* (1919 ft.), *Veliko Jezero* (1958 ft.), *Vir* (1965 ft.), *Batinovac* (1965 ft.), *Okrugljak Gornji* (1981 ft.), *Ciginovac* (2014 ft.), and *Prošćansko-Jezero* (2050 ft.; Restaurant at the Villa *Devčić*). We return viâ the hill of *Stubica* (view of nine lakes; best in the afternoon). — From the lakes to *Novi*, see p. 440.

The line ascends more rapidly; to the left are the slopes of the *Klek*. 316 M. *Gomirje*. Several tunnels before and after (321 M.) *Vrbovsko*. At (326 M.) *Cameral-Moravice* (Rail. Restaurant) we quit the valley of the *Dobra*. 336 M. *Skrád* (2126 ft.), finely-situated. The train describes a wide curve and passes through three tunnels. 344 M. *Delnice* (2385 ft.; pop. 3000). Beyond (350 M.) *Lokve* (2638 ft.) the train passes through the *Slleme Tunnel*, 340 yds. long, the highest point of the line (2884 ft.). It then descends, crossing the *Ličanka Viaduct*, to (354 M.) *Fuzine*; then in long windings and through a tunnel to (360 M.) *Lič* (2660 ft.), on the margin of the *Karst* plateau, where the Adriatic Sea first comes in sight. The line descends in a long bend to (365 M.) *Plase* (1808 ft.). Then *Meja* and, beyond two tunnels, *Buccari*, with a fine castle. The train passes through a tunnel under the *Calvarienberg* and crosses the *Fiumara (Recina)*.

382 M. **Fiume**. — **Hotels**. *EUROPA (Pl. a; D, 2), at the harbour; *DEÁK (Pl. b; C, 2), Corsia Deák, near the station, R. 2½-5, D. 3 K.; HÔT. LLOYD (Pl. c; D, 2), Piazza Adamich; HÔT. QUARNERO (Pl. d; D, 2), Via Andrassy 3, R. from 2½ K.; HÔT. DE LA VILLE (Pl. e; C, 1); HÔT. HUNGARIA, at the station, plain. — **Restaurants**. At the hotels, see above; *Schenk*, Via del Porto, opposite the market (Pl. 4); *Al Tircelese*, Corso. — **Cafés**. In the *Hôt. Europa*; *Caffè Grande*, Andrassy-Platz; *Schenk*, at the harbour.

Cabs, with two horses, to the town 1 K. 20 h. (at night 1 K. 60 h.); per hr. 2 K. — **Electric Tramway** from the *Fabbrica Torjedini* (beyond Pl. A, 1) through the town, past the railway-station (Pl. B, 1), to the *Giardino del Scoglietto* (Pl. E, 1, 2); fares 10-16 h. — **Post and Telegraph Office** (Pl. 9; D, 2) in the *Corso*. — **Baths**. *Illeg* (Pl. E, 2), at the *Scoglietto*, near the





British Consul, *G. L. Faber*; VICE-CONSUL, *A. Steinacker*. — American Consular Agent, *Paul J. Tomanoczy*. — LLOYD'S AGENT, *Giovanni Gelletich*, Via Governo 20.

Fiume, Croat. *Rieka*, the only seaport in Hungary, lies picturesquely at the N.E. end of the *Bay of Quarnero*. Anciently a thriving town (*Tarsatica*), and named *St. Veit am Flaum* in the middle ages, it was at one time a fief of the Patriarchs of Aquileia; it next belonged to the Counts of Duino and the Barons of Gorizia; in 1471 it was annexed to the dominions of the House of Hapsburg by Emp. Frederick III.; in 1779 it was attached to Hungary, with which, after several separations, it has been united since 1870. The town (pop. with the suburbs 39,000) has several harbours: the *Porto Grande*, protected by the Molo Maria Teresa, the *Porto Baross*, for the timber-trade, the *Petroleum Harbour*, etc. Its trade is rapidly increasing. Among its factories are Whitehead's large torpedo-works (to the W. of the town).

Near the centre of the town lies the *Piazza Adamich* (Pl. D, 2), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of the station and a little to the N. of the steamboat-quay. Thence we follow the *Via del Lido* and the *Via del Porto* to the E. (with the *Market Hall* on the right) to the *Piazza Ürmény* (Pl. D, 3), with the *Theatre* (Pl. 12; D, 3). To the N. of the theatre is the *Piazza Scarpa* (Pl. D, E, 2), whence the *Via San Bernardino* leads to the N.W. to the *Cathedral* (Pl. E, 2), the oldest church in Fiume, with a new façade in the style of the Pantheon in Rome. The church of *St. Veit* (Pl. 14), to the N.W., is an imitation of Santa Maria della Salute in Venice. On the N. side of the Old Town the *Via Monte Calvario*, with 230 steps, ascends in 10 min. to the *Mount Calvary* (Pl. E, 1), commanding a good survey of the town and sea. Returning to the *Piazza Scarpa*, we follow the *Corso*, the main street of Fiume, which leads to the W. to the *Piazza Adamich*. The street entering the old town beneath the clock-tower on the *Corso* leads to a Roman *Triumphal Arch*, said to have been erected in honour of Emp. Claudius II. Gothicus (268-270). — To the N.W. of the railway-station is the *Imperial Naval Academy* (Pl. A, 1), founded in 1856, and farther on is the beautiful *Giardino Pubblico*. — A pleasant walk (cab 2 K.) ascends the valley of the *Rieka* to the (3 M.) *Zakelj Mill*.

A path flanked with oratories or stations, beginning near *St. Veit's* (see above), ascends in 425 steps to the *Pilgrimage Church* (*Madonna del Mare*; Pl. F, 1; inn adjacent), which contains a picture of the *Madonna di Loreto* ascribed by tradition to *St. Luke*. The pillars are hung with the votive offerings of rescued mariners. From this point, which may also be reached by a winding carriage-road (cab there and back 6 K.) commanding beautiful views, the sea looks like a large lake, enclosed by the hills on the islands of *Veglia* and *Cherso*. — Near the church is the château of *Tersatto* (adm. 40 h.), once the seat of the *Frangipani*, now that of Count *Nugent*. In front of the mortuary chapel are preserved a column, eagle, and marble table erected by the Italians in honour of Consul *Bonaparte* on the battlefield of *Marengo*. *View of the *Quarnero Bay* with its islands, of *Fiume*, and the grand ravine of the *Fiumara*.

steamer nearly every hour in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., fare 80 h., there and back 1 K. 20 h. — Pleasure-steamers frequently visit the islands of Veglia, Cherso, etc.; see advertisements in the newspapers. — An afternoon may be spent on an expedition to *Buccari* as follows: take the steamer to Buccari, walk thence by a picturesque route to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) loftily situated station (p. 398), and take the train back to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Fiume.

From Fiume to *Trieste*, see R. 35; to *Zara*, see R. 52.

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The former principality of TRANSYLVANIA, called *Erdély* by the Magyars, and *Ardealu* by the Roumanians (both meaning 'forest-land'), a mountainous district of about 21,000 sq. M. in extent, with 2,456,000 inhab., forms the S.E. part of Hungary (15 counties). Its German name of *Siebenbürgen* has been derived from the first seven 'burgs', or fortresses, built by the German colonists, or from the seven once fortified towns of Hermannstadt, Klausenburg, Kronstadt, Bistritz, Medias, Mühlenbach, and Schässburg.

History. At the beginning of the Christian era the district now known as Transylvania formed part of the kingdom of *Dacia*, and in 105 A.D., on the subjugation by Trajan of Decebalus, the last Dacian sovereign, it was incorporated with the Roman province of Dacia. It remained under Roman sway till 274 A.D., when the *Emperor Aurelian* was compelled to withdraw his troops and the flower of the Roman colonists across the Danube by the Gothic hordes from the N., which now poured into the country. From this date down to the beginning of the 12th cent. Transylvania was the great theatre of battles between the Ostrogoths, Huns, Longobards, Bulgarians, Magyars, Kitzens, and other Eastern races.

which kept surging towards Western Europe. During the reign of *Ladislaus I.*, King of Hungary (1078-95), who conquered the Kumans, Transylvania was united to Hungary. *Geisa II.* (1141-62), who distinctly perceived the importance of Transylvania as the key of Hungary on the E., summoned German colonists to re-people and cultivate the desolated territory ('desertum') and to protect the empire ('ad retinendam coronam'). These immigrants, chiefly dwellers on the Middle Rhine (Middle Franconians), and collectively known as *Saxons*, settled in the '*Land unter dem Walde*', or district below the forest (Broos, Mühlbach, and Reussmarkt), in the '*Altland*' (Hermannstadt, Leschkirch, Gross-Schenk, Reps), and in the '*Weinland*' (Medias and Schässburg), where they built towns and tilled the soil. *Andreas II.* (1204-35) made over the *Burzenland* (see p. 412) to the Teutonic Order, which had been founded shortly before (in 1191), but had to recall this privilege and expel the knights of the Order in 1225, on their attempt to lay the conquered country at the feet of Pope Honorius III. as the property of the apostolic see. In 1224 the same monarch, however, granted a charter (the 'Golden Bull') to the other German settlers, on which the rights and privileges of the Germans in Transylvania have rested for centuries, and which was solemnly confirmed by several of his successors. During the following centuries Transylvania shared the fortunes of the kingdom of Hungary. Swarms of Mongolians (in 1241) and Turks (from 1420) invaded and ravaged the country, not, however, without meeting a heroic resistance (as from *Hunyady Janos*, d. 1456), and compelled the three privileged 'Nations' of Transylvania, the Magyars, Szeklers, and Germans, to form in 1437 a 'fraternal union' for mutual protection. After *Lewis II.* of Hungary had lost his life and crown, and Hungary her independence, at the battle of Mohács in 1526, the victorious Turks made Transylvania an independent principality under Turkish protection, and it was thenceforth governed by princes elected by the people and approved by the Sultan. Of these the most eminent was *Bethlen Gábor* (Gabriel Bethlen), who reigned from 1613 to 1629. The fluctuating policy of the Sultan and of the Hapsburgs, who possessed a hereditary claim to Transylvania, involved the country in numerous conflicts, but the Turks were at length decisively defeated at Vienna in 1683, and after the Peace of Karlowitz, in 1699, they abandoned their claim to the principality. On 4th Dec., 1691, Emp. Leopold I., by the 'Leopoldine Diploma', ratified the public and private laws of Transylvania, guaranteed religious toleration to the four 'received' creeds, and annexed the country to Austria. The German population had been Lutheran since 1540, while of the Magyars and Szeklers some had embraced the Calvinistic doctrines in 1557, others were Socinians or Unitarians (a sect established in 1568), and the remainder Roman Catholics. An insurrection under *Francis II. Rakocsi*

in 1704-10, known as the 'Kurutz War', was quelled by the Austrians, and in 1718 the Turks were again defeated, and compelled by the Peace of Passarowitz to recognise the supremacy of Austria. Since that period Transylvania, which was erected into a 'grand principality' by Maria Theresa, has shared the fortunes of Austria and Hungary. The rebellion of *Nicolaus Urss* (*Horjah*) in 1784 and the revolutionary years 1848 and 1849 were attended by many evils. Since 1867 Transylvania has been in legislative and administrative respects incorporated with Hungary.

Inhabitants. The *Magyars*, who entered the land as conquerors, and settled mainly in the N.W. districts. — The *Szeklers*; kinsfolk of the Magyars, who were settled in E. Transylvania at an unknown date, in order to act as 'Szekler', or guardians of the frontier, and who at one time erroneously regarded themselves as descendants of the Huns. The Magyars in Transylvania, including the Szeklers, number about 800,000 souls.

The *Saxons*, about 208,000 in number, the descendants of the German immigrants invited by Geisa II. (p. 402) from the Middle Rhine, were at first called Teutones, Teutonici Hospites, or Flandrenses, but since 1206 have been known as Saxones or Saxons, as is the case also with most of the mediæval German immigrants into Hungary.

These three races have from an early period shared the government of the country among them, as being, by virtue of conquest and colonisation, the sole 'privileged nations'. Transylvania, however, is peopled by various other races. Indeed the largest part of the population consists of *Roumanians* or *Wallachians*, of whom there are no fewer than 1,497,000. These regard themselves as the lineal descendants of the Roman colonists, but are in reality a mixed race, made up of Roman and Slavonic elements, which was formerly settled on the Balkans. Driven thence by the Greek Emperor Isaac Angelus about 1186, they migrated to the left bank of the Danube, and, after the power of the Kumans had been broken by the Teutonic Order, are said to have crossed the mountains and entered Transylvania. They named themselves Roumanians as members of the E. Roman Empire (*Rûm*), and had adopted the Greek form of Christianity during their long subjection to the Greek emperors.

Another element in the population consists of the *Armenians*, 8400 in number, who first settled in Transylvania about 1668, and who occupy the towns of Szamos Ujvár, Elisabethstadt, Gyergyó Szent Miklos, Deés, etc. There are also about 88,000 *Gipsies* in Transylvania, of whom we hear as early as 1417, when they were governed by a Voivode of their own. Most of them are nomads; but at Háromszek, Torda, Ober-Weissenburg, and Innerszolnok some of them have settled down and become industrious husbandmen. The other races represented are *Jews* (26,000), *Slovaks*, *Ruthenians*, *Bulgarians*, *Servians*, and *Greeks*.

Plan of Tour. The S. part of Transylvania is the most interesting; i.e. the district between Petrosény, Hermannstadt, and Kronstadt, which may be explored in about a fortnight. About 1 day should be allowed for Hermannstadt and the Hohe Rinne (R. 82); 2 days for the ascent of the Negoi (p. 422); 4-5 days for Kronstadt and its attractive environs (R. 80; Rosenau, Schuler, Bucsecs, Tusnád), while the remaining days may be spent in visiting Petrosény and Livazény (R. 81) in the S., and Bistritz (with ascent of the Kuhhorn, p. 407) and Klausenburg in the N. In districts to which neither trains nor diligences have yet penetrated, decent carriages (12-16 K. per day) or saddle-horses (2-3 K. per day) may be hired. The poor saddles generally require shawls or rugs to make them comfortable. — Guides (2½-4 K. per day), necessary for mountain-excursions, may be obtained in the neighbouring villages. When a guide or horse is discharged at a distance from home, the full charge for the return-journey is usually paid. Application for guides, etc., should be made to the *Transylvanian Carpathian Club*, which has its headquarters at Hermannstadt, and branches at Kronstadt, Bistritz, Schässburg, Fogaras, Broos, Mühlbach, Petrosény, and Szász-Régen.

Mountain-boots should be brought from home, but good alpenstocks and knapsacks may be purchased at Kronstadt (Hornung Brothers) and Hermannstadt (Karl Jauernig). Rugs (16-24 K.) also may be obtained at these towns.

Inns. The inns in the towns are fairly good on the whole and not dear. A tariff approved by the local authorities is usually displayed in the bed-rooms. On expeditions into the country or among the mountains it is advisable to carry provisions. Quarters for the night among the mountains may be found in the refuge-huts of the Carpathian Club, in the houses of the royal foresters, or in Roumanian chalets ('Stina').

Money, the Austrian. In case of a trip to Roumania or Bucharest French gold will be found useful. Francs are called *Lei* (sing. *leu*) in Roumania, centimes *Bani* (sing. *ban*).

Passports are unnecessary for Transylvania, but are essential for Roumania. The visa of a Roumanian consul is required.

Language. The official language is Hungarian, which is also the popular tongue in the W. and N. districts and in the districts of the Szeklers. German, however, will carry the traveller through in most places, even at Bucharest, though French is more common there. Travellers among the mountains will find the knowledge of a few Roumanian phrases convenient.

Maps. The best map is the *Specialkarte der österreichischen-ungarischen Monarchie* (1:75,000; 1 K. per sheet), published by the Government Geographical Institute in Vienna. The Transylvanian Carpathian Club (Hermannstadt section) has published good tourist-maps of the mountains of Cibin and Fogaras (1:75,000).

78. From Klausenburg to Bistritz.

74 M. RAILWAY in 5½ hrs. (fares 9 K. 60, 6 K. 40 h., 4 K.).

Klausenburg, Hung. Kolozsvár. — **Hotels.** *HÔTEL NEW YORK (Pl. a; C, 4), R. from 1 K. 60, omn. 60 h.; CENTRAL (Pl. b; D, 3), in the market-place; BIASINI (Pl. c; D, 4), near the University. — *Rail. Restaurant.* — **CAFES:** *Kikaker, Europa*, both in the market-place. — *Cab* from the station 1 K. 20 h., with two horses 2 K. — *Steam Tramway* from the station through the town to *Kolozs Monostor* (see below); also from the main square through the Inner and Outer Ungargasse.

Klausenburg (1145 ft.), a town with 49,300 inhab., on the *Szamos*, founded by the Saxons in 1272, is the seat of the authorities of the county of Kolozs, of a Reformed and a Unitarian superintendent, and of a Magyar university (since 1872). — Proceeding to the S. from the station (Pl. C, 1) we pass through the '*Bridge Suburb*' (*Hidelve*), with the *Citadel* (*Fellegvár*), erected by General Steinvile in 1715. The slope of the citadel-hill is studded with gipsies' huts. We then cross the bridge over the Little *Szamos* and enter the *Inner Town* (*Belváros*). In the market-place is the Rom. Cath. Church of *St. Michael* (Pl. 11; C, 3), erected in 1396-1432; the tower above the N. porch, 260 ft. in height, was added in 1837-62. In front of the church is a *Monument to King Matthew Corvinus*, by Fadrusz (1902); the bronze equestrian statue of the king stands on a castellated pedestal guarded by four warriors. The house in which King Matthew was born in 1443, Mátyás király utca No. 3 (Pl. 5), was restored in 1900 and now contains an ethnographical museum (apply to the porter). The banks of the *Szamos* are bordered by pleasant public gardens, in which military and gipsy bands frequently play. In the S.E. part of the town is the *Reformed Church* (Pl. 10), built by Matthew Corvinus in 1486, and ceded to the Calvinists by Bethlen Gábor in 1622. In the W. suburb is the *Botanic Garden*, presented to the town by Count Mikó, containing an interesting *Museum*. Near it are the handsome buildings of the University *Chemical* and *Anatomical Institutes*. To the W. is the suburb of *Kolozs-Monostor*, with an old monastery and an agricultural college.

The train skirts the *Little Szamos*, running at first on the rails of the Klausenburg and Kronstadt line (R. 79). — 7½ M. *Apahida*, on the Staatsbahn (p. 407), which here turns to the S.; 8½ M. *Apahida*, a Roumanian village of 1500 inhabitants.

We cross the river and skirt the left bank. 18 M. *Vásasút-Bonczhida*, each with a château and a park of the Báuffy family. At some distance to the left, *Kendi-Lóna*, with a château of Countess Teleky. We recross the *Szamos*.

28 M. **Szamos-Ujvár** (*Krone*), a royal free town with regular streets, a handsome square, and 6400 inhab., chiefly Armenians, now 'Magyarised'. It is the seat of a Greek-Catholic bishop, and

to Rubens. The fortress at the N. end of the town, erected in the 16th cent., is now a prison, where Rosza Sándor, the notorious bandit-chief, died in confinement. — On the left bank of the Szamos, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W., lie the small baths of Kérő, with mineral springs (omn. 20 h.; cab 2 K.).

The Szamos is crossed a third time; the valley contracts. To the left diverges the branch-line to the salt-works of Deésakna (see below). *Szent Benedek*, on the right, has a pilgrimage-church and a château of the 15th century. — At the foot of the wooded *Rosenberg* (1010 ft.) lies —

$36\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Deés** (*Rail. Restaurant; Hungaria*, R. 2-5, D. 2 K.; omn. to the town 40 h.; cab 1 K. 60 h.; pop. 9500, chiefly Magyars), a royal free town, capital of the county of Szolnok-Doboka, at the confluence of the *Great* and *Little Szamos*. Handsome Prot. church of the 15th century. In the upper promenade is a tower (16th cent.) of the old fortifications. Opposite, beyond the river, is the *Béla-Berg* (1055 ft.), with a rifle-range, restaurant, and fine view. — The village of *Deésakna*, with its salt-works and salt-baths, lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. (cab with stay of 1 hr., 4 K.).

FROM DEÉS TO NAGYBÁNYA, 84 M., railway in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The line skirts the Szamos to the N.W., sometimes on embankments in the river-bed. From (14 M.) *Galgó*, a road to the N. leads to (19 M.) *Magyar-Lápos*, a village of 3000 inhab., 4 M. to the N. of which are the baths of *Sztoika* with springs impregnated with carbonate of soda. To the N.E. from Magyar-Lápos the road continues to ascend the valley of the Lápos to the N.E. viâ the iron-works of *Oláh-Lápos* and *Sztrimbuly*, and over the *Rotunda* (3484 ft.) to (22 M.) *Kapnikbánya* (p. 373). — $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sósmező*, in a pleasant district; 25 M. *Nagy-Ilonda*, near rocky scenery. — 31 M. *Arany-mező*. To the right are wooded slopes and fissured cliffs. We cross the Szamos before reaching (43 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Szurduk*, and proceed on the left bank in a broader part of the valley. $47\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Zsibó* (*Rail. Restaurant*), with a château and park of Baron Wesselényi; branch-line to (16 M.) *Zilah* (p. 372). — $66\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sütelmed*; 84 M. *Nagybánya* (p. 372).

The train (carriages changed at Deés) crosses the *Great Szamos*, turns to the E., and runs along the right bank, viâ *Bacza*, with a château of Count Zichy, to (44 M.) *Retteg*. 47 M. *Csicsó-Keresztur*; on a hill to the left are the scanty ruins of the rocky fastness of *Csicsó*, destroyed in 1544. We cross the Szamos. 52 M. *Bethlen* (2300 inhab.), ancestral residence of the Bethlen family (p. 402). A road leads to the N.E., through the upper *Szamos Valley*, to *Naszód* and *Rodna* (p. 407).

Beyond Bethlen we soon enter the valley of the *Sajó*, an affluent of the Szamos. Fine view of the snow-peaks of the Czibles and Kuhhorn (see pp. 374, 408) and of the mountains on the N. frontier. At (56 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Somkerék-Udvarhely* the line bends to the S. and crosses the Sajó. To the right, in the distance, lies the village of *Kerlés*, with a château and park of Count Bethlen. About 3 M. to the S. is the *Cserhalom* ('oak-hill'), occupied by a château, where Prince László, afterwards King of Hungary, defeated the Hungarians.

TO MAROS-LUDAS, 58½ M., railway in 5½ hrs. The train crosses the Számos and leads through pleasant valleys. 3 M. *Kerlés* (p. 406); 41 M. *Mező-Méhes*. Then through the *Mezőség* and the valley of the *Rét* to (59 M.) *Maros-Ludas* (p. 408).

The Sajó is again crossed. 67½ M. *Szeretfalva*, whence a road leads to *Szász-Régen* (p. 409). The train recrosses the Sajó, and then enters the valley of the *Bistritz*, in which we soon come in sight of the Saxon village of *Heidendorf*, Hung. *Bessenjö*, on the left, with numerous vineyards.

74 M. *Bistritz*, Hung. *Besztercze*. — **Hotels.** SAHLING, 5 min. from the station, with good restaurant and café; KÖNIG VON UNGARN. — *Restaurant* in the *Gewerbeverein*, with garden, on the Promenade; *Café Müller*. — *Cab* from the station 1 K. 20; *Omnibus* 40 h. — *Baths* at the Swimming School, in the upper suburb (20 h. incl. towel).

Bistritz (1188 ft.), a royal free town and capital of the county of *Bistritz-Naszód*, on the *Bistritz*, with 10,800 inhab., chiefly Germans of earlier immigration than the other 'Saxons', was formerly called *Nösen*, and gave its name to the *Nösner Land*. Little is now left of its picturesque old walls and towers, which withstood many hostile attacks in the 16th and 17th centuries. The Gothic *Prot. Church*, finished in 1563, has a tower 235 ft. in height, built in 1519, and contains interesting Oriental carpets. The houses with arcades, in the market-place, should be noticed. Pretty promenade at the foot of the wooded *Schieferberg* (1640 ft.), to the E. The **Burgberg* (2241 ft.; 1¼ hr.; carr. in ¾ hr., 3 K.), where a castle of Hunyady Janos once stood, built in 1453 but destroyed by the townsfolk in 1464, affords a beautiful view of *Bistritz*, embedded among orchards, and of the E. Carpathians.

FROM BISTRITZ TO ALT-RODNA. The road (carr. in 4½ hrs., 16, there and back 24 K.) crosses the *Stubenberg* (1725 ft.), to *Mettersdorf*, a Saxon village, and passes *Naszód* (Hôt. *Grivitia*), a large village in the valley of the Számos; 28½ M. *Oláh-Szent-György*, with the *Borkút* mineral spring; and *Dombhát*, with a similar spring. — 33 M. *Alt-Rodna*, Hung. *Ó-Radna* (1700 ft.; *Pfeiffer's Inn*), was once the flourishing German town of *Rodenau*, but was destroyed by the Mongols in 1241; it is now inhabited by Roumanians. Pop. 4300. At the foot of the *Kuhhorn*, Roum. *Ineu*, Hung. *Únőkö* (7480 ft.; 5 hrs.; club-hut), 6 M. higher up, lead-mines are worked. In a narrow valley at the base of the *Kuhhorn* lies the mining village of *Valea Vinului* (inn), Hung. *Radna Borberek*, with a natron-spring. Hence the *Koronjis* (6540 ft.; abundant edelweiss) may be ascended with guide.

Branch-line from *Bistritz* to (18½ M.) *Borgó-Besztercze*, whence a road leads across the *Borgó Pass* (3930 ft.) to (41½ M.) *Dorna-Watra* (p. 286).

79. From Klausenburg to Hermannstadt and Kronstadt.

RAILWAY to *Hermannstadt*, 122½ M., in 7½ hrs.; to *Kronstadt*, 203 M., in 8-13¼ hrs. — From *Hermannstadt* to *Kronstadt* viâ *Kis-Kapus*, 139 M., railway in 6 hrs.

Klausenburg (*Kolozsvár*), see p. 405. — The railway runs through the broad valley of the Számos to (71½ M.) *Apahida* (to *Bistritz*, see p. 405), and then turns to the right. 101½ M. *Kolozs-Kara*. The

line, threading several tunnels, winds along the W. verge of the *Mezőség*, a bare but fertile hilly district that extends E. to Szász Régen (see below). Near (32½ M.) *Aranyos-Gyéres* we cross the *Aranyos*; to the right is a view of the gorge of Torda.

BRANCH RAILWAY to (5½ M.) *Torda*, Ger. *Thorenburg* (1109 ft.; *Hôtel Central*), capital of the county of Torda-Aranyos. Pop. 12,100, chiefly Magyars. Many diets have been held at Torda. Pleasant gardens on the *Aranyos*. About 1½ M. to the N.E. of the market-place are a saline-bath and large salt-mines (adm. 60 h.). In the vicinity are numerous remains of a colony (perhaps Potaissa) founded here by the Romans, to whom the salt-deposit was known. — About 7 M. to the W. is the *Tordai-Hasadék*, a defile eroded by the *Peterd*, 10 M. long and 25-65 ft. wide, the rocky sides of which are pierced by two caverns. At the entrance of the defile are a club-hut and two mills. The drive there and back takes 2½ hrs. (carr. 10 K.), the visit to the gorge, etc., 2½-3 hrs. more.

FROM TORDA TO TOPÁNFALVA (52 M.; carr. in 10 hrs., 25 K.) and TOROCSKÓ (17 M.; carr. in 4 hrs., 10 K.). The road ascends the valley of the *Aranyos* viâ (12½ M.) *Borév*, beyond which the scenery improves, and (4½ M.) *Offenbánya* to (63 M.) *Topánfalva*, Roum. *Campeni* (1770 ft.; Katscho), a large Roumanian village, whence we may visit the waterfall of *Unter-Vidra* (about 2½ hrs. to the W.) or the ice-cavern of *Skerisora* (9 hrs. to the N.W., viâ *Ober-Girda*) in the Roumanian Motzenland. *Abrudbánya* (p. 418) lies 8 M. to the S. of *Topánfalva*. — From *Borév* a road leads S. through romantic gorges to (4½ M.) *Toroczkó* (Ger. *Eisenmarkt*), a small town with iron-works, inhabited by a peculiar and fine-looking race of Szeklers (Unitarians), the descendants of immigrants from Upper Austria, and thenec past the ruined castle of *Toroczkó-Szent-György* (5½ M. to the W. of which is the stalactite cavern of *Bedelö*) and viâ several villages to (16 M.) *Nagy Enyed* (p. 409).

42 M. *Székely-Kocsárd* (866 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*), near the influx of the *Aranyos* into the *Maros*.

TO SZÁSZ-REGEN, 58 M., railway in 4 hrs., through the fertile valley of the *Maros*. 12½ M. *Maros-Ludas* (*Rail. Restaurant*; branch to *Sajó-Magyarós*, p. 406). — 37½ M. *Maros-Vásárhely*, Ger. *Neumarkt* (*Rail. Restaurant*; *Hôtel Transsylvania*; *Meder*: cab to the town 1 K. 20, at night 1 K. 60, omn. 40 h.), capital of the county of Torda-Maros, with 19,500 Szekler inhab. (chiefly Prot.). The interesting *Teleki Library* (40,000 vol.) contains the *Teleki Codex* (old Hungarian poems) and a manuscript of Tacitus from the Bibliotheca Corvina (adm. 9-12 and 3-5). The *Szekler Industrial Museum* deserves a visit. In the Széchenyi-Platz rise monuments to *L. Kossuth*, by Köllö, and to the Honvéd general *Bem*, distinguished in 1848-49, by Huszár. — 49 M. *Gernyeszeg*, with a château and park of Count Teleki. — 58 M. Szász-Régen, Ger. *Sächsisch-Regen* (1265 ft.; *Städtisches Gasthaus*), a pleasantly situated town of 6500 inhab., chiefly Saxons. The *Stadt-Park* lies on an island in the *Maros*. In the picturesque valley of the Görgény, about 3½ M. to the E., are the saline baths of *Zsabenicza* (Hung. *Görgény-Sóakna*), at the foot of the *Sattelberg*; and 3 M. farther on is the Hungarian market-town of *Görgény-Szent-Imre*, with a hill on which stood a favourite castle of the Transylvanian princes, destroyed by the Austrians in 1708, and now replaced by a chapel (carr. viâ *Zsabenicza* to *Görgény-Szent-Imre*, 2 hrs., 6-8 K.).

FROM SZÁSZ-REGEN TO BISTRITZ, 38 M., carr. in 8 hrs. (about 16 K.). 18½ M. *Tekendorf* (Krone), a Saxon town with 2000 inhab.; 28½ M. *Mönchs-dorf*, Hung. *Harina*, with a Romanesque church of the 13th century. 31 M. *Szeretfalva*, a station on the Klausenburg railway, at the influx of the *Bistritz* into the *Sajó*. Thence to *Bistritz*, see p. 407.

FROM SZÁSZ-REGEN TO BORSZEK, about 60 M., carr. in 9 hrs. (40 K.; railway contemplated). The road ascends the valley of the *Maros* to (7 M.) *Vécs* (1350 ft.), with a château of Baron Kemény. 2½ M. *Rabcsnya* (1801 ft.; Lemny). To the N. are the *Bistritz* and *Klausenburg* railways.

of Gyergyő. 45 M. Oláh-Toplicza (2207 ft.; Sonne), a village with 5000 Roumanian and Magyar inhab., at the junction of the Toplicza and the Maros. 60 M. Borszék (2805 ft.; *Kurhaus*; *Zur Hoffnung*), the most frequented watering-place in Transylvania. The chief spring, the Fökut, yields the Borszék water, well known in Germany, which has a pleasant acidulous and slightly pungent flavour. The Lobogó Springs (Ó and Új Lobogó) are strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. Hence to Csik-Szereda, see p. 415.

45 M. Maros-Ujvár (inn); on the left bank of the Maros is the Gothic château of Countess Mikó. About 2¼ M. to the S.E. are the largest salt-works in Transylvania, most interesting, and shown on week-day mornings (1 K.; carr. from the station and back, with stay of 2 hrs., 3 K.). The salt-beds, probably known to the Romans, were afterwards forgotten, but re-discovered in 1791.

46½ M. Felvincz. To the right lies Miriszló, which yields excellent wine. 55 M. Nagy-Enyed (*Zwei Schwäne*; orn. 40 h.), chief town of the county of Unter-Weissenburg, with 7500 inhab. (chiefly Hungarians), contains a celebrated Prot. seminary, originally founded in 1658 at Karlsburg by Gabriel Bethlen (comp. p. 418), a large prison, and a school of viticulture.

63 M. Tövis (Rail. Restaurant, poor), where we join the line from Arad (R. 81). We turn to the E. and cross the Maros near the influx of the Great Kokel, which we then follow. 75½ M. Küküllőszeg; branch-line to (63 M.) Sővárád. 78 M. Balázsfalva (Ger. Blasendorf), at the junction of the Great and the Little Kokel, has 1800 Roumanian inhab. and is the seat of a Greek Catholic archbishop.

94 M. Kis-Kapus, Ger. Klein-Kopisch (Rail. Restaurant).

THE RAILWAY TO HERMANNSTADT turns S. into the valley of the Weissbach or Viza. — 102 M. Nagy-Selyk (Ger. Markt-Schelken); 110 M. Ladámos. To the E. are the Reussen Mud-Volcanoes and, farther on, the Saxon village of Stolzenburg, 9½ M. to the N. of Hermannstadt (p. 419), with a picturesque ruined castle. — 117 M. Salzburg, Hung. Vizakna (*Hôtel Göllner*; Bressler), with 4000 inhab., chiefly Roumanians, is well known for its salt-mines and its saline ponds occupying former salt-pits. The baths are most conveniently reached from the station of Vizakna-Fürdő. The 'Tököly' is a saline spring to the S.W., near the railway; it is so saturated with salt (26 per cent) that the bather finds it difficult to keep under water. At the beginning of the town, about ½ M. to the W., are the 'green' and the 'red' pond. A monument on a hill near these commemorates 300 soldiers who fell in battle near Salzburg and were interred in the 'Echo', a disused salt shaft, 635 ft. in depth. — 122½ M. Hermannstadt, see p. 419.

THE KRONSTADT MAIN LINE from Kis-Kapus (see above) follows the valley of the Great Kokel. — 101 M. Medgyes, Ger. Mediasch (Traube; Schütze; pop. 7900, chiefly Saxon), in the 'Weinland', the

centre of the wine-trade of Transylvania, with a fortified church and an agricultural school. An obelisk in the garden of the Turm-Schule commemorates the Saxon pastor Roth, who was shot in 1849 under martial law.

To the N.W. (8 M.; carr. 6 K.) are the small iodine and salt baths of *Baassen*, Hung. *Felső-Bajom* (Kurhaus). — To the N.E. of Medgyes (carr. in 3 hrs., 10 K.) is the Saxon village of *Bogeschdorf*, with a church containing a beautiful Gothic altar.

113 M. *Elisabethstadt*, Hung. *Erzsébetváros* (1056 ft.), a royal free town, with 3900 inhab., chiefly Armenians, and an old château of Prince Apafi, now occupied by public offices. To the S.W. (6 M.) lies *Birihalm*, Hung. *Berethalom*, which yields excellent wine, with a fortified church of the 16th cent.; it was the seat of a Prot. bishop until 1868.

126 M. *Schässburg*, Hung. *Segesvár* (1165 ft.; *Goldner Stern*; *Rail. Restaurant*; omnibus 40 h.; pop. 11,100, Sax., Hung., and Roum.), a royal free town and capital of the county of Gross-Kokler, was founded by the Saxons. The new town is picturesquely situated at the entrance to the *Schaas* valley, below the older *Oberstadt* or *Burg*, the wall of which is partly preserved. On the top of the *Burg* (to the S.) are the *Berg-Kirche*, of the 15th cent. (with a *Ciborium and choir-stalls ascribed to the sons of Veit Stoss of Nuremberg), and a Gymnasium containing a good collection of antiquities. Lower down (on the N.) are the convent-church and the *Stunden-Turm* (containing the municipal museum of antiquities, art-industrial objects, etc.), and farther on the considerable provincial buildings, the Roman Catholic church, and two other old towers (good view from this point). In front of the provincial buildings is a bronze statue of *Petőfi* (see below), by N. Köllö (1897). In the lower town, towards the station, is a Protestant church erected in 1887. The *Belvedere* on the *Gelbe Berg* (25 min.) commands a beautiful view to the E.; the *Siechhof-Berg* (inn), beyond the station, has a view to the N.

FROM SCHÄSSBURG TO SZÉKELY-UDVARHELY, 30 M., railway in 3 hrs., viâ *Héjasfalva* (p. 411) and the valley of the *Great Kokel*. — 30 M. *Székely Udvarhely* (*Hôtel Budapest*), an industrial town with 8000 inhab., mostly Szeklers, is the capital of a county of the same name. Attila is said to have once held his court here (Udvarhely, 'place of a court').

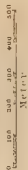
A good road, diverging from the valley of the *Kokel* at *Fenyéd*, leads hence to the (12 M.) *Baths of Homoród*, with chalybeate springs, and to (15½ M.) *Szentegyház-as-Óláhfalu* (2890 ft.), a large Szekler village (4000 inhab.) at the foot of the *Hargita Mts.* (5905 ft.). The road, running for some time through fine woods, then crosses the saddle of (23½ M.) *Tolrajos* (3205 ft.), between the *Hargita* (N.) and the *Bárot Mts.* (S.), and descends to (33 M.) *Csik Szereda* in the valley of the *Alt* (p. 415).

A branch-railway runs to the S.W. from Schässburg to (30 M.) *Agnethehn*, Hung. *Szentágóta* (3900 inhab.), whence it is to be continued to *Hermannstadt*.

The railway traverses the scene of the battle between the Russians and Hungarians on July 31st, 1849, in which *Petőfi*, the poet, and the Russian general *Scriastino* fell (monument). To the left

KRONSTADT

1:25.000



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1. Citadelle (Schloss) | C.3. |
| 2. Dampfbad | A.2. |
| 3. Gewerbeverein | B.C.3. |
| 4. Boulevards Haus | B.3. |
| 5. Kaufhaus | B.3. |
| Kirchen: | |
| 6. Bartholomäus K. | E.1. |
| 7. Bergkirche | D.2. |
| 8. Evangel. Pfarr-K. | B.3. |
| 9. Franziskaner K. | C.3. |
| 10. Reform. K. | C.3. |
| 11. Katholische K. | B.2.3. |
| 12. Nikolaus-K. | A.2. |
| 13. Rumänische K. | D.2. |
| 14. Mädchenschule | B.2. |
| 15. Radhaus | B.3. |
| 16. Rumän. Gymnasium | A.2. |
| 17. Schlitzrennhaus | A.3. |
| 18. Konzerthaus | B.3.3. |
| 19. Tivoliplatz | A.3. |
| 20. Post & Telegraph | C.2. |
| 21. Oberrealschule | C.3. |
| 22. Handelsschule | C.3. |
| 23. Bahnhof d. Stadtbahn | C.3. |
| 24. Infanteriekaserne | E.2. |
| 25. Justiz-Palais | C.3. |
| 26. Kathol. Gymnasium | B.2. |
| Stadtbahn | |



lies *Weisskirch*, with a château and park of Count Haller. The stone obelisk on the hill to the E. commemorates the Hónveds who fell here in 1849. At (132 M.) *Héjasfalva*, Ger. *Teufelsdorf*, the line quits the valley of the Kokel and turns S.E. into the valley of the *Erked*. Beyond (142 M.) *Arkeden* (Hung. *Erked*) a long tunnel pierces the watershed between the Great Kokel and the Alt. 154 M. *Kutzen-dorf* (Hung. *Kacza*). We now follow the *Homoród Valley*. To the right lies *Homoród*, with a fine fortified church; view of Reps. — 159½ M. *Homoród-Kőhalom* (1490 ft.; Rail. Restaurant).

To the W. lies (4 M.; carr. 2 K.) *Reps*, Hung. *Kőhalom* (*Stern*, *Krone*), a Saxon town of 3000 inhab., in the valley of the *Kossbach*, with a picturesque ruined castle on a basaltic hill, at the base of which lies a small sulphur-bath. — To the S.W. from *Homoród-Kőhalom* a road leads to (26 M.) *Fogaras* (p. 423), viâ (3 M.) *Héviz*, the site of a fortified Roman bridge and camp, and down the broad valley of the Alt viâ (10 M.) *Alsó-Komána* and (17½ M.) *Sárkány* (p. 423).

The railway now turns to the E., and, entering the picturesque and narrow valley of the *Alt*, skirts the N. spurs of the *Geister-Wald* (p. 423). 168 M. *Alsó-Rákös* (1526 ft.).

At (176 M.) *Kőpecz*, with lignite mines, railway and river turn to the S. — 191½ M. *Marienburg*, Hung. *Földvár* (1614 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), a Saxon town, on a hill, at the E. end of which is a ruined castle built in the time of the Teutonic Knights.

The chalybeate baths of *Előpatak* (2113 ft.) lie in a wooded region, 5 M. to the N.E. (road by *Hidvég* and *Arapatak*; carr. and pair in 1¼ hr., 4-6 K.). *Sepsi-Szent-György* (p. 415) lies 7 M. to the E. of *Előpatak*.

Thence across the Burzen plain viâ (197½ M.) *Brenndorf*, Hung. *Bótfalu*, with a large sugar-factory, to (206 M.) *Kronstadt*.

80. Kronstadt and Environs.

Arrival. The PRINCIPAL STATION (*Restaurant*) is 1½ M. to the E. of the local station at *Bertalan*, Ger. *Bartholomae* (for trains to Zernst only), 1½ M. to the N. of the inner town. Hotel-omnibuses meet the trains. Cab into the town 1 K. 20, at night 1 K. 60.h.; luggage 40 h. — *Steam Tramway*, see below.

Hotels. In the inner town: GRAND HÔTEL (Pl. e; B, C, 3), *Schwarzgasse* 64, with garden; EUROPA (Pl. d; B, 3), *Klostergasse* 9. — In the old town: HÔT. BUKAREST (Pl. b; C, 2), commercial; GRÜNER BAUM (Pl. c; C, 2), with garden; ORIENT (Pl. a; C, 2), *Langgasse* 6, with garden. — At the principal station: WEISSES ROSS, unpretending.

Restaurants. *Concert-Haus* (Pl. 18; B, 3), *Hirschergasse*; *Schwarzburg* (Pl. B, 3), *Zwirngasse*; *Gewerbevereins-Haus* (Pl. 3); *Bräuhaus* (Pl. B, C, 3), *Purzgasse* 70; *Villa Kertsch* (Pl. C, 3), *Rudolf's-Ring* 5; *Schützenhaus* (Pl. 17), with fine view. — **Wine.** *Rathauskeller*, at the *Rathaus* (Pl. 15), *Altes Rathaus*, *Kornzeile* (Pl. B, 3), both well spoken of; *Weisser Hahn*, *Purzgasse* 20; *Goldne Birne*, *Schwarzgasse* 22. — **Cafés.** *Redoute*, at the *Concert-Haus* (Pl. 18); *Drechsler*, *Kornzeile*; *Transsylvania*, *Klostergasse*. — **Baths.** Cold at the *Rossmarkt* (Pl. B, 2, 3); warm and vapour next the Roumanian gymnasium (Pl. 2).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 20), in the building of the Pension-Anstalt. — MONEY CHANGERS, in the market (*Blumenzeile*).

Cabs. Per ¼ hr. 50 h., ½ hr. 1 K., 1 hr. 1 K. 60 h.; in the town and suburbs, half-day 5, whole day 8 K. — *Steam Tramway*. From the *Market*

tion to the *Bertalan* station, in the other to the *Principal Station* (*Brassó M. A. V.*, i.e. *Magyar Allami Vasút*), with a branch to *Hosszúfalú* (p. 413). Fare 16-50 h.

The *Strangers' Enquiry Office* (8-12 and 2-6), *Klostergasse* (Pl. B, C, 3), nearly opposite the post-office, affords information gratis.

Kronstadt (1877 ft.), Hung. *Brassó*, Roum. *Brasov*, with 36,600 inhab., of whom about 8150 are Saxons, founded by the Teutonic Order (p. 402), the most important commercial and manufacturing town in Transylvania, lies in a charming basin, with an opening on one side only towards the *Burzen* plain. It consists of four quarters: 1. The *Inner Town*, the centre of business; 2. The *Old Town*, or *Ó Brassó*, the oldest quarter, but now modern and insignificant; 3. *Blumenau*, Hung. *Bolonya*, the quarter next to the station, mainly inhabited by manufacturers; 4. The *Upper* or *Roumanian Suburb*, resembling a village, chiefly occupied by Roumanians.

In front of the E. side of the inner town rises the *Schlossberg* crowned by a citadel built in 1553 by Count Arco, the Austrian general, to protect *Kronstadt* from the Voivode Peter of Wallachia. Fragments of the fortification-wall of the inner town still remain, besides the *Schwarze* and *Weisse Turm* (Pl. B, 2), on the N., the so-called *Graft* below the *Schwarze Turm*, and the *Weber-Bastei* (at the S.W. angle). — Round the town runs a promenade, the prettiest part of which is the **Upper* or *Burg Promenade*, on the S., on the slopes of the *Zinne*.

In the centre of the *Franz-Josef-Platz*, or principal square (market on Frid.), stands the *Rathaus* (Pl. 15), built in 1420 (the tower, 190 ft. high, earlier), and restored in 1777 in the baroque style. In the same square, to the S., is the *Warenhalle* (Pl. 5), erected in 1545; and to the S. a Greek-Catholic church with twin domes. In the adjoining *Hirschergasse* is the *Concert-Haus* (Pl. 18).

The *Protestant Church* (Pl. 8), in the *Honterus-Platz* (Pl. B, 3), popularly called the '*Black Church*' from its smoke-stained walls, is a Gothic edifice of 1385-1425, with traces of Romanesque influence. On the exterior of the choir-wall are statues of the twelve Apostles, amidst foliage, once gilded, but now black. The interior (sacristan, *Kirchen-Gässchen* 4; 1-2 pers. 80 h., 3 or more 2 K.) contains an altar, designed by Bartsch of *Kronstadt*, and carved by *Schönthaler* of Vienna in 1866; the altar-piece, 'Christ among the weary and heavy-laden', is by *Martersteig* of Weimar. Carved choir-stalls; seats of the guilds, hung with rich Oriental tapestry. *Johannes Honterus* (1498-1549), the 'Apostle of Transylvania', preached in this church. — To the S. opposite the church are the *Honterus Gymnasium* (grammar-school) and the *Museum*, the latter containing *Natural History* and *Archaeological Collections* and a valuable *Library* founded by *Honterus* in 1544. Between the church and the school is a bronze *Statue of Honterus*, by H. Magnussen of Berlin (1898).

School (Pl. 14), to the E. of which are the *Katharinen-Tor* and the *Turnschule*. Opposite, in the *Schul-Platz*, the open space between the inner town and the upper suburb, is the *Roumanian Gymnasium* (Pl. 16), to the left of which is the little *Protestant Church of the Upper Suburb*. Higher up the valley is the *Greek-Oriental Church of St. Nicholas* (Pl. 12), built before 1392 and restored in 1751.

The *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 11), *Klostergasse*, with the adjacent *School* and *Gymnasium*, occupies the site of an old Dominican monastery. The **Church of St. Bartholomew* (Pl. 6), at the end of the old town, is the oldest church in Kronstadt. The little Prot. church on the *Martinsberg*, in the old town, commands an attractive view.

On the N.E. side of the inner town are several large public buildings: the *Pensions-Anstalt*, at the end of the *Klostergasse*, containing the *Post Office*; the *Protestant Church* (to the S.), the *Upper Commercial School*, the *Gewerbeverein*, the *Commercial Academy*, the *Finance Office* and farther S. the new *Law Courts* (Pl. 25).

THE ENVIRONS afford many pleasant excursions. From the inner town a route crosses the *Burggasse* to the water-reservoir and thence ascends through beech-woods to the (1 hr.) top of the **Zinne* (3153 ft.; 1276 ft. above the town), which commands a beautiful view of the town and the *Burzen plain*: to the S., the *Bursecs*, to the S.W., the *Königstein*, to the N.W., the *Geister-Wald*, to the N., the valley of the *Alt* and the *Marienburg*, to the N.E., the *Háromszék plain* and the *Kászon Mts.*, and to the S.E., the *Siebindörfer*, *Pietra Mare*, and *Csukás*. On the summit are the *Bethlen Grotto* (rfrnts.) and a *Millennium Monument*, designed by *Berczik* (1896): a Doric column on a circular pedestal supports the figure of a warrior of the time of *Arpád*. — From the *Post-Wiese* we may proceed above the *Weisse Turm* to the *Lorbeer-Gässchen* and to the (35 min.) *Warte* (inn; view of the plain, the *Schuler*, and *Bucsecs*), and thence through beech-woods to the (½ hr.) inn below the *Kleine Hangestein* (2575 ft.), ¼ M. beyond which we obtain a view of *Zeiden* and the *Königstein*. About ¼ M. before the inn a route diverges to the left to the (1 hr.) *Grosse Hangestein* (2982 ft.). About ½ hr. farther on is the *Rabenstein* (3295 ft.; fine view), whence we may regain the town in ½ hr., via the *Kreuzberg*, which projects into the Upper Suburb. — To the S.W., above the Upper Suburb, is the (1½ hr.) *Salomonsfels*, or *Solomon's Rock*, with the caverns in which the Hungarian king *Solomon* (d. 1087) is said to have dwelt after his defeat by the *Bulgarians*.

FROM KRONSTADT TO HOSSZUFALÚ, 10 M., steam-tramway (p. 412). 3 M. *Honerus*. At the *Honerus-Platz* (inn), ¾ M. to the W., amidst pretty beech-wood, a popular festival is celebrated annually at the end of June. The *Honerus Spring* rises ½ M. higher up. About 1¾ M. to the S. we reach (5½ M.) *Noa* (tramway station), the village of which name (*Elysium Restaurant*), with its pretty villas, lies ½ M. to the W. In the vicinity are the *Tannenau* and the *Räuber-Brunnen*. — 5½ M. *Derestye* (*Dirste*), a station on the *Bucharest railway*, whence an attractive expedition may be made to the *Tömös Pass* (p. 424). — 10 M. *Hosszufalú*, with 6200 inhab., is one of the *Siebindörfer* ('seven villages'), inhabited by *Hungarians* and *Wallachians*, which are situated close to each other at the foot of the *Pietra Mare* and *Komló*. The easternmost village is the watering-place of *Zaizon*, reached from Kronstadt direct by omnibus twice a day (1 K.).

FROM KRONSTADT TO ZERNEST, 18 M., railway in 1¼ hr. The train starts from the principal station and runs viâ (2½ M.) *Bertalan* (p. 411) to

Hung. *Barca-Rozsnyó* (Communal Inn, clean), a Saxon village with 4800 inhab., prettily situated at the foot of the *Burgberg* (2405 ft.; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; fine views), on which are the considerable ruins of a castle. About 10 M. to the S.W. of Rosenau (carr. in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) lies *Törzburg*, with an imposing castle, at the entrance of the *Törzburg Pass*, on the site of the fortress of *Diétrichstein*, erected by the Teutonic Knights in 1212. In the neighbourhood are various scattered settlements of Roumanian peasants ('*Kalibashi*'). — About $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. farther (pleasant drive) lies *Ober-Törzburg* (Roum. *La Crucea*), on the Roumanian frontier (rustic vehicle from Törzburg, 8 K.). Owing to the uncertainty of obtaining a carriage at Rosenau, it is better to drive all the way from Kronstadt to Törzburg viâ Rosenau, fare 16-20 K.; a visit to Ober Törzburg may be included for 6-8 K. more, but Kronstadt must then be quitted about 4 a.m. — Thence we proceed along the *Burzenbach*, viâ (15 M.) *Alt-Tohán*, where the Austrian general Heissler was defeated in 1690 by Emerich Tököly, to (18 M.) *Zernest*, a Roumanian village with 3500 inhabitants.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS. Guides (3 K. per day), necessary for all ascents except perhaps that of the Schuler, should be engaged beforehand through the Kronstadt branch of the Carpathian Club (porter 2 K. - 2 K. 40, horse 2 K. 60-3 K. 60 h. per day). The club-huts on the Schuler and the Bucsecs contain inns in summer for which coupons must be obtained at the Schützenhaus, the Alte Rathaus Wine-rooms, the Weisse Hahn, or elsewhere in Kronstadt. The other huts offer only shelter for the night (keys kept by the guides). Passports, see p. 404. — The **Schuler* (5940 ft.; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) is ascended by a marked path leading from the Upper Suburb (enquire for the path to the 'Poiana') to the (2 hrs.) Baumstumpf-Quelle in the *Poiana* or *Schulerau*, and thence past the Wolfs-Quelle to the ($\frac{1}{3}$ hr.) *Schuler-Haus* of the Transylvanian Carpathian Club and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) summit (admirable view). The descent is best made from the Schuler Haus viâ *Ruia* and *Rittersteig* to the *Schützenhaus* (p. 411). — The *Piatra Mare* (*Hohenstein*: 6035 ft.; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). From *Derestye* (p. 413) we proceed by the *Tömös Valley* to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) forester's house, then gradually ascend in the *Georginen Valley* to the (3 hrs.) meadow called *Cstirkö mezeje*, beyond which a steeper climb brings us to the top in 1 hr. The descent (destitute of shade but commanding fine views) may be made past the *Huttenfels* and through the *Tamina Gorge* to the station of *Tömös* (p. 424). — The *Csukás* (6424 ft.; 7 hrs.). From *Hosszufalú* (p. 413) we drive through the *Tatrag Valley* to the customs-station at ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Altschanz*, then, on foot, skirt the *Teszlabach* to the (3 hrs.) *Teszla-Sattel* (4692 ft.), which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. below the summit. — The **Bucsecs* (8230 ft.; 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ or 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.). From *Rosenau* (p. 413) we drive (carr. 4 K.) up the valley of the *Grosse Weidenbach* for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and then ascend (blue and white marks) through the fine woods of the *Malaiest Gorge* to a ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) club-hut (5250 ft.). Thence we proceed either by the *Friedrich-Deubel-Weg* to the (3 hrs.) *Om*, or by a steep route along the W. side of the *Buksoi*, surmounting several successive levels and finally traversing a meadow to the ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Stone Hut* on the *Om* (i.e. 'man', so called from its shape), the highest of the numerous peaks rising on the verge of the massive Bucsecs group, close to the Roumanian frontier. The expedition may advantageously be continued along the ridge to the S.E. viâ the *Caraiman* (8185 ft.) and the *Petra Arse* (7647 ft.) to the ($3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) *Furnica* (7506 ft.), and thence down, by-and-by through wood, to the vicinity of the château of *Pelesch* (2 hrs.; p. 424). A digression to the rock-convent of *Skit la Jalomicza* (accommodation for visitors), romantically situated to the W. in the valley of the *Jalomicza*, adds $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the journey from the *Om* to the *Furnica*. Near the convent are several stalactite caves. A bridge-path leads hence viâ the *Furnica* (see above) to the château of *Pelesch* (p. 424), in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. — The *Königstein* (7352 ft.; 7-8 hrs.). From *Zernest* (p. 413) we proceed up the *Riu Valley*, to the E. of the *Little Königstein* (5950 ft.), for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., then ascend gradually past *Pestere* (a little to the left) and through the *Socs Gorge* to the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) club-hut. Thence a steep ascent of 3 hrs. brings us to the *Hidradin*.

Königstein and the Little Königstein is the remarkable gorge of *Crepatura*. Near its upper exit is a club-hut.

FROM KRONSTADT TO KÉZDI-VÁSÁRHELY, 48 M., railway in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The line runs to the N.E. through the Burzen plain *viâ* (5 M.) *Honigberg*, Hung. *Szász-Hermány*, and ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tartlau*, Hung. *Prázmár*, a Saxon village (3600 inhab.), with an interesting fortified church; and then through the plain of the *Háromszék*, passing the *Fekete Úgy*, to ($20\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sepsi-Szent-György* (*Hôt. de Ville*), on the right bank of the *Al'*, capital of the county of *Háromszék* and one of the most important towns of the *Szeklers*, with 7100 inhab. (chiefly Prot.). Line to *Palanka*. see below. — The railway now turns to the E. 34 M. *Barátos* (Rail. Restaurant). — 38 M. *Kovácsna* (1840 ft.; *Jägerhorn*) has mineral springs and baths (*Pokólsár*, impregnated with carbonic acid; *Gözlo*, vapour-bath); the hill of *Pilis* (4390 ft.), 6 M. to the E., commands a beautiful view over the *Háromszék* district. — The line now bends abruptly to the N. 48 M. *Kézdí-Vásárhely* (Hotel *Millenium*), a royal free town, with 5600 *Szekler* inhab., situated above the influx of the *Kászón* into the *Fekete Úgy*, and carrying on a brisk trade with *Moldavia*.

FROM SEPSI-SZENT-GYÖRGY (see above) TO BORSZÉK, about 96 M. Railway in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. to *Csik Szereda*; thence by road (see below; carr. from Kronstadt to Borszék in $2\frac{1}{2}$ days, 40 K.). — 13 M. *Málnás-Fürdő*, with mineral springs; 18 M. *Büksád-Balványos*, with glass-works, whence a route leads to the N.E. through beech-woods in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *St. Anna Lake* (see below). From the station an omnibus plies in 1 hr. to *Fidelisbad*, with chalybeate and other baths and a cavern filled to a height of 3-5 ft. above the floor with carbonic acid gas and hydrosulphuric acid gas (used as a bath). — 22 M. *Tusnád-Fürdő* (*Drei Husaren*), situated amidst beautiful fir-woods, a favourite watering-place, with mineral baths and springs, particularly patronized by Jews. A pleasant excursion may be made to the E. over the wooded ridge of the *Csomád* to the (2 hrs.) beautiful *St. Anna Lake* (3120 ft.). About 2 hrs. to the N.E. of the lake rises the *Budös* (3610 ft.; view). — The railway beyond *Tusnád* continues to follow the valley of the *Alt*. 39 M. *Csik-Szereda* (Rail. Restaurant; *Hutter's Inn*: 2900 inhab.), capital of the county of *Csik*, lying at the base of the *Hargita Mts.* The neighbouring Franciscan monastery of *Csik Somlyó* is visited by Roman Catholic *Szekler* pilgrims. To *Székely Udvarhely*, see p. 410. (The railway goes on to *Palanka* in Roumania, 35 M. farther.) — From *Csik Szereda* we proceed by road (carr. to Borszék and back in 3 days, 30 K.). The road passes the villages of *Csicsó*, *Csik-Rákos*, *Madaras*, and *Szent-Tamas*. 18 M. *Csik Szent Domokos*, 6 M. to the N. of which, near the source of the *Alt*, is the copper-mine of *Bálanbánya*. The road now quits the valley of the *Alt*, crosses the N. spur of the *Hargita Mts.*, the watershed between the *Alt* and the *Maros*, and leads over the high-lying Plain of *Gyergyó*, *viâ Vasláb* and *Tekerőpatak*, to (36 M.) *Gyergyó-Szent-Miklós* (**Laurenzi's Inn*), a town of 7000 inhab., mostly Armenians. Farther on is *Szárhegy*, with a Franciscan monastery and a château of Count *Lazar*; the latter, in which Prince *Bethlen Gábor* spent his youth, was destroyed during the *Kurutz* war, or *Rakoczy* rebellion, in 1705. Beyond *Szárhegy* the road leads by *Ditro*, the hill of *Tilalmas*, and the *Közsész* (4124 ft.), to (57 M.) *Borszék* (p. 409).

81. From Arad to Hermannstadt.

RAILWAY in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs. From Arad to Hermannstadt *viâ Tövis*, 203 M. in 9-12 hrs.; *viâ Alvincz*, 177 M., in 8-14 hrs. (fares in each case the maximum zone-tariff, see p. 319).

Arad, see p. 375. The *Temesvár* line (see p. 375) diverges to the right. The Transylvanian railway follows the valley of the *Maros*, the banks of which produce excellent wine (*Menescher*, *Mag-*

ruined castle and village of *Világos* (p. 375). — 22 M. **Mária-Radna** (*Schwarzer Adler* or *Fekete Sas*), with a pilgrimage-church with two towers, containing a wonder-working image of the Virgin. On the opposite bank of the Maros lies *Lippa* (pop. 7000). Branch-line from Maria-Radna to (43 M.) *Temesvár*, see p. 386. — On the left stands the ruin of *Solymos*.

The train follows the right bank of the Maros. 31½ M. *Konop*, with a château of Count Konopy; 52 M. *Soborsin*, with a château and park of Count Nádasdy. At (64 M.) *Zám* we cross the frontier of Transylvania. 74½ M. *Guruszáda*, with an old church; to the right, in the distance, *Dobra*, with its ruined castle. 77½ M. *Maros-Illye*, birthplace of Bethlen Gábor, prince of Transylvania (1580-1629). Branch-line to (50 M.) *Lugos* (p. 387). — Near (84 M.) *Branyicska* we cross the Maros. On the right is *Vecel* or *Véczel*, with the ruins of the Roman castrum of *Micia*.

92 M. **Déva** (*Hôt. Fehérkereszt* or *Weisses Kreuz*; pop. 7100) is the capital of the county of Hunyad. The *Castle Hill* (610 ft.; ¾ hr.), a trachyte rock crowned by a ruined castle, affords a fine view of the valleys of the *Cserna*, the *Strell*, and the *Maros*, and of the *Hátszeg Mts.* (p. 417). The *Gold Mines of Nagyág* are reached from Déva by carriage in 3½ hrs. (8-10 K.). The gold is found in the greenstone and trachyte rock, in conjunction with tellurium.

The train crosses the *Cserna* (view of the Transylvanian Erzgebirge to the left). — 98 M. **Piski** (*Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Központ* or *Central*, at the station), with large railway-workshops, at the confluence of the *Strell* with the *Maros*. The bridge over the *Strell* here was defended against the Austrians in 1849 by General Bem (commemorative obelisk near the station).

FROM PISKI TO VAJDA-HUNYAD, 10 M., railway in 1 hr. — **Vajda-Hunyad**, Roum. *Hunedoara* (*Grüner Baum*), has 4400 inhabitants. At the confluence of the *Cserna* and the *Zalasd*, at the W. end of the town, is the "Castle of *Hunyady Janos* (1387-1456), the celebrated conqueror of the Turks. The Gothic building to the right of the entrance was built by Hunyady himself, the rest by Matthew Corvinus (1486) and Bethlen Gábor (1619-24). The castle was injured by a fire in 1854, but was restored in 1870. Near the castle are large iron works belonging to government.

FROM PISKI TO PETROSENY AND LUPENY, 61½ M., railway in 5¾ hrs. The line traverses the valley of the *Strell*. 9 M. *Kalán-Zeykfalva*. At the village of *Kalán*, 2 M. to the N., are thermal baths (inn); *Zeykfalva*, to the S., has an ancient church, said to date from the Roman period. — 18½ M. *Váralja-Hátszeg* (930 ft.). About 3½ M. to the W. (diligence thrice daily in ¾ hr.) is the little town of *Hátszeg* (1035 ft.; Lamm, in the market-place). Fine view of the valley of the *Hátszeg* and of the *Hátszeg Mts.* (finest from the *Öraglia Hill*, ½ hr. from the station and 1½ hr. from the town, with the ruins of a Roman watch-tower). — On the road to *Karánsebes* (p. 387), 12 M. to the W. of the town, is *Várhely*, the Dacian *Sarmizegetusa*, with the remains of a Roman amphitheatre and other traces of the Roman dominion (which are also abundant elsewhere in the *Hátszeg* valley). About 3 hrs.' drive to the S.W. of *Hátszeg* (carr. there and back 8-10 K.) and about 4½ M. to the E. of *Várhely*, lies *Malomváz*, with the ruined castle of *Kalán* (about 1400).

Beyond (27½ M.) *Puj* (1380 ft.) the line quits the valley of the Strell and ascends in long windings. 35½ M. *Krivádia* (1814 ft.), with a Roman watch-tower. At (38½ M.) *Merisor* we cross the *Bánicza* by a lofty bridge. Traversing seven tunnels, we pass the *Dealul Băbi* hill (2460 ft.) to (42½ M.) *Bánicza*. 49 M. *Boly-barlang-kiterő*, with the interesting grotto of *Csetate Bolí* (the signalman acts as guide; 50 h.).

50 M. *Petrosény* (2000 ft.; *Hôt. Wagner*; *Ridwal*; *Berger's Bierhalle*), with 7800 inhab., situated in a fine mountain-valley of the *Hungarian Schiel*. On each side of the line lie large coal-beds (350 sq. M. in area and 3-114 ft. in thickness), connected with each other by a mineral railway.

The line runs hence to the S. to (53½ M.) *Livazény*, whence a pleasant excursion (diligence 5 K. 40 h.) may be made to the *Szurduk Pass*, and along the bank of the *Schiel* to *Tirgu Jiu* (p. 388) in Roumania, and thence to Orsova (p. 338) by railway. — 61½ M. *Lupény*, with coal-pits worked by a French company.

For guides, etc., for mountain-tours in the neighbourhood of Petrosény we apply to the Schieltal branch of the Carpathian Club there (guide 4 K., horse 2 K. per day; provisions necessary; passport, see p. 401). To the S.E. rise the picturesque *Paring Mts.* A route leads viâ *Zsiecz*, partly through beech-woods, to the top of the *Szlíma* (4879 ft.) and to the (3½ hrs.) club-hut below the *Paring* (6810 ft.), and thence viâ the (3½ hrs.) *Cârjia* (7897 ft.) to the (2½ hrs.) *Mundra* (8269 ft.), the highest summit, commanding a wide view. A path diverging to the N.E. at the *Cârjia* descends viâ the *Verfu-Capre* (829 ft.) to the (4½ hrs.) *Poiana Mueri* (see below).

FROM PETROSÉNY TO HERMANNSTADT, an interesting mountain-tour of 3 days (accommodation in the foresters' cottages). We ascend the valley of the Schiel to the N.E. to (1½ hr.) *Lonyai*, and thence follow the road to the left through the gorge of the *Riu Taia* to the (4 hrs.) forester's house of *Auschel* (3935 ft.), beyond which are the (1 hrs.) club-hut on the *Surian Lake* below the *Surian* (6565 ft.) and the (2 hrs.) forester's house of *Brigona*. A picturesque path now skirts the *Riu Brigona* and afterwards the *Riu Sebes* or *Mühlbach* viâ the (3½ hrs.) forester's house of *Ten* (2425 ft.) to the (3½ hrs.) colony of *Bistra* (4334 ft.), 1 M. from which is another forester's house. Our route next runs viâ the (3½ hrs.) customs-station of *La Dus* (4740 ft.; inn) and down the valley of the *Zibin* to (6 hrs.) *Guraro* and *Orlát* (p. 419), or along the ridge to the N.E. viâ the gamekeeper's house *Poenitia* direct to *Orlát*, whence we take the train to *Hermannstadt*. — An alternative route from *Lonyai* (see above) continues to ascend the Schiel valley, becoming steep after 2 hrs. and traversing beech-wood for a long distance, to the (3¼ hrs.) club-hut below the *Poiana Mueri* (5190 ft.; see above), whence it proceeds up and down hill to (3½ hrs.) *Timpa*, a Roumanian frontier-post (accommodation here or in a 'Stina', 1¼ M. distant), and then down to (1¼ hr.) *Piatra Alba* (5060 ft.; inn), a Hungarian frontier-post. Crossing the valley of the *Mühlbach* (on the other side of which begin the *Zibin Mts.*) we proceed by the *Trumosa*, with the (3¼ hrs.) *Cindrel* (7375 ft.), on the N. slope of which the *Zibin* issues from the *Zibin Lake*. Then, passing the *Besineu* and the *Batrina* (6036 ft.), we turn to the left at a (3½ hrs.) gamekeeper's cottage, and descend through wood to the (1 hr.) *Kurhaus Hohe Rinne*. Thence to *Hermannstadt*, see p. 424.

108 M. *Broos*, Hung. *Szászváros* (735 ft.; *Hôt. Transsylvania*; *Hôt. Central*; *Ungar. Krone*; pop. 6300, 25 per cent German), lies on the Saxon 'Königsboden', in the 'Land unter dem Walde'. The two Prot. churches are surrounded by a wall. Walk to the (½ hr.) top of the *Holunb* (1116 ft.; extensive view).

In the *Gyógy Valley*, on the right bank of the *Maros*, lie the small thermal baths of *Algyógy*, 10 M. to the N.

Pleasant drive (carr. 10-12 K.) into the mountains, passing *Berény*, *Alsó-Városvize*, *Felső-Városvize*, *Ludesd*, and *Koztesd* to (3½ hrs.) *Iredistye* (1740 ft.; quarters at the forester's). Thence we may ride to the (3 hrs.) venerable ruins of a Roman castle, lying amidst beech-woods on the mountain ridge

116 M. *Alkenyér* (*Sibét*) lies in the fertile plain called the *Brod-feld* (*Kenyérmező*), where Stephan Báthory defeated the Turks under Ali Beg in 1479 (monument at the station). — 125½ M. *Alvincz*, Ger. *Winzendorf*, with the ruins of a castle in which Cardinal Martinuzzi was assassinated in 1551. On the opposite bank of the Maros lies *Borberek*, noted for its wine. Hence to Hermannstadt direct, see p. 419. — The train crosses the Maros near *Maros Porto*.

131 M. **Karlsburg**, Hung. *Gyula-Fehérvár* (720 ft.; *Hungaria; Europa; Hôtel Elisabeth; Rail. Restaurant*; pop. 9700, one-sixth Jews), the Roman *Apulum*, was once the residence of the princes of Transylvania. Near the station is a museum containing Roman relics found in the vicinity. The *Citadel*, built in 1716-35 by Emp. Charles VI., includes the **Cathedral of St. Michael*, originally in the round-arch style, but enlarged and altered in the Gothic style by Hunyady Janos in 1443-44. It contains the sarcophagi of Hunyady Janos (d. 1456), his son Ladislaus (beheaded at Ofen in 1457), Queen Isabella (d. 1556), and her son John Sigismund (d. 1571). Adjoining the cathedral is the *Episcopal Palace*. In the N. part of the fortress is the *Academy*, now a barrack, built by Bethlen Gábor as a Protestant grammar-school, where the poet Martin Opitz taught philosophy in 1629-30; the *Church of the Jesuits*, the resting-place of Christof Báthory (d. 1581), now a military magazine; and, lastly, the *Batthyaneum*, founded by Bishop Count Batthyány in 1794, with geological and other collections. Fine survey of the environs from the bastion indicated by a flag. — Excellent wine (*Rózsamál*) is produced in the environs.

FROM KARLSBURG TO ABRUDBÁNYA, in the Transylvanian Erzgebirge. Narrow gauge railway to Zalatna, 23½ M. in 3 hrs.; thence by road. The railway ascends the *Ompoly Valley*, passing (10 M.) *Tótfalu* (with the ruined castle of *Szent Mihálykö*, on a rock, erected by Bela IV. in 1263), and (19 M.) *Galacz* (excursion in the romantic *Fenes Valley* to *Peatra Capri*, 4½ M.). — 23½ M. *Zalatna* (*Moscovits Inn*), Ger. *Klein-Schlatten*, the *Auraria Minor* of the Romans, the seat of the mining authorities for Transylvania, with 3900 inhab. and gold-mines. — We now proceed by road (carr. to Abrudbánya 14, there and back 22 K.). The road crosses the bill of *Petricsa* (3020 ft.) and passes (12½ M.) *Bucsum* in the *Vale Cserbului*. About 5 M. to the N.E. is the *Detunata Goala*, a basaltic rock 360 ft. high; several of its columns, which rise in clusters, have been overthrown by lightning, whence the epithet 'detunata'. — 16½ M. **Abrudbánya** (*Detunata Inn*), Ger. *Gross-Schlatten* (1965 ft.; pop. 4000), the Roman *Auraria Major*. The *Vulkan Mts.* (4147 ft.), 9 M. to the S.W., command fine views. To the N.E. is (7 M.) *Verespatak*, the *Alburnus Major* of the Romans, with the most productive gold-mine in Europe. On the hill of *Kirnik* are the *Csetata Mare* and *Csetate Mike*, ancient workings in the form of craters. *Topánfalva* (p. 408) lies 8 M. to the N.

Beyond Karlsburg the line traverses a small plain, the scene of the battle of *Maros-Szent-Imre*, where Hunyady Janos routed the Turks under Mezet Beg in 1442. On the left rise the spurs of the Transylvanian Erzgebirge; the tower-shaped peak is named *Kecskekő* (Wallachian *Peatra Capri*, 'goat's rock'; 4000 ft.).

FROM ALVINCEZ TO HERMANNSTADT, $51\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 5 hrs. — *Alvincz*, see p. 418. — $51\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mühlbach*, Hung. *Szász-Sebes* (815 ft.; *Goldner Löwe*; *Schunn*), with 7800 Saxon and Roumanian inhab., has a Protestant church of the 15th cent. on Roman foundations, one of the most interesting architectural monuments in Transylvania. There are also a few remains of the mediæval fortifications. An agreeable wine is produced in the neighbourhood. About 1 hr. to the N. of the town is the *Rote Berg*.

Mühlbach is a good starting-point for excursions in the *Mühlbach Mts.*, where accommodation is found in the foresters' cottages. — To the S. is ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Petersdorf*, with a large paper-mill; $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther is *Szászcsor*, with a ruined mediæval castle.

The railway gradually ascends. 25 M. *Grosspold* (Hung. *Nagy-Apold*), a Roman settlement, now noted for its wine. We rapidly ascend (best views on the left) through a tunnel and over iron viaducts to (29 M.) *Gáls*. Above lies *Tetscheln* (Ecsellő), below which is the watershed (1900 ft.) between the Maros and the Alt. — 33 M. *Szelistye*, 1 M. from the Roumanian village of that name. We descend viâ ($35\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Szeccsel* to ($37\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kákova*, in the valley of the *Cerna Voda* or *Schwarzbach*. — 39 M. *Orlát* (p. 417). On the right (E.) rises the chain of the S. Carpathians, on which snow is frequently seen even at the height of summer. — 42 M. *Grossau* (Hung. *Kereszténysziget*), with a fortified church. Drive hence to the (5 hrs.) top of the Hohe Rinne, see p. 421. — 49 M. *Neppendorf* (Hung. *Kis-Torony*). — $51\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hermannstadt* (see below).

82. Hermannstadt and Environs.

Hotels. **RÖMISCHER KAISER* (Pl. c; B, 4), with dépendance *Hôtel Neu-rührer* (Pl. a; C, 4), R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -5 K.; *MELTZER* (Pl. b; B, 4), R. from 2 K. — **Restaurants** at the *Römische Kaiser* and *Hôtel Meltzer*; also at the *Stadtpark*; *Bierhalle*, *Hermanns-Platz*; *Kirscher*, *Quergasse* 6; *Pankiewicz*, *Wintergasse* 1. Wine at *Fronius*, *Grosser Ring* 8; *Mönchhof-Keller*, *Mönchhof* 5; *Schulz*, *Quergasse* 30. — **Cafés.** *Habermann*, *Hermanns-Platz*; *Möferdt*, *Bressler*, *Heltauergasse*.

Cab from the station to the town 60 h. or 1 K. 60 h.; hotel-carriage 60 h. — **Baths.** *Habermann's* (Pl. B, 5), with swimming-bath; *Hydropathic*, on the Promenade; *Military Swimming Bath*, 30 h.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 12), *Fleischergasse* 16. — **Strangers' Enquiry Office**, *Grosser Ring* 14 (Pl. C, 4).

Hermannstadt (1411 ft.), Hung. *Nagy-Szeben*, Roum. *Sibiiu*, the former capital of Transylvania, and one of the earliest Saxon colonies, lies on a hill on the river *Zibin*. It is now the capital of the county of the same name and seat of the Prot. Saxon bishop and of a Greek Oriental archbishop. Of its 26,100 inhab. two-thirds are Saxons. Garrison, 3500.

The central point of traffic is the *Grosse Ring* (Pl. C, 4), in which is the *House of the Saxon Nation* (Pl. 18). The *Grosse Ring* is connected with the *Kleine Ring* by a tower built in 1588. To the W. is the *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 8).

from the 14-16th cent., contains a beautiful cup-shaped font, cast by Meister Leonhardus in 1438. On the N. wall of the choir is a large mural painting of the *Crucifixion, with numerous figures, by Johann of Rosenau (1445), one of the best specimens of Transylvanian art. The 'New Church', an addition of the 16th cent., contains many interesting tombstones of old Saxon counts, burgo-masters, etc. The tower, 240 ft. high, with turrets at the angles, commands a fine view (key at the town-hall). — In front of the church, to the S., is a bronze-statue of G. D. Teutsch (d. 1893), a Protestant bishop, by Donndorf (1899).

The *Church of the Ursuline Nuns* (Pl. 6), the *Chapel by the Elisabeth-Tor*, with a huge crucifix carved from a single block of stone by Landregen of Ratisbon (1417), the *Prot. Hospital Church*, and the Greek and Reformed churches are without artistic merit.

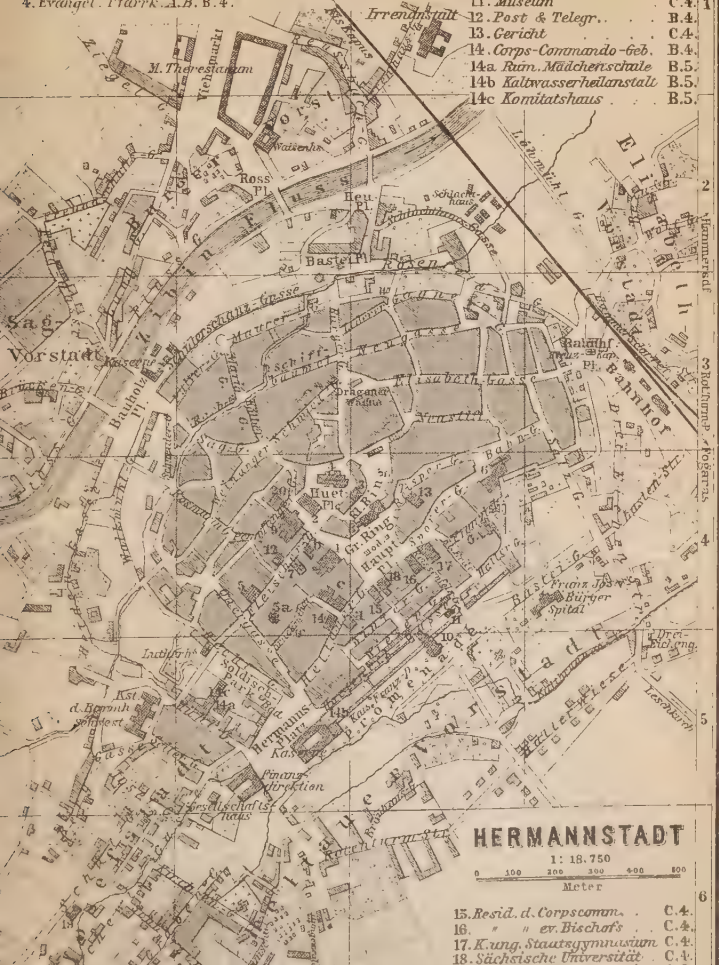
The *Rathaus* (Pl. 9), originally the fortified dwelling of a patrician, purchased by the town in 1545, presents interesting architectural details. It contains the *Archives* of the 'Saxon Nation', and a well-arranged armoury (adm. Mon., Wed., and Sat. 11-12). The staircase passes a very fine door of the beginning of the 16th century.

THE BRUKENTHAL PALACE (Pl. 1), built by Baron Brukenenthal, governor of Transylvania in 1777-87, is now the property of the Protestant gymnasium of Hermannstadt.

On the second floor is an interesting PICTURE GALLERY, with about 1250 pictures, including good examples of the Dutch School (open free, 11-1 on Thurs. in summer; at other times on application to the attendant, to the right in the courtyard; fee 80 h.; catalogue 1 K.). — Rooms II-VI: German School. R. III: 364. *J. P. Feuerlein*, Portrait of himself; 507. *L. Strach*, Portrait. R. IV: 947. *J. H. Roos*, Head of a youth. R. VI: 335. *A. Elliger the Elder*, Fruit piece; 1103, 1109. *F. W. Tonn*, Still-life; 1239. *J. H. F. Zimmermann*, Architectural piece. — Rooms VII-XIII: Dutch School. R. VII: To the left, 566. *Jak. van Huchtenburgh*, Square in front of the Coliseum in Rome. R. VIII: *H. Gooraerts*, 422. *Diagnosis*, 423. *Blood-letting*; 425, 426. *J. B. Govaerts*, Still-life. R. IX: *Irans Hals the Younger*, 453. Old woman teaching girls, 454. Village schoolmaster mending his pen; 968. *P. P. Rubens*, Martyrdom of St. Levinus (sketch for the picture in Brussels); 521. *F. van Valckenborch*, Robbers. — Room X: 138. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Massacre of the Innocents; *342. *Jan van Eyck*, Small portrait; 443. *J. Grimmer*, Church-festival; *H. Memling*, *709. Man reading. *710. Woman reading; 989. *C. Saftleven*, Jacob returning from Mesopotamia; 996. *R. Savery*, Lion in front of its lair; 1169. *J. Victors*, Maid and temptress. — Room XI: 320. *A. van Dyck*, Charles I. and his wife; 1165. *E. van Sturen*, Still-life; *D. Teniers the Younger*, 1117. Landscape, 1118. Village street with stream; 1135. *J. Toorenvliet*, Cuirassier; 1162. *K. P. Verbruggen*, Still-life; 1224. *Ph. Wouerman*, 'Le petit pont de bois'. — Room XII: 58. *Cl. P. Berchem*, Winter scene; 440. *J. Griffier the Elder*, View of London; 915. *Copy of Rembrandt*, Standard-bearer (original in Paris); 1057. *Copy of Stingelant*, Violinist (original in Schwerin). — Room XIII: 1167. *Jacomo Victors*, Poultry and rabbits. — Rooms XIV-XVI: Italian School. R. XVI: 682. *L. Lotto*, St. Jerome. — Room XVII: Portraits of the Brukenenthal family. — Rooms XIX and XX: Transylvanian painters.

The Brukenenthal Palace also contains a *Library* of more than 110,000 volumes and 500 incunabula (Codex Altenberger of 1481, and a prayer-book with beautiful miniatures of the second half of the 15th cent.), a *Cabinet of*

A	B	C	D
1. Bruckenthal Palais. B.4	5. Resid. d. or. Bischofs B.4	7. Evangel. K. H. B. B.4	
2. Evang. Gymnasium B.4	5a Orient. Kathedrale B.4	8. Röm.-Kathol. K. C.4	
3. Gewerbeverein B. C.4	6. Kloster und Kirche der Ursulinerinnen. C.4	9. Rathhaus B.4	
Kirchen:		10. Theater C.4, 5	
4. Evangel. Pfarrk. A.B. B.4		11. Museum C.4, 1	
		12. Post & Telegr. B.4	
		13. Gericht C.4	
		14. Corps-Commando-Geb. B.4	
		14a Röm. Mädchenschule B.5	
		14b Kaltwasserheilanstalt B.5	
		14c Komitatshaus B.5	



HERMANNSTADT

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15. Resid. d. Corpscomm. C.4	
16. " " er. Bischofs C.4	
17. K. ung. Staatsgymnasium C.4	
18. Sächsische Universität C.4	

The MUSEUM (Pl. 11; C, 4) contains the *Collection of the Natural History Society* (open free Thurs. & Sun. 10-1; at other times 60 h.), illustrating the entire fauna and flora of Transylvania, a well arranged geological cabinet, and the collections of the *Transylvanian Carpathian Society*, with interesting ethnographical objects from Transylvania (open Sun. & Thurs. 10.30-12.30, 20 h.; on other days 8-5, fee 1 K.). — The once strong fortifications are now represented by portions of the wall and a few towers near the *Theatre* (Pl. 10).

EXCURSIONS. Through the beautiful *Erlen-Park* (beyond Pl. A, 6), beginning near the military swimming-school, to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) inn in the *Junge Wald*, a pleasure-resort with fine oaks. — From the Elisabeth suburb (Pl. D, 2, 3) N.E. to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hammersdorf* (inn) and the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Grigori-Warte*, on the S. slope of the *Grigori-berg* (1972 ft.), commanding the best view of the town and the mountains.

TO THE HOHE RINNE KURHAUS, 20 M., by carriage in 5-6 hrs (20 K.; also omnibus thrice weekly, 4 K., there and back 7 K.; tickets at the Enquiry Office, p. 419). We drive (carr. to Resinar about 4 K.; diligence 60 h.) in 1 hr. through the extensive *Junge Wald* (see above) to (8 M.) *Resinar* (1743 ft.; inn; to Michelsberg, see below), a Roumanian village with 5400 inhab., at the foot of the mountains. The Greek-Oriental prelate Schaguna (d. 1873), a benefactor of the Roumanians, is buried near the upper church. From Resinar we may drive by the road which joins the road from Grossau at *Curmatura*, or we may proceed on foot up the smiling valley of the *Riu Stezi* to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) saw-mills of Resinar (2700 ft.). About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther up is the lower Hermannstadt gamekeeper's house (3065 ft.). We may thence take the footpath (red marks) joining the road at ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Gradina* (4345 ft.) and follow the latter to the left to the (35 min.) *Hohe Rinne Kurhaus* (1603 ft.; per week, R. 6-22 K., pens. 24 K.), in a sheltered situation, with a fine view. The Kurhaus belongs to the Hermannstadt branch of the Carpathian Club. — Thence to *Petrosény* over the *Zibin Mts.*, see p. 417.

The local club willingly affords all information as to mountain-tours in the neighbourhood of Hermannstadt. There are club-huts with beds and provisions on the *Prešbá* (p. 422), the *Negoi* (p. 422), and in the *Bullea Valley* (p. 423), for which coupons must be purchased at Hermannstadt (in the *Hôtel Römischer Kaiser*, etc.) or other starting-place. It is advisable to provide food and to order guides, horses, and carriages (12-16 K. per day) in advance.

83. From Hermannstadt to Fogaras.

53 M. RAILWAY in 4 hrs. (fares 5, 4, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ K.). This is the continuation of the line from Kis-Kapus (p. 409).

Hermannstadt, see p. 419. — The railway follows the valley of the *Zibin* to (3 M.) *Schellenberg* (Hung. *Sellemberk*), where a hill to the right commemorates the defeat of Andreas Báthory by the Wallachian Voivode Michael in 1599.

A BRANCH RAILWAY runs hence to (5 M.) *Heltau*, Hung. *Nagy-Disznód*. Roum. *Cisnadia* (1630 ft.; *Schuster*, near the station; *Central*; *Zum Siebenbürgischen Carpathen-Verein*), a large Saxon village, prettily situated on the *Kultbach*. The parsonage contains a cross and monsternice, masterpieces of the goldsmith's art among the Saxons in the 16th century. — From *Zoodt*, 3 M. to the S. of Heltau, the attractive ascent of the *Prešbá* (5725 ft.; porter and horse each 2 K. per day; see p. 421) is made in 4 hrs. —

The wooded **Gölzenberg* (4280 ft.) is ascended hence viâ the *Müllseifen* (view-tower) in 3 hrs., or viâ the *Rosengarten* in 4 hrs. (from Heltau in 2½ hrs.). A footpath leads from Michelsberg to (3 M.) *Resinar* (p. 421), and a carriage-road to the (4½ M.) inn in the Junge Wald (p. 421).

11 M. *Talmesch*, Hung. *Nagy-Talmács* (1330 ft.), at the junction of the *Zoodt* with the *Zibin*. On a hill 2¼ M. to the S.E. is the ruin of *Landskron*, built in 1370, demolished in 1453 (fine view). *Zoodt* (p. 421) lies 3 M. to the W.

About 2½ M. to the S. of *Talmesch*, at the N. end of the *Rotenturm Pass* (1193 ft.), lies the village of *Boicza* (the railway-station mentioned below lies opposite, on the left bank of the *Alt*), with the massive square 'Red Tower', which has given its name to the pass. An attractive expedition through the pass by an old road made by Emp. Charles VI. on the right bank of the *Alt* (the railway runs on the left bank), leads hence past the scanty remains of the *Lauterburg* (fine view) to the (9 M.) mountain stream of *Riu Vadului*, the boundary between Hungary and Roumania. On the Roumanian side (passport necessary) is a café.

We cross the *Zibin*. — 14 M. *Altbrücke* (Hung. *Oldhid*).

A branch-railway runs hence to the S., viâ (18 M.) *Boicza* (see above) and (24 M.) *Rotenturm* (Hung. *Verestorony*), the last station on the way to Roumania, to (180 M.) *Piatra*, on the Verciorova and Bucharest line (p. 388).

15½ M. *Ober-Sebes* (1246 ft.; Hung. *Felső-Sebes*), 2 M. to the N.W. of the village of that name.

The *Surul* (7482 ft.) may be ascended from the village viâ (4½ hrs.) *Frumtea Moasi* in 7 hrs. (fine view). The descent may be made to the E. viâ the (2 hrs.) *Freck-See* (6196 ft.), which is surrounded by cliffs, thence to the N. along the left bank of the *Riu Mare* to the (1¾ hr.) *Freck Chalet* (*Stina între Tri Izvoare*; 4628 ft.), and then viâ the *Bércaciu* to the (2¼ hrs.) customs-station in the *Poiana Niamtiului* (2316 ft.); from there it is 8 M. (3 hrs.) to *Freck* (see below). — From *Poiana Niamtiului* we ascend rapidly to the (1¼ hr.) *Marienbrunnen* (4910 ft.) and then follow the ridge to the S. to (1¼ M.) *Hirtenfels* (5477 ft.). After a short descent, we again ascend to (2 hrs.) the *Negoi Club Hut* (5084 ft.; see below).

20½ M. *Freck*, Hung. *Felek* (1280 ft.; inn; guide, Joh. Roth, 2 K. 40 h. per day; horse, 2 K.), a village with 3200 Roumanian inhab. and a château built by Baron Brukenthal (p. 420).

From *Freck* viâ the (3½ hrs.) customs-station of *Poiana Niamtiului* (see above; carriage to this point 3 K.) and viâ the (4 hrs.) *Freck Chalet*, to the (2 hrs.) *Freck-See* (see above), whence the *Ciorta* (*Hohe Scharke*; 7958 ft.) may be ascended in 8 hrs.

26 M. *Unter-Porumbach*, Hung. *Alsó-Porumbak* (1299 ft.).

To the *Negoi* (8345 ft.; 2-3 days there and back; guide Franz Kegel innkeeper in *Ober-Porumbach*, 2 K. 40 h.-3 K. per day, horse 2 K.). By carriage (2 K. 40 h.) S. viâ *Ober-Porumbach* (1528 ft.) in 1½ hr. to the (8 M.) abandoned *Ober-Porumbach Glass Works* (1958 ft.; accommodation, 6 beds). About ½ M. from here begins the 'Dr Karl Wolff Weg', a winding footpath 7½ M. long, ascending past the (3½ hrs.) *Serbota Waterfall* (492 ft. high), to the (½ hr.) *Negoi Refuge Hut* (5071 ft.; good accommodation, 16 beds; to *Poiana Niamtiului* see above). Thence we ascend to the *Gemsstein* by the 'Drachen-Steig', traverse a patch of snow to the (3¼ hrs.) *Michelis-Ruhe*, and, finally skirting the slope of the *Little Negoi*, climb steeply to the (¾ hr.) summit. Fine view of the mountains and plain as far as *Fogaras* and *Hermannstadt*. An attractive but more difficult descent leads down in about 8 hrs. to the *Bullea Lake* (p. 423).

32½ M. *Kerz* (1330 ft.), a Saxon village with the ruins of a

EXCURSION TO THE BULLEA VALLEY (guides as at Freck, see p. 422). We drive (carr. 4 K.) viâ the (2 hrs.) abandoned *Kerz Glass Works* (good accommodation), occasionally through wood, to the (2 hrs.) *Club Hut* (4018 ft.; comp. p. 422) below the *Bullea Waterfall*, and thence to the (3 hrs.) *Bullea Lake* (1255 ft.), at the foot of the *Paltina* (7890 ft.; 1 hr.) and the *Venatoreu lui Buteanu* (8230 ft.; 2 hrs.). We may return from the lake to Kerz in 6 hrs. viâ the *Valea Domna Valley* and the *Mieria* (5240 ft.; splendid view).

34½ M. *Alsó-Arpás*, Ger. *Unter-Arpa*s (1390 ft.).

ASCENT OF THE PODRAGU. From *Alsó-Arpás* we drive (carr. 3 K. 60 h.) to the abandoned *Felső-Arpás Glass Works*, where cheap accommodation and a guide (2 K. 40 h. per day) may be obtained at *Ratz's*. Thence we walk or ride to the (3 hrs.) *Berwerth Refuge Hut* (5050 ft.; no rfmis.), ascend the 'Abrahams-Steig' on foot to the (4 hrs.) *Podragu Lake* (6-90 ft.), and finally reach the summit of the *Podragu* (8060 ft.; fine view) in 1¼ hr. more. In descending we may follow the ridge to the E., and descend into the valley of the *Vistea Măre* (refuge-hut), which we reach about 10 hrs. from the station of *Alsó-Vist* (see below).

39 M. *Alsó-Vist*; 45½ M. *Alsó-Szombatfalva*, with a large government stud-farm.

53 M. *Fogaras* (*Hôtel Merkur; Hungaria*), on the *Alt*, with 6500 inhab., has a large castle, built in 1310, which successfully resisted many attacks of the Turks (now a barrack).

EXCURSIONS (for experts only; *Herr János* courteously gives information). — Ascent of the *Peatra Rose* (3 days; magnificent views of Roumania and Transylvania); ascent of the *Vistea Măre* (3270 ft.; refuge-hut); and to the *Podragu Lake* (see above), viâ the ridge of the *Tărlita*, 3 days.

FROM FOGARAS TO KRONSTADT, 41½ M., diligence in 8 hrs. (fare 7 K. 80 h.; carr. 16-20 K.). At (9 M.) *Schirkanen*, Hung. *Sürkány*, a large Saxon village, a road diverges on the left to *Reps* (comp. p. 411). The Kronstadt road then ascends past (14 M.) *Persány* and crosses the *Persány Hills* (the N. part of which is also called *Geister-Wald*, p. 411) to (25 M.) *Vledény* (inn, at the E. end). We then cross a wooded spur of the *Zeidnerberg*, commanding views of the beautiful *Burzenland*, with the *Königstein*, *Bucsecs*, etc. (in the distance, the church of St. Bartholomew and the castle of Kronstadt), and reach (32 M.) *Zeiden* (2930 ft.; inn), a large Saxon village at the base of the *Zeidnerberg* (4255 ft.; attractive ascent in 2½ hrs.; below the summit is a grotto with seats). The road then crosses the *Burzenbach*, with a view, to the right, of the *Königstein* and the *Rosenau* picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Bucsecs*, and traverses the (35 M.) village of *Weidenbach*, Hung. *Vidombák*. At the station of *Bertalan* in the old town we come in sight of (41½ M.) *Kronstadt* (p. 411), surrounded by mountain.

84. From Kronstadt to Bucharest viâ Predeal.

115 M. RAILWAY to (18½ M.) *Predeal* in ca. 1¼ hr. (fares 1 K. 50, 1 K., or 60 h.); to *Bucharest* in 6½ hrs. (fares 19 fr. 55, 13 fr. 85, 7 fr. 95 c.). A stay at *Sinaia* or *Bucharest* is apt to be expensive. — *Passports*, see p. 401. In Roumania East European time (1 hr. in advance of the Central European is observed).

Kronstadt, see p. 411. The line bends towards the S.E. On the left, at the foot of the mountains, are *Bácsfalú*, *Csernátfalú*, *Türkös*, and *Hosszufalú*, four of the Magyar 'Siebendörfer' (p. 413). Beyond (4 M.) *Derestyé-Hétfalú* (2100 ft.) we enter the valley of the *Tömös*: to the left rises the *Piatra Măre* or *Hohenstein* (p. 414). We pass *Unter-Tömös* (2368 ft.) and a simple Honvéd monument

(101½ M.) *Tömös* (2644 ft.); fine retrospect of the *Schuler* (p. 414) to the right.

The train then ascends from *Ober-Tömös* to the **Tömös Pass** (3330 ft.), which it penetrates by a tunnel 960 yds. long. Beyond a shorter tunnel we have a fine view of the *Schuler* and the *Bucsecs* to the right. — 18½ M. **Predeal** (3280 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Hôtel Predeal*, open in summer only; *Tucek*, opposite the station), a summer-resort of the inhabitants of Bucharest, is the Roumanian frontier-station (luggage and passports examined).

A pleasant walk of about 6 hrs. may be taken along the Roumanian frontier across the *Fetifoi*, then to the N. across the *Gähstuhss* and the *Rosenau* meadows to *Rosenau* (p. 413).

The train now descends into the valley of the *Prahova*, passing the *Convent of Predeal* on the left. 23½ M. *Azuga*, with a cloth-factory, on the *Prahova*, which the train crosses several times. Tunnel. 26 M. *Busteni* (*Hôt. Busteni*; *Focsâneau*, at the station), with large saw-mills, is visited as a summer-resort; to the right rises the huge *Bucsecs* (p. 414).

31 M. **Sinaia** (*Rail. Restaurant*; **Hôt. Caraiman*, above the station, R. from 5, B. 1¼, déj. 5, D. 6, pens. from 12 fr.; *Sinaia*; *Regal*; *Oppler's*, at the N. end, with restaurant, moderate; *Restaurant Müll*, with beds, recommended to passing visitors; German understood at all; carr. from the station 2 fr.), a fashionable summer-resort of recent origin, often crowded in the season. In the centre of the village, not far from the station, are the new *Baths*. To the N. is an old *Monastery*, and farther on, amidst pine-woods, is the **Château of Pelesch* (built 1871-84), the summer-residence of the King of Roumania. To *Rosenau* viâ the *Bucsecs*, see p. 414.

49 M. *Câmpina*, with petroleum pits. We now enter the fertile plains of Wallachia.

71½ M. **Ploesti** or *Ploesci* (*Grand Hôtel*; *Moldavia*; *Rail. Restaurant*), junction for *Buzeu* and *Galatz* (p. 286), a district town with 43,000 inhab., on the *Teleajna*.

Scenery monotonous. 102 M. *Chitilia* (*Rail. Restaurant*).

115 M. **Bucharest**. — **Arrival**. Bucharest has two railway-stations: *Jara de Nord* (Pl. B, 1), in the N.W. of the town, for all trains; *Gara de Sud* (*Filaret*; Pl. C, 5), in the S.W., for *Giurgevo*.

Hotels (all in the centre of the town). **GRAND HÔTEL BOULEVARD** (Pl. a; D, 3), *Boulevard Elisabeta*, R. 6-12, B. 1½, omn. 2 fr.; **HÔTEL CAPSA**, *Strada Noua*, near the University, well spoken of; **CONTINENTAL** (Pl. b; D, 3), *Calea Victoriei*, opposite the theatre, R. 4-14, B. 1½, D. 5 fr.; **GRAND HÔTEL BRISTOL** (Pl. c; D, 3), *Strada Academiei*, R. 3-8, B. 1 fr. 20 c., déj. (11-1) 4, D. (6-9) 5, omn. 1½ fr.; **Hôt. SPLENDID** (Pl. f; D, 2), *Calea Victoriei* 67, frequented by Roumanians; **FRASCATI** (Pl. d; D, 3), *Calea Victoriei*; **IMPERIAL**, *Calea Victoriei* 59, R. 2-6 fr. (no restaurant); **HÔTEL DE FRANCE** (Pl. e; D, 3), *Calea Victoriei* 17, R. 3-12, B. 1 fr.; **HÔTEL CAROL**, *Strada Lipsicani* 2 (Pl. D, E, 4), R. 2½-6, pens. 9 12 fr.

Restaurants. *Fisch*, *Gambrinus*, behind the National Theatre; *Jonescu*, *Strada Covaci* 3, fashionable; *Enache*, *Strada Academiei* 21, *Dumitrescu*, *Strada Regalâ*; *Kosman*, *Strada Sarindar* 2; *Durieu*, *Strada Caragheorghievici*.

BUKAREST (BUCURESCI)

1:31.000

0 200 400 600 800 1000 Meter

— Straßenbahn

1. Bratianu-Denkmal. E 3.
2. Deutsches Veretnshaus. D.3.
3. Eforiei-Bad. D.3.
4. Finanz-Ministerium. D.2.
5. Lazar-Lyceum. C D 3.
6. Liedertafel. D.3.
7. Ministerium für öffentl. Arbnt. D.3.
8. Sparkasse. D.4.
9. Polizei. D.3.
10. Staatsdruckerei. D.3.

Opplers
Kolosseum

Militär-
Schule

Kaserne

Bragadir

Gara Fila
de Sud



11. Centralbad
12. Panorama
13. Kap. Stavropoleos
14. Curtea Veche Kirche

- | |
|----------|
| D. E. 3. |
| E. 3. |
| D. 4. |
| D. 4. |



Lipseani 3; *Kübler*, Calea Victoriei 59; *National*, Strada Dómcnei. — **Pleasure Resorts.** *Bereria Sarindar*, Strada Sarindar (Pl. D, 3); *Oppler's Colosseum* (Pl. B, 4), with variety-theatre; *Luther* (Pl. B, 1), near the Gara de Nord; *Bragadir* (Pl. C, 5), Calea Rahovei.

Theatres. *National* (Pl. D, 3), Roumanian dramas and operas; *Lyric Theatre* (Pl. D, 3), sometimes German or French operas. — In winter excellent concerts in the *Athenaeum*.

Cabs with two horses (*Birja*, pron. 'Birsha'; the best are the 'Russen', 4-5 fr. per hr.). Per $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1 fr.; per hr. 2 fr.; to or from the station 2 fr.; on the *Chausée Kisselew* and outside the town, 3 fr. per hr. Previous bargain advisable; the drivers are not all well acquainted with the town. — **Electric Tramway** along the Boul. Elisabeta and its E. continuation. — **Tramway** from the railway-stations through the town, in several branches (comp. the Plan).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 4), at the corner of Calea Victoriei and Strada Carol I. Letters within the town 10, to Roumania 15, abroad 25 bani; postcards, 5 and 10 bani. — **Baths:** *Eforiei Baths* (Pl. 3), in summer, used for concerts in winter; *Central Baths* (Pl. 11), St. Enei, new and well fitted up.

British Envoy: *Sir John G. Kennedy*; **VICE-CONSUL,** *H. E. Browne*. — **American Vice-Consul General:** *W. Boxshall*.

English Church Service, 37 Strada Oltenii, at 10.45 a.m.

Bucharest (Rouman. *Bucuresti*), the capital of the kingdom of Roumania, with 285,000 inhab., lies in a monotonous plain, and is divided into two parts by the *Dimbovitza*, which is crossed by fifteen bridges. The town is divided for administrative purposes into five districts, the *Yellow* (Colórea galben; N.), *Red* (rosie; central), *Green* (verde; W.), *Black* (negru; E.), and *Blue* (albastru; S.). The suburbs are somewhat Oriental in appearance, but the numerous new buildings in the rest of the town give it an essentially modern air. The principal streets are the *Calea Victoriei*, which intersects the town from N. to S., the *Boulevards*, and the *Strada Lipsecani* (so called because the Bucharest merchants formerly bought their goods at the Leipzig Fair).

In the Calea Victoriei is the **Royal Palace** (*Palatul Regal*; Pl. D, 3), formerly the Palais Gólescu, altered in 1882-85 (adm. in the absence of the Court through the castellan). It contains the royal dwelling-rooms, with elaborate wood-carvings, the king's library, and the throne-room. The staircase of the central building is adorned with a ceiling-painting by Veith (Apotheosis of Roumania). To the S. of the palace is the *National Theatre* (Teatru Nazional; Pl. D, 3); and to the N.E. is the *Athenaeum* (Pl. D, 2), with its conspicuous dome. In the Boulevard Academiei is the **University** (Pl. D, 3), founded in 1864, with an interesting archæological museum (Thurs. & Sun., 11-3; at other times on application; fee), containing the *Treasure of Petrossa (Visigothic gold plate of the 4th cent.). Opposite the University stands an equestrian statue of *Voivode Michael III.* (1592-1601), erected in 1871, and at the sides are statues of the Roumanian scholars *Ivan Heliade Radulescu* (1802-72) and *George Lazar* (1779-1823), erected in 1886.

In the adjoining Strada Coltzei is the monument of *Joan Bratianu*, the statesman (1822-91; Pl. 1, E 3), by Dubois (1903), and

monument, erected in 1870, to its founder, *Prince Stephen Cantacuzenos*, who was executed in 1716. In the Strada Lipscani is the *National Bank* (Pl. D, 3, 4), and to the S. the *Law Courts* (Palatul Justitiei; Pl. D, 4) and the *Post Office* (p. 425).

Bucharest contains very many churches, most of which are low cruciform structures and few of much interest. The small *Stavropoleos Church* (Pl. 13), built in 1724, in the Strada Stavropoleos, behind the post-office, is characterized by the harmony of its proportions and its rich plastic decoration. In the neighbourhood are the churches of *Zlatar* and of *Curtea Veche* (Pl. 14), built in 1393 by Mirza the Old (1387-1419) and rebuilt after the fire of 1847. — On the right bank of the river rises the handsome church of *Doamna Balasha* (Pl. D, 4), completed in 1884. — The *Metropolitan Church* (Pl. D, 4), built in 1656 and restored in 1839, stands on a hill to the S., commanding a good survey of the town. Adjacent is the residence of the Archbishop. To the S.E. is the church of *St. Spiridion* (Pl. D, E, 5), built in 1767, with interesting campanili; and in the direction of the river are the church and monastery of *Radu Voda* (Pl. E, 5), built in 1572 and restored in 1859. The neighbouring *Bukur Church*, a small edifice of the 15th cent., is named after the traditionary founder of the town. — The Rom. Cath. *Cathedral of St. Joseph* (Pl. D, 2), built in 1884, is situated in the Strada Fontanei. — Bucharest also has a Lutheran church (Biserica Luterana; Pl. D, 2) and a Reformed church (Biserica Ungureasca).

To the W. of the theatre lies the pretty park of *Cismegiu* (*Gradina Cismegiu*; Pl. C, D, 3). To the W. of the town are the park and chateau of *Cotroceni* (Pl. A, 3), residence of the crown-prince. — To the N., at the end of the Calea Victoriei, is the *Chaussée Kisselew* (Pl. C, D, 1), a favourite afternoon promenade, with pleasure-grounds and villas on each side (several cafés). — To the N.E. of the town, at the end of the Calea Mosilor ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length), is the *Obor* (Pl. G, 2), where the popular life may be studied on Tues. and Frid., the market-days. The 'Mosh', a great popular festival, is celebrated here during the week before Whitsunday.

FROM BUCHAREST TO GIURGEVO, $46\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 10, 4 fr. 30, 2 fr. 95 c.). The train starts from the N. station (Gara de Nord) and stops after $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. at the Gara de Sud or Filaret. It then runs through a monotonous district, past (23 M.) *Comana*. About 6 M. to the W. is *Calugareni*, where the Voivode Michael VI., the famous national hero, defeated a Turkish army of 140,000 men under Sinan Pasha on 15th Aug., 1594. Stations: *Banessa*, *Fratesci*, and ($46\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Giurgevo*, Roum. *Giurgiu*, on the Danube, the chief commercial town of Roumania, with 16,000 inhab., the *Theodoropolis* of the Romans, but rebuilt and named *Santo Giorgio* in the 14th cent. by the Genovese, who then held the trade of the lower Danube. — A steamer plies in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to *Rustchuk*, on the Bulgarian bank. From *Rustchuk* a railway runs to *Varna*, whence steamers ply to Constantinople.

From Bucharest to *Verciorova* (*Orsora*), see p. 388.

X. BOSNIA AND THE HERZEGOVINA.

85. From Bosnisch-Brod to Sarájevo	429
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87. From Sarájevo to Goražda and Plevlje and back to Sarájevo viâ Priepolje and Višegrad	437
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From Novi to Ogulin, 440. — Bugojno, 442.	

Bosnia (*Bosna*) in the wider sense includes *Bosnia Proper*, the *Herzegovina*, *Turkish Croatia* (*Krajina*), and the ancient *Rascia* (*Sandjak Novibasar*): — that is, in all, the region bounded on the N.W. and N. by Croatia and Slavonia, on the E. by Servia, on the S. by Albania (*Turk. Vilayet Prisren*) and Montenegro, and on the S.W. and W. by Dalmatia. This territory, covering an area of 23,853 (or, without Novibasar, 19,961) sq. M., nominally forms the N.W. vilayet of the Ottoman Empire, but in accordance with the Treaty of Berlin of 13th July, 1878, followed by the convention of 21st April, 1879, has been occupied and, with the exception of the Sandjak Novibasar, governed by Austria-Hungary, under reservation of the sovereignty of the Sultan.

Inhabitants. The population of Bosnia, excluding the Sandjak Novibasar, numbered in 1895 1,592,000, and their nationality is almost exclusively Slavonic. About 673,250 profess the Greek-Oriental creed, 334,140 are Roman Catholics, 548,630 Mohammedans, and 8200 Jews. The last are mainly descendants of Jewish immigrants from Spain and Portugal in the 16-17th centuries.

History. The aboriginal inhabitants of Bosnia were *Illyrians* (*Desidiates*, *Ardieri*, *Autariates*, etc.) of the Celto-Illyrian stock of the *Iapodes*, who dwelt in the N.W. (the present district of Bihać). Bosnia is mentioned in history for the first time in the Roman period (34 B. C.), and in close connection with Dalmatia. The Roman sway over these lands was repeatedly shaken and finally destroyed (end of the 4th cent.) by the invasions of the Goths, which were followed in 610 by an inroad of the Croatians and by another of the Servians. The S.W. part of the country embraced Christianity under *Justinian* (527-565), and the rest of it was converted by the Servian apostles *Curil* and *Methodius* about the year 880. From 940 onwards Bosnia

feudatories of the Hungarian kings. In 1377 the ruling Ban assumed the title of *King Stephan Tvortko I.* In the reign of his eighth successor, *Stephan Tomishewitch*, Bosnia was conquered by Sultan Mohammed II. (1463). In 1528 the banat of Jajce, and in 1592 the N.W. part of Bosnia, were incorporated with the Turkish empire. Bosnia became the chief theatre of the long wars between Austria and Turkey, which were at length ended by the peace of Sistova in 1791. But the land was seldom long at peace, as the oppressive sway of the Turks caused the Christians to revolt repeatedly, particularly in 1850 and 1875. The Russian and Turkish war of 1878 did not directly affect Bosnia at the time, but by the Treaty of Berlin Austria was allowed to occupy Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The Austrian troops under *General von Philippovich* marched into the country on 19th July, 1878, but it was only after conflicts of several months that the country was subjugated. Much has been done to develop the country since the Austrian occupation. All the more important places are now united by roads, and there are already more than 600 M. of railway (narrow gauge; 55lbs. of luggage free). A well-organized corps of gendarmes provides for the public safety.

Plan of Tour. A slight acquaintance with the country and its inhabitants may be obtained by taking the following tour. 1st day: From Agram to Banjaluka (R. 88); 2nd day: Diligence to Jajce (p. 441); 3rd day: Jajce and the Jezero Lake (p. 441); 4th day: Train to Sarajevo (p. 430); 5th and 6th days: Sarajevo (R. 86); 7th day: Train to Bosnisch-Brod (R. 85); or train to Mostar (p. 435); source of the Buna; 8th day: Train to Ragusa (p. 306). — The diligences from Banjaluka to Jajce and from Bugojno to Jablanica have 7 seats; the post-vehicles on other stages have usually room for two passengers only. For excursions of any length a carriage should be hired (about 16 K., with fee of 1 K., daily). The best season for the tour is September; July and Aug. are apt to be oppressively hot in the Herzegovina. *Cook's Tours in Dalmatia and Bosnia*, see p. 292.

Inns. At Sarajevo, Ilidže, Banjaluka, Mostar, Jajce, Doboj, and other towns there are good and reasonable hotels. In the smaller places the restaurants usually have a few rooms to let. Good quarters may generally be reckoned upon in places where there is a garrison. Off the beaten tracks the traveller must put up at the objectionable Turkish khans or 'Hans'.

Money, Austrian; but Servian and Turkish copper coins are sometimes current, and are accepted at their par value.

Passports are convenient, though not necessary, in Bosnia. For a visit to the Sandjak Novibasar a passport and the visa of a Turkish consul are necessary.

The Language of Bosnia is the Servian-Croatian, which belongs

Turkish words. For all ordinary purposes, however, German suffices, as it is spoken by the Austrian officials, the inn-keepers, and a number of the traders. The following hints about the pronunciation will often be useful: *c* = *ts*, *ć* = *ty*, *č* = *ch*, *š* = *sh*, *ž* = the French *j*. A few words of frequent occurrence are: *gostiona*, inn; *kuća*, house; *ulaz*, entrance; *izlaz*, exit; *zahod* (Slav.), *ćenifa* (Turk.), closet; *krevet*, bed; *svjetlo*, light; *svijeća*, candle; *vatra*, fire; *kruh*, bread; *mlijeko*, milk; *vino*, wine; *kava*, coffee; *kavana*, café; *rakija*, spirits; *pivo*, beer; *voda*, water; *šljive*, plums; *jaja*, eggs; *meso*, meat; *riba*, fish; *sir*, cheese; *sol*, salt; *nož*, knife; *viljuška*, fork; *boca*, bottle; *čaša*, glass; *srebro*, silver; *zlat*, gold; *skupo*, too dear; *jutro*, *sutra*, morning; *dan*, day; *večer*, evening; *ulica*, street; *put*, road; *crkva*, church; *kula*, tower; *džamija*, mosque; *gora*, *brdo*, or *lrijeg*, mountain; *planina*, alp; *dol*, *dolina*, valley; *rijeka*, river; *potok*, brook; *most*, *ćuprija*, bridge; *ostrvo*, island; *hamal*, porter; *konj*, horse; *mazga*, mule; *kola*, carriage; *pošta*, post-office; *drvo*, tree; *šuma*, a wood; *kiša*, rain. — *desno*, to the right; *lijevo*, to the left; *pod*, under; *od*, from; *za*, behind; *blizo*, near; *daleko*, far; *kasno*, late; *dobro*, good; *pol*, half; *kako*, how; *je*, is; *mali*, small; *veliki*, large; *visok*, high; *gornji*, upper; *donji*, lower. — 1-12: *jedan*, *dva*, *tri*, *četiri*, *pet*, *šest*, *sedam*, *osam*, *devet*, *deset*, *jedanaest*, *dvanaest*; 15, *petnaest*; 20, *dvadeset*; 21, *dvadeset i jedan*, 30, *trideset*; 50, *pedeset*; 100, *sto*, *stotina*; 1000, *hiljada*.

The best map of Bosnia is that published by the Military-Geographical Institute of Vienna in 1884-85, on the scale of 1:75,000 and 1:200,000.

85. From Bosnisch-Brod to Sarajevo.

FROM AGRAM TO BOSNISCH-BROD, 131 M., railway in 6½ hrs., viâ Sissek and Sunja; to Sarajevo in 18¾-24 hrs. — FROM BUDAPEST TO BOSNISCH-BROD, 236 M., railway viâ Maria-Theresiopel and Dalja in 8 hrs.; to Sarajevo in 18 hrs. — At Bosnisch-Brod carriages must be changed for the narrow-gauge Bosna Line. — FROM BOSNISCH-BROD TO SARAJEVO, 167 M., railway in 2-17 hrs. (fares 21 K. 52, 16 K. 14, 10 K. 76 h.).

Bosnisch-Brod (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 377. 5 M. *Sijekovac* is also a steamboat-station. The Bosna Line quits the Save and ascends by the *Ukrina* to (15½ M.) *Dervent* (492 ft.); Rail. Restaurant; Kaiser von Oesterreich), a town of 5000 inhabitants. It then winds up to (22½ M.) *Vrhovi* and (30½ M.) *Han Marica*, on the saddle of the *Krnin Planina* (972 ft.), passes (37½ M.) *Velika*, and descends to the *Bosna Valley* and (44½ M.) *Kotorsko* (443 ft.). At (51 M.) *Doboj* (479 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Railway Hotel), with a ruined castle captured from the Turks by Prince Eugene of Savoy in 1697, the *Spreča* descends from the left to the Bosna.

FROM DOBOJ TO DŌNJA TUZLA, 38½ M., railway in 3½ hrs. The line crosses the Bosna and ascends the valley of the *Spreča*. 11 M. *Gračanica*, 2½ M. to the S. of the town of that name (branch-line); 17½ M. *Bosnisch-Petronaselo*, 4½ M. to the S.E. of which is the ancient convent of *Ozren*.

Tuzla (*Grand Hotel*), a town with 12,000 inhab., with coal-pits, a distillery, and a brewery. The line goes on to the salt-works of *Siminhan*.

FROM DŌNJA TUZLA TO ZVORNIK, 34 M., diligence daily in 6 hrs. (fare 6 K.). The road leads viâ *Siminhan* (see above) and then to the S.E. viâ (18½ M.) *Katesija* and (24 M.) *Han Capardi*, two military posts. 33 M. Zvornik (*Stadt Wien*), a fortified town with 3000 inhab., is prettily situated on the *Drina*, the boundary between Bosnia and Servia. To *Brčka* (p. 377) diligence thrice a week. — A road leads to the S. from Zvornik (diligence thrice a week in 6 hrs.; 7 K.) to (33½ M.) *Srebrenica* (*Edelbauer*), with 15,000 inhab., and silver, copper, and lead mines once worked by the Romans (*Municipium Domavia*). Above the town is a ruined castle.

Beyond (53½ M.) *Usora*, with its sugar-factory, we cross the Bosna, and we recross it at (68 M.) *Maglaj* (575 ft.), a little town with a mosque and an old castle, picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Oxren*. — The valley contracts. The train winds round the wooded hills rising to the W., passes *Globarica* and *Zavidović*, and enters the defile of (90 M.) *Zepče* (719 ft.), which was stormed by Prince Eugene in 1697. Here we recross the stream. 99 M. *Han Begov* (to the right of which is *Golubinja*, on the hill); 104½ M. *Nemila*. 109½ M. *Vranduk*, an ancient fortress most picturesquely situated on a peninsula. — 118 M. *Zenica* (1014 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), with productive coal-mines, a paper-mill, and a large prison. — 123 M. *Lašva* (Rail. Restaurant; junction for *Jajce*, see p. 442); 129½ M. *Gora*; 139 M. *Čatići*, with the large Franciscan monastery of *Sutjeska*, founded in the 14th century. — 148 M. *Visoko*, with large tanneries. Diligence hence in 1½ hr. to (8½ M.) *Kiseljak* (*Kronprinzessin Stefanie*), with mineral springs. — From (152 M.) *Podlugovi* (Rail. Restaurant) a branch-line runs to (15½ M.) *Vareš*, with iron works. — 157 M. *Vogošća*, where the *Sarajevsko Polje*, 2 M. broad, begins.

167 M. *Sarajevo*. — Arrival. The *Main Station* (beyond Pl. A, 3) is about 2 M. from the middle of the town. Cab to the town 1 K. 60 h., with luggage 2 K. Electric tramway, see below. — The station of the local line to *Ilidže* (Pl. A, 3) lies between the principal station and the town.

Hotels. *EUROPA (Pl. a; D, 3); PRATSCHKE'S HÔT. CENTRAL (Pl. b; D, 3); KAISERKRONE (Pl. c; B, 3), unpretending; all three in the *Franje-Josipa Ulica*.

Beer. *Vereinshaus* (Pl. B, C, 3), with good restaurant; *Hoff, Friedrich*, both *Ferhadija-Str.* (Pl. C, D, 3).

Cafés. *Lohner*, opposite the cathedral; *Abbazia*, *Čemaluša Ulica*; *Hoff* (see above). — *Turkish Café Bendbaša* (Pl. d; E, 3), with garden, below the castle on the *Miljačka*.

Cabs, per ¼ hr., 80 h., each addit. ¼ hr. 40 h.; at night (11-5), 250% more; whole day (5 a.m. - 10 p.m.), ca. 16 K. — **Electric Tramway** from the station to the Cathedral (Pl. D, 3), every 10 min., and also on the arrival and departure of the trains; and from the *Rathaus* (Pl. D, E, 3) along the quay to the Tobacco Factory (Pl. A, 4; near the station for *Ilidže*).

Post Office (Pl. 8), *Dom-Platz*. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. 9), *Konakgasse*.

Baths (*bagni*): *Ghazi Izabeg Bath* (Pl. 3), *Bistrik-Strasse*, good; *Turkish Bath* (Pl. 10), *Čemaluša Ulica* 7 (2 K.).

British Consul, *E. B. Freeman, Esq.*

Shops. PHOTOGRAPHS. *A. Thier*, *Franje Josipa Ulica* (Pl. C, 3); *J. Studnička & Co*, *Rudolfova Ulica* (Pl. C, D, 3). — METAL WORK in the *Government School of Industrial Art* (closed on Frid.), *Sljivin Sokak*, a



little to the N. of the Military Casino (Pl. 6). — EMBROIDERY AND TEXTILE FABRICS, at the *Government School of Weaving*, Isevića Ulica 6. — CARPETS at the *Government Carpet Factory*, Bistrič Ulica 13 (Pl. D, 3, 4). — FLIGREE WORK, ATTAR OF ROSES, etc., at *Kabilijo's*, at the corner of the Franje-Josipa Ulica and Rudolfova Ulica. — HERZEGOVINA TOBACCO ('Ausstich' the best), opposite the Hôt. Europa.

PRINCIPAL ATTRACTIONS. Walk through the town, visit the *Bazaar*, the *Bosnian Museum*, and the *Government Workshops*, ascend the *Castle*, make an excursion to the *Ziegen-Brücke*, the *Košava Valley*, *Miljević*, etc. — Mon., Tues., Wed. (market-day), and Thurs. are the best days for visiting the town; on Frid., Sat., and Sun., being Mohammedan, Jewish, and Christian holidays respectively, the town is less lively. — For short excursions in the environs a *Hamal* (porter) may be engaged (found at hotel; fee about 60 h. per hour, and a few cigarettes). — For longer excursions visitors should apply for information to the Tourists' Club (president, *Baron Mollinary*).

Sarajevo or *Serajevo* (1770 ft.), the capital of Bosnia, seat of the authorities, and residence of a Roman Catholic archbishop and a Greek metropolitan, with 41,000 inhab. (18,000 Mohammedans and 4000 Jews) and an Austrian garrison of 2900 men, lies in a narrow valley watered by the *Miljačka*, at the foot and on the slopes of hills rising to a height of 5250 ft. The numerous minarets and the little houses standing in gardens give the town a very picturesque appearance. The river, which bursts forth from a gorge just above the town, is crossed by nine bridges. The streets on the river-banks are chiefly occupied by the Austrian and other immigrants, while most of the natives have their houses on the hill-sides. — Most of the troops are accommodated in the large *Barracks*, to the left between the railway-station and the town. Farther on, to the right, at the intersection of the electric tramways, is the *Tobacco Factory* (Pl. A, 4; adm. on application).

The three main streets on the right bank of the *Miljačka*, the *FRANJE JOSIPA ULICA* (Francis Joseph Str.; Pl. C, D, 3), containing the *Greek Church*, the *ČERMALUŠA*, and the *FERHADIA* streets, lead E. to the **Bazaar* (*Čaršija*; Pl. D, 3), the focus of business, most lively on Wednesdays, when the natives come from long distances to attend the market. The bazaar consists of a labyrinth of more than 50 lanes, flanked with wooden booths, behind which are warehouses of solid stone. Shoemakers, tailors, green-grocers, saddlers, copper-smiths, second-hand dealers, and in fact every trade and handicraft, have their own allotted part of the bazaar. The copper wares, silver filigree-work, and carpets are particularly attractive, but purchases cannot well be made without an interpreter. Many of the so-called Oriental goods are of Austrian make. Near the Hôt. Europe to the E. is the *Bezistan*, a large vaulted market-hall dating from the early Turkish period (entrances in the Franje Josipa Ulica).

In the W. part of the bazaar rises the *Husref Beg Mosque* (*Begova Džamija*; Pl. 2), erected in the second half of the 16th cent., to which even non-Mohammedans may gain admission, but not during prayers, on application to the office of the administration (near the clock-tower; fee 50 h.-1 K. for unlocking the door and for the use of the overshoes which

ligious ablutions shaded by a venerable lime. The bodies of deceased Mohammedans are placed here for a short time, covered with a green cloth, those of men being indicated by turbans. To the left of the mosque is the *Tomb of Husref Beg*, its founder (40-60 h.); adjacent the *Sahal kula*, a clock-tower. — Opposite the mosque is the old *Kurkumli Medreseh* (i.e. 'leadenschool'), a seminary for the Softas or Mohammedan clergy.

In the Dom-Platz, to the N. of the Greek church (p. 431), rises the *Roman Catholic Cathedral* (Pl. C, 3), with its two towers, consecrated in 1889. Behind it is the **Bosnian Museum* (Pl. C, 3; open free on Frid., Sat., & Sun., 10-1; to strangers at other times also), containing on the first floor a large natural history collection, on the second floor weapons, ornaments, embroideries, Bosnian costumes with life-size figures; on the third floor Greek and Roman antiquities, coins, and cameos. The prehistoric collections have been transferred to the adjoining Rudolfova Ulica.

A little to the N. is a *Roman Catholic Seminary*, and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther to the E. is the *Sheriat School*, in the Oriental style, with a fine colonnade, erected by the Austrian government as a law-seminary for sheriat (kadis). About 5 min. to the S.E. of this point, on the Miljačka, is the red and yellow brick *Town House* (1892-95).

At the *Šinan Tekijah* (Pl. D, 2), to the N. of the Sheriat School, viâ the Logavina Street, *Dancing Dervishes* are to be seen every Thurs. evening (tickets of admission at the police-office, opposite the Town House; 1 K.).

On the left bank of the Miljačka is the *Philippovich-Platz*, with the *Franz Joseph Barracks* (Pl. 4; D, 3). The so-called *Konak* is the residence of the Austrian commandant. Visitors are admitted to the garden. Towards the E., near the river-bank, extends the *Careva Ulica* (*Imperial Street*), at the beginning of which, on the right, is the *Careva Djamia* or *Imperial Mosque*, dating from the early 16th century.

A road, beginning near the Café Bendbaša (p. 431; Pl. d, E, 3) and passing a bath-establishment (on the right), ascends in windings overlooking the river to the (20 min.) *Castle* (Pl. E, F, 2; view of the town), in which is a reservoir. Enquiring our way at the inn situated beside the so-called *Yellow Bastion*, we proceed through narrow lanes inhabited by Turks, then to the right by a road passing a Mohammedan burial-ground, and reach the *Višegrad Gate* (Pl. F, 2; two Turkish cafés close by). We turn to the right to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *White Bastion* (Pl. F, 3; no adm.); from the plateau beside the bastion we obtain a splendid **View of the town*, the ravine of the Miljačka, the steep Kapa (see below), and the hill of Trebevič.

The following *Excursion* of about 3 hrs. (guide advisable) is recommended. From the E. end of the Careva Ulica (see above) we either ascend rapidly straight on, or follow the winding road to the right; at the top of the hill we pass several Turkish burial-grounds; farther on we pass the custom-house, and in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. reach the so-called *Ziegen-Brücke* (*Kozia-Cupria*), which bridges the river in a single arch built about 1600. (Continuation of route, see p. 437.) Retracing our steps a little, we next ascend a steep footpath to the **Kapa* (3179 ft.), an old Turkish guard-house, opposite the castle, affording a charming view, and descend thence steeply to the W. to the (35 min.) town.

In the W. part of the Čemaluša-Str., opposite No. 10, the *Hošero*

Austrian commissariat magazine, the admirably equipped *Hospital* (Pl. B, 1), and the cemetery of the immigrants, and crossing the brook *Koševa*, we reach (20 min.) a hollow between the valleys of the *Koševa* and the *Sušica*, where there is a café. Thence following the crest of the *Gorica* to the S., we come to a Gipsy Camp of some 30-70 men, women, and children, and beyond it the finest point of "View near the town. We descend by a footpath; or return to the café, descend the valley, turn to the S., and go through the camp to the town (1/2 hr.).

Another excursion (guide necessary) is by the steep paved road ascending behind the barracks (Pl. 4; D, 3) and by a footpath to (about 1 1/2 hr.) the houses of *Miljević*, where we get an extensive view of the heights of the *Trebević*, of the *Lukavica* valley, and of the *Treskavica* (6982 ft.) and the *Bjelašnica* (6782 ft.), the highest mountains in Bosnia. We return by the old *Jewish Burying Ground* to the *Alexander Bridge* in the town (about 3 hrs. in all).

To *Ilidže*, 7 M., a pleasant excursion either by local train (station, see below) in 1/2 hr. (fare 24 h.) or by carriage (9 K. incl. 2 hrs.' stay). *Ilidže* (1640 ft.; *Hungaria*, *Bosna*, *Austria*, all belonging to government, R. 3 K. 60, D. 3 K. 20 h., pens. from 9 K., closed in winter), prettily situated on the *Željeznica*, a watering-place with thermal sulphur-springs (136° Fahr.), well managed bath-establishment (swimming bath), and pretty gardens. Horse-races in June. — An omnibus (20 h.) plies daily in 20 min. from the station of *Ilidže* to the "Source of the *Bosna*, 2 M. to the S.W. (Turkish café, restaurant); view-tower and fish-breeding establishment. The *Bosna* rises in several springs at the base of the wooded *Igmán* (4095 ft.), and within a few hundred yards of its source attains a breadth of over 30 yds.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS (Tourists' Club, see p. 431). A bridle-path ascends the *Trebević* (5345 ft.; refuge-hut; fine view), to the S., in 4 hrs. Horses (4-6 K.) should be engaged and paid for at the hotel; the horse-owner acts as guide. — From *Ilidže* (see above) walk or (better) ride (horse, see above; provisions should be taken) to the (9 hrs.) top of the *Bjelašnica* (6782 ft.; to the S. fine view), on which is a meteorological station (quarters). — Walk or ride to the (4 hrs.) *Škavac Waterfall* (230 ft. in height). — Through the castle to the *Han Vaso* and to the *Source of the Mošćanica*, with the reservoir of the waterworks.

86. From Sarájevo to Mostar and Gravosa (*Ragusa*).

177 1/2 M. RAILWAY (narrow-gauge and partly rack-and-pinion) to (84 M.) *Mostar* in 6 1/2 hrs. (fares 10 K. 80, 8 K. 10, 5 K. 40 h.; two tr ins daily); from *Mostar* to (93 1/2 M.) *Gravosa*, two trains daily in 6-8 1/4 hrs. (fares from *Sarájevo* to *Gravosa* 23 K., 17 K. 26, 11 K. 50 h.) This interesting line traverses a fine mountain-district. Enquiry should be made beforehand as to the connection of the trains with the steamers at *Gravosa* or *Metković*.

Sarájevo, see p. 430. — The railway runs for some distance near the *Bosna* Line (p. 430) and then diverges to the left, crossing the *Miljacka*, to (5 M.) *Ilidže* (branch of 1 3/4 M. to the baths, see above). It then crosses the *Željeznica* and the *Bosna*, which rises 2 M. to the S.W. We next proceed past the base of the *Igmán* (see above) to (7 M.) *Blažuj*, a group of houses with a large khan, and past the inn of *Križanje* (where a road diverges to *Busovača* and *Travnik*, p. 442). Then through a beautiful wooded valley viá (11 M.) *Hadžići* and (15 1/2 M.) *Pazarić*, whence the *Bjelašnica* (see above) may be reached in 2 hrs.' ride. — Crossing the saddle of *Vitovac* (2307 ft.), the train reaches (19 1/2 M.) *Tarčin* (2426 ft.), a military station, on

Here the line begins the ascent of the *Ivan Planina*, a transverse ridge separating the valleys of the Lepenica and the Narenta, and it is therefore provided at intervals with toothed rails ($11\frac{1}{2}$ M. in aggregate length between Tarčin and Konjica), for which the locomotive is fitted with an adjustable toothed wheel. The gradient is still steeper between ($21\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rustelica* (2295 ft.) and (24 M.) *Ivan* (2870 ft.; Rail. Restaurant). The ridge of **Ivan Planina** (3172 ft.), the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, and also the boundary between Bosnia and the Herzegovina, is pierced by means of a tunnel 700 yds. in length, beyond which the train rapidly descends the wild and romantic valley of the **Trešcanica*, traversing six tunnels and two large cuttings and passing the stations of *Bradina*, *Brdjani*, and *Podorožac*, to —

35 M. **Konjica** (924 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms), a district town of 2000 inhab., situated in a picturesque basin on the *Narenta* (trout), which is crossed by an old Turkish stone bridge. The temperature here is already about 10° Fahr. warmer than that of Sarajevo. About $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. lies the *Borke Lake* (*Boračko Jezero*; 1330 ft.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length.

The railway now runs through the wild and romantic ***Narenta Valley**, bounded on the right by the *Čvorsnica* and the *Čabulja Planina*, and on the left by the *Prenj* (see below), the *Porim*, and the *Velež*. To the left is the river. — 49 M. *Rama*, at the entrance to the valley of that name.

$53\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Jablanica** (665 ft.; government Inn, near the station), a military station with barracks on a height, is a good starting-point for mountain-tours and hunting-expeditions (numerous chamois). The **Krstac*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.'s walk to the E., commands a fine panorama.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS. (Climbers should come provided with an alpenstock and nailed shoes; guides, 3 K. per day, should be engaged and paid through the landlord of the hotel; provisions should be taken.) The *Prenj Planina* (6276 ft.; 8 hrs.) is ascended to the S. viâ the village of *Glogošnica*, the (4 hrs.) *Poldiruhe* and the (2 hrs.) refuge-hut *Idahütte* (4266 ft.), whence the summit is reached in 2 hrs. more (extensive view of the mountains of the Herzegovina, Montenegro, Novibasar, and Bosnia); descent to Jablanica in 5 hrs. — The ascent of the *Plassa Mts.* (edelweiss; part of the way may be done on horseback), to the W., takes $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., viâ the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) refuge-hut to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) summit of the *Veliko Sljeme* (6890 ft.); descent in 5 hrs.

FROM JABLANICA TO BUGOJNO, 46 M., diligence (7 seats) twice a week from May till the end of Sept. in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 8 K.; carr. about 25 K. Pedestrians, who require 2 days for this attractive excursion, find the best night-quarters at Prozor (provisions should not be forgotten). The road follows the railway almost to *Rama* (see above), then turns to the N.W., and ascends the valley of the *Rama*, with the slopes of the *Bočina Planina* on the left, and the river on the right. Farther on a stalactite cave is passed (right). — $19\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Prozor** (*Kraus*, unpretending; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s halt), a Mohammedan town with 1100 inhab., is commanded by a ruined castle. — The road now winds up to the *Makljen Saddle* (3685 ft.; fine view), whence it descends through wood to (34 M.) *Gornji-Vakuf*, noted for Turkish coffee mills (3 K. each); thence across the plain to (46 M.) *Bugojno*, see p. 442.

The train crosses the Narenta, passes through a tunnel, and enters

high-road. We then cross the *Glogošnica Valley*, with a beautiful view to the left of the *Prenj Mts.* (p. 434), and traverse the *Glogošnica Tunnel*. Below the road, on the right bank, the fine waterfall of the *Praporac* or *Komadina* descends into the Narenta, a little beyond which the railway and road change sides. From this point to Raškagora the narrow and wild rocky *Gorge of the Narenta is known as the 'Great Defile'. 66 M. *Drežnica*, at the mouth of the *Drežanka*, which issues from a wild gorge; 72½ M. *Raškagora*; 77 M. *Vojno*. To the left are the precipices of the *Velež* (6450 ft.).

84 M. **Mostar**. — *Rail. Restaurant* opposite the station, with rooms at 1 K. 60 h. — **Hotels**. NARENTA, 7 min. to the E. of the station, on the left bank of the Narenta, R. 2 K. 40-6 K., D. 3 K. 40, omn. 40 h., very fair, with garden restaurant; Post, Rudolf-Platz. — *Café Mikatič*, Hauptstrasse; *Café Stadt Wien*, Sauerwaldgasse. — **Cabs**. Within the town, per ½ hr. 2 K., each addit. ½ hr. 1 K.; outside the town 2 K. 80 and 1 K. 40 h.

Mostar (194 ft.), with 14,400 inhab. (half of them Mohammedan), and a garrison of 2000 men, is the business centre of the Herzegovina, and seat of a Rom. Cath. and a Greek bishop. The town stretches from N. to S. on both sides of the *Narenta* between the hills of *Hum* to the W. and *Podvelež* to the E. Of the 30 mosques only the *Karagjoz Mosque* in the Sauerwaldgasse deserves a visit. — Turning to the right on quitting the station, we reach in 3 min. a cross-roads. The road straight on (S.), following the railway, leads to the (10 min.) *Roman Catholic Church* and Franciscan convent; the *Stephanie Allée*, with its villas, leads to the W.; to the left (E.) we follow the *Franje Josipa Ulica*, cross the Narenta (with the *Hôtel Narenta* to the left), and beyond the Sauerwaldgasse reach the (7 min.) *Carina* or main street. In the latter, to the right (S.) lies the *Bazaar*, which is inferior to that of Sarajevo, though oriental carpets, embroidery, inlaid silver-work from Livno, etc., may be obtained comparatively cheaply. We follow the main street (from which a street diverges on the left for the *Greek Church*; view) to a square beside the (10 min.) *Telegraph Office*, whence a **Stone Bridge* (15th cent.), with two gate-towers and a single span of 100 ft., crosses the Narenta (60 ft. below) to the Roman Catholic Church (see above) on the right bank. The main street leads on to the S. to the government *Tobacco Factory* (adm. on application) and the S. camp.

Pleasing view from the second or third bend of the *Hum* road (from the station by the above-mentioned *Stephanie Allée*, thence across the bridge over the *Radobolje* stream, and ascend to the left); grander from the top of the hill (1430 ft.; 1¼ hr.), with its small fort, which may be entered with leave of the guard. — 1 hr. to the N.W. of the *Radobolje* bridge is the *Source of the Radobolje* (Inn), which yields the new water-supply; carr. there and back 4 K.

An attractive excursion may be made to the **Source of the Buna* (8 M. to the S.E.; best in the afternoon; carr. to Blagaj in 1 hr., 8 K. there and back). We follow the dusty road to the S. through a fertile plain surrounded by rocky mountains, past the S. military camp (see above), and bear to the left where the road forks. We now pass on the left a government *Station*

Blagaj, once a considerable place, now a Mohammedan village. Thence on a footpath between the considerable ruins of the castle of *Stepangrad* (fatiguing ascent) on a rock to the left, and the *Buna* on the right, past a mill, to a half-ruined mosque, and the (10 min.) mortuary chapel of a Turkish saint; in front of this is a verandah (fee to attendant 50 h.), from which we obtain a view of the stalactite grotto close to us from which the *Buna* issues.

FROM MOSTAR TO AVTOVAC, 59½ M., diligence (2 seats) to Nevesinje daily in 5½ hrs. (fare 6 K. 40 h.), thence to Avtovac thrice weekly in 7½ hrs. (fare 8 K. 80 h.). Beyond (7½ M.) *Blagaj* (see above) the road ascends in windings to a monotonous plateau, crosses it to the *Grabok Saddle* (3640 ft.), and descends to (25 M.) *Nevesinje* (Bilić), with a military station. — Skirting the left bank of the *Zulomska*, we traverse a solitary region to (46½ M.) *Fojnica* (military station) and cross the *Gacko Polje*, a plain 9 M. wide, to (56½ M.) *Gacko* (government inn; bridle-path to Foča, see p. 438); ½ hr. to the N. is the *Klinje* dam across the valley. — 59½ M. *Avtovac* (military station). Hence a road leads S. viâ (28½ M.) *Bilek* (p. 437) to (46 M.) *Trebinje* (see below).

The railway runs along the right bank of the *Narenta* at the foot of the *Hum*; to the left, near *Blagaj*, is the ruin of *Stepangrad* (see above). The mountains become lower. 91 M. *Buna* (which lies on the left bank), opposite the mouth of the *Buna* (see above). — 95½ M. *Žitomišć* (on the right bank), opposite the monastery of that name (founded in 1585). — 103 M. *Dretelj*, station for *Počitelj*, on the left bank, a little Mohammedan town with an interesting gold castle. — 105 M. *Čapljina*, ¼ M. to the S. of which lies *Mogorelo*, with the well-preserved remains of a Roman camp close to the *Narenta* (to the left of the railway).

108 M. *Gabela* (23 ft.), a little town, formerly fortified, between two hills.

A branch-line runs from *Gabela* in 11 min., crossing the Dalmatian frontier, to (2½ M.) *Metković* (p. 303). Above us to the left, as we quit the tunnel, are the dilapidated ramparts of the old Venetian frontier-fortress of *Gabela* (225 ft.)

The railway to *Gravosa*, opened in 1901, diverges to the left, crosses the *Narenta* and the *Krupa*, and ascends the N. slope of the *Zaba* (3127 ft.). *Metković* (p. 303) is visible on the right. Two tunnels, then a wide curve (view, on the left, of the line just traversed), and another tunnel. — 115 M. *Dubravica* (488 ft.), a village in a desolate karst-like plateau. — Seven tunnels. 119 M. *Hrasno* (813 ft.). — 122 M. *Hutovo* (1017 ft.), with the ruins of a castle above the station. To the left below us lies the *Popovopolje*, a valley intersected in summer by the scanty *Trebinjčica*, but under water in winter and spring. — The line now makes a wide curve, descends to (129 M.) *Turković* (924 ft.), then reascends to (138 M.) *Ravno* (1046 ft.; the village lies to the right). — Tunnel. 142 M. *Zavala* (882 ft.), with a Greek convent. — Beyond (149 M.) *Poljice* (895 ft.) the valley gradually contracts. — 158 M. *Hum* (895 ft.).

A branch-line runs to the E. from *Hum* viâ (4½ M.) *Duži* (925 ft.) to (10½ M., in ¾ hr.) *Trebinje* (915 ft.; *Hgt. Naglič*, *Careva Ulica*, R. 2-3, D. 3 K., with garden; *Café Jubiläum*, in the same street; cab within the town 1 K.), a little town of about 5000 inhab. in the *Herzegovina*, picturesquely situated on the right bank of the *Trebinjčica*. On the surrounding

contains a powder-tower, a square clock-tower, and two mosques. In the new town, to the N., is the Kallay Park. The cigarette tobacco of Trebinje is noted. — About $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of the town (carr. in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 4 K. there and back) the *Arslan-Agid-Most*, a four-arched stone bridge dating from the Turkish rule, spans the Trebinjčica. The government station for fruit and vine cultivation at *Lastva* lies $5\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther to the E. — The *Orjen* (6217 ft.) may be ascended from Trebinje. We drive to the S.E. to the (2 hrs.) village of *Grab*, and thence proceed on horseback viâ the (3 hrs.) gendarmerie barracks at *Vrbanje*, to the (2 hrs.) saddle of the *Orjen* (5230 ft.; road to the summit under construction; view of the Adriatic Sea and of the mountains of Montenegro and Albania); descent in 5 hrs. to *Castelnuovo* (p. 309), or in 6 hrs. to *Risano* (p. 310). — Diligence from Trebinje in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (N.) viâ (16 M.) *Neu-Bilek*, a fortified military camp, to (17 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Bilek* (1562 ft.; pop. 2000).

The railway turns towards the S. 164 M. *Uskoplje* (1148 ft.; good inn behind the station). Branch-line viâ *Castelnuovo* to (48 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Zelenika* on the Bocche di Cattaro, see p. 309.

Beyond a tunnel the Adriatic Sea at Ragusa Vecchia (p. 308) comes into view on the left. We cross the Dalmatian frontier. 168 M. *Brgat* (968 ft.; the village lies below, farther on to the left). The railway descends rapidly in windings to the Ombla Valley, and traverses several tunnels. 171 M. *Šumet-Gionchetto* (577 ft.). The source of the Ombla is visible in the distance. — From (174 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rijeka-Ombla* (335 ft.) a footpath descends to the (20 min.) road. The Ombla flows far below. Tunnel.

177 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gravosa* (p. 305), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the N.W. (carr. in 20 min.) from the Domplatz in Ragusa (p. 306).

87. From Sarájevo to Goražda and Plevlje and back to Sarájevo viâ Priepolje and Višegrad.

6-7 Days. (Railway from Sarájevo to Goražda and Višegrad under construction.) For this most interesting mountain-tour (in the second half of which riding or walking is alone practicable) luggage should be packed in two boxes or bags of equal size and weight, suitable for transport on horseback. (The small military trunks used by the Austrian officers are well adapted for the purpose. They are 22-24 inches long and about 18 inches in height and in width.) The small mountain-horses go at a foot-pace only; they are very sure-footed, and should generally be left very much to themselves. Each night is spent at a military station, where lodging, food, a doctor, and a post-office are always to be found. The stage from Plevlje to Priboj (on which provisions should be carried) may be made on foot in about as little time as on horseback. — From Sarájevo to Plevlje (98 M.) a DILIGENCE ('Post'), starting daily, runs in 2 days (fare 25 K. 20 h.): 1st day to (53 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Goražda in 12 hrs., 2nd day to (44 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Plevlje in 11 hrs. Passports are examined at the Metalka Saddle. — From Priboj to (25 M.) Višegrad a diligence plies thrice a week in 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (4 K. 80 h.); from Višegrad to (26 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Rogatica daily in 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (7 K. 40 h.); and from Rogatica to (47 M.) Sarájevo daily in 11 hrs. (12 K. 80). — Private carriages are not advisable; the diligence has a military escort.

Sarájevo, see p. 430. The road leads through the ravine of the *Miljačka*, crosses the *Ziegen-Brücke* (p. 432), and ascends in several serpentine. — 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pale* (2930 ft.), a fortified barrack

to the top of the *Karoline Saddle* (3422 ft.), with its military station, and descends through beautiful beech-woods to the *Prača* or *Gabrovica Valley*. — 27 M. *Prača* (2270 ft.; inn and post office), a military post; near it, to the S.E., the ruin of *Pavlovac*.

The road crosses the *Prača* and mounts on the wooded slope of the *Poglej Brdo*, in forty-five windings (shorter footpath), to (39½ M.) *Ranjen Karaula* (3920 ft.; military station; inn), which affords a superb distant view of the mountains to the S., some of which belong to Montenegro (Dormitor range, p. 312). The road winds round the precipices of the *Sienokor* (walkers taking the short-cuts), and descends, in full view of the beautiful valley of the *Drina*, to —

54 M. *Goražda* (1132 ft.; *Olehla's Inn*, R. 2-4 K.; pop. 2000), on the left bank of the *Drina*, with a small bazaar. Good survey from the bridge, and from the Württemberg-Warte, 20 min. to the N.W.

FROM GORAŽDA TO FOČA, 20½ M., diligence in 3¼ hrs. (fare 5 K.). The road ascends the left bank of the *Drina*, through tobacco-plantations, 13½ M. *Ustikolina*, with a mosque of the 15th century. — 20½ M. *Foča* (*Gerstl's Inn*), a small town (3700 inhab.) at the junction of the *Cehotina* and the *Drina*, has a fortified camp. The *Aladža Djamia* ('painted mosque'; 1549) on the right bank of the *Cehotina* is worth a visit. Tasteful inlaid work in gold and silver. A bridle-path (ride of 8 hrs.) leads hence to *Čajnica* (see below).

The following excursion from *Foča* to *Gacko* is recommended (2 days; horse 3 K. per day; provisions should be brought). 1st day: viâ *Miršajci*, *Marinkovići*, *Kosman*, *Bastaći*, and through the *Sutjeska Gorge* to the (31 M.; ride of 10-11 hrs.) gendarmerie station of *Suha*, where the night is spent. 2nd day: over the *Cemerno Pass* (4360 ft.) to *Gacko* (p. 436).

A voyage on a RART (ca. 20 K.) down the *Drina* from *Goražda* to *Višegrad* (p. 439), in 4-6 hrs., is interesting. Apply to the posting-master.

The road ascends the *Drina* for a short distance, then mounts to the left to the *Kozara Saddle* (2333 ft.), and descends through a pretty valley to (66 M.) *Čajnica* (revision of passport by the military commandant), a pleasant little town of 1800 inhab., picturesquely situated in a broad basin, with a large Greek church and a fine mosque.

The road ascends through wood to the (73½ M.) *Metalka Saddle* (4085 ft.; military station; inn), the boundary between Bosnia and the Turkish province of *Lim*, which is temporarily occupied by the Austrians, and descends to (83 M.) *Boljanič*, another military post. To the left rise the bare slopes of the *Gradina Planina* (4387 ft.). The road then descends in long windings, through deep gorges, to —

98 M. *Plevlje* (2624 ft.; plain accommodation, but no food, at *Heimberger's*; good cuisine in the *Military Casino*, a little town with 6000 inhab. and a konak of the Turkish pasha. On the W. side of the town are the barracks of the Austrian garrison (the garden contains fragments from the Roman period); on the N. side is a Turkish camp. A visit should be paid to the (½ hr.) Greek *Monastery of*

vestments and Slavonic books are shown. At *Staro-Plevlje* ('Old Plevlje'), on the Veležnica brook, are the remains of a Roman town.

FROM PLEVLJE TO PRIEPOlje (18½ M., a ride of 7-8 hrs.).

The traveller should order horses from his inn to be in readiness at the Austrian post-office, one for riding, and a second for luggage (2-3 K. each). The attendant, who walks, expects a few cigarettes by way of gratuity. Provisions should be taken. Travellers usually join the Austrian horse-post, which starts at 4 or 5 a.m.

The track gradually ascends to the top of the *Mihailović Planina* (4521 ft.), from the W. margin of which we enjoy a superb view, with the mountains of Montenegro and the *Dormitor* (p. 312) in the distance. 8½ M. *Karaulu Jabuka* (4236 ft.), a lonely military post, where coffee may be procured. Then down to (3 hrs.) *Han Seljašnica* and through the valley of the *Lim* to (1 hr.) —

18½ M. *Priepolje* (1496 ft.; quarters at the military station or at *Miliž's*, poor; good cuisine at the *Cantine*; beer at *Giurgiu's*), a picturesque little town on the *Lim*, consisting of a long street. Horses (see above) should be at once engaged for the next day. We start at 4 or 5 a.m., in company of the post-patrol for *Priboj*.

FROM PRIEPOlje TO PRIBOJ (23 M.; a ride of 8-9 hrs.). The narrow bridle-path skirts the right bank of the *Lim*, which flows through a narrow and highly picturesque valley between lofty wooded mountains. A ride of 3 hrs. brings us to the *Bistrica Bridge* (Turkish café), where a post-patrol from *Priboj* relieves that from *Priepolje*. On an abrupt rock on the left bank stands the ruin of *Jerina Gradina*. Farther on we pass the military post of *Banja*. 23 M. *Priboj* (1293 ft.; pop. 963), a small town and an Austrian military station (accommodation). On the left bank of the *Lim* is the ruin of *Jagod*.

FROM PRIBOJ TO SARÁJEVO viâ Višegrad and Rogatica: diligence, see p. 438; carr. and pair in 10 hrs. (incl. rest of 2 hrs., 20-24 K.), a most attractive drive. We follow the right bank of the *Lim* to the (3 M.) *Uvac Bridge*, above the influx of the *Uvac* into the *Lim*, and then ascend to the (9½ M.) saddle of *Bjelo Brdo* (2726 ft.; Austrian military station; inn), commanding a superb panorama. Thence we descend through beautiful wooded valleys in about 3 hrs. to a Greek-Oriental church, where a picnic meal is usually taken. (Near it is the interesting ruin of *Dobrun*, once the largest castle in Bosnia.) The road next leads through the *Rzava Valley* to *Dobrun*, *Celikov* (where the river is crossed), and —

25 M. *Višegrad* (1128 ft.; *Schreiber's Inn*, R. 1¼-2 K.), a little town charmingly situated at the influx of the *Rzava* into the *Drina*, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge of eleven arches, built by the Vizier *Sokolovich* in 1571. On a steep rock above the town is the ruin of *Višegrad*, which has given its name to the town.

ascends in windings to the top of the (13 M.) *Semeć Planina* (4285 ft.; gendarmerie station; night-quarters), and descends thence through a hilly and wooded region, past *Han Pešurić*, to (26½ M.) *Rogatica* (1775 ft.; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*; pop. 2000), a small town on the *Rakitnica*, about 23 M. to the N. of *Goražda* (p. 438).

To *SARAJEVO* (47 M.; carr. in 14-16 hrs., 24-28 K.) the road ascends past *Kovanj* in about 3 hrs. to *Han Kapić* (3090 ft.), on the *Ivan Polje*, and crosses the lofty plain of *Glasinac* (numerous prehistoric tumuli) to the (19 M.) *Han pod Romanjom* (2848 ft.; fortified camp; inn). It then crosses the *Romanja Planina* (a table-land, used as a pasture) to the *Han na Romanji* and *Franz-Josefs-Karaula* (4534 ft.), the highest point on the route, then winds down to (31½ M.) *Mokro* (3350 ft.; Spitzer's Inn), a pleasantly situated little town, and descends the valley of the *Miljačka* to (47 M.) *Sarajevo*.

88. From (*Agram*) *Doberlin* viâ *Novi* to *Banjaluka* and viâ *Travnik* to *Sarajevo*.

MILITARY RAILWAY to *Banjaluka*, 6½ M., in 4¼ hrs.; fares 8 K. 80, 6 K. 60, 4 K. 40 h. From *Banjaluka* to *Jajce*, 45½ M., diligence daily in 7¾ hrs. (6 K.); carr. 2½-30 K. — From *Jajce* to *Lašva*, 58½ M., railway in 5½ hrs. (7 K. 52, 5 K. 64, 3 K. 76 h.); thence by rail in 2½ hrs. to *Sarajevo*.

Doberlin (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 397. The line follows the right bank of the *Una*. — 9 M. *Bosnisch-Novi* (391 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Hôtel Novi*; pop. 3500), the first Bosnian town, on the *Una*, above the influx of the *Sana*.

FROM *NOVI* TO *OGULIN*, a highly attractive excursion of 3 days by carriage, the nights being spent at *Krupa* and at the *Plitvica Lake* (carr. and pair from *Novi* to *Bihac*, 12-14 K.; from *Bihac* to *Ogulin*, 63½ M. in 12-13 hrs., 28-34 K.). A diligence also plies daily in 8½ hrs. from *Novi* to *Bihac* (6 K.). — The road leads through the pretty wooded valley of the *Una* viâ (14 M.) *Otoka*, beyond which are mills on the river, to (21 M.) *Krupa* (525 ft.), with its ruined castle, and then winds up the slope of the *Debeli Oklinjak* (to the left) to the *Drenova Pass* (1580 ft.), beyond which it descends, with a fine view of the *Plješevica* (5440 ft.), to (40 M.) *Bihac* (740 ft.; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*; pop. 6000), a district town on the *Una*. The *Fethija Mosque*, originally a Gothic church, was converted to its present use on the capture of the town by the Turks in 1592. The interesting ruin of *Sokolac* lies 4½ M. to the S.E. At *Ripač* is a prehistoric lake-dwelling. — From *Bihac* the road ascends in serpentine viâ *Zegar*, a military post, and, passing a monument to soldiers who fell in 1878 (behind us, the ruin of *Sokolac*, see above), to (3 M.) *Zavalje* (1385 ft.), the first Croatian village, with an abandoned frontier-post. We then skirt the E. verge of the plateau of *Plješevica* to the N.W. to (13½ M.) *Petrovo selo* (1210 ft.), and ascend in windings towards the S.W. to *Priboj* (2200 ft.). Here we diverge to the right from the road in order to visit the (25 M.) beautiful *Plitvica Lakes* (p. 398). Thence to *Ogulin*, see p. 397.

The train turns to the W. into the valley of the *Sana*. — 28½ M. *Prjedor* (440 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*),

A carriage-road (diligence thrice a week in 9½ hrs.; 8 K. 20 h.) ascends the valley of the *Sana*, viâ (18½ M.) *Sanskimost* and (30 M.) *Vrhpolje*, to (41½ M.) *Ključ* (925 ft.; *Weiler's Inn*), a small town picturesquely situated on the *Sana*, with a grand old castle. In 1493 the castle was taken by the Turks, and Tomashewitch, the last king of Bosnia, was captured and cruelly put to death at Jajce. Splendid view, particularly of the passage which the *Sana* has forced through the rocks below the town. *Ključ* was the scene of fierce conflicts in 1878, and was taken by storm on Sept. 7th.

We quit the *Sana* and follow the *Gomjenica* through the *Omarska Plain* to (39 M.) *Omarska*, and then cross the saddle of *Kukovica*, with the small station of *Ivanjska* (998 ft.), to —

68 M. **Banjaluka** (535 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Bosna*, 3 min. from the station, R. from 2½, D. 3 K., fair; *Märzl*), a district town with 15,000 inhab. (one-half Mohammedans), lies on the left bank of the *Vrbas*, in a broad valley enclosed by mountains. Numerous Turkish burying-grounds. The Ferhad-Pasha Mosque dates from the end of the 16th century. On the right bank of the *Vrbas*, 2 M. above the town, are remains of Roman baths. A visit may be paid to the German Trappist Monastery of *Maria Stern*, 4½ M. from the town.

To JAJCE, 45½ M. (diligence, p. 440), an attractive drive up the *Vrbas*. Pedestrians require 2 days, and should carry provisions. The road leads through a smiling district and crosses the *Vrbas* to (8½ M.) *Karanovac*, where it recrosses the river. It then traverses the wild and picturesque *Tjesno Gorge*, 1¾ M. in length, at the exit from which is the ruin of *Zvečaj-Grad*. Beyond the village of *Krupa* (inn), with the ruined castle of that name, we pass through a rocky gorge 5 M. in length and then enter the broad valley of *Aginoselo*. — 24 M. **Bočac** (*Inn*; halt of ¾ hr.) is commanded by a massive ruined castle. The next part of our route lies amidst grand mountain-scenery. We finally pass through two tunnels, cross an iron bridge, and reach —

45½ M. **Jajce** (1119 ft.; **Grand Hôtel*, belonging to government, R. 2 K. 60, omn. 60 h.; pop. 4000), an old town picturesquely situated on the left bank of the *Vrbas*, on the slope of the *Golub Planina*. High above the town rises the old fortress, the object of many contests, captured by the Turks in 1528. The old catacombs are interesting; they were probably originally a subterranean church, formed in a cave. (Permission to visit the castle and the keys of the catacombs obtained at the office of the district authorities; the attendant provides torches; fee 40 h. for each person.) The church of *San Luca* is now represented by its detached campanile. To the right in the nave of the *Franciscan Church* is the coffin of King Tomashewitch (see above), whose remains were re-discovered in 1888. — The superb **Waterfall of the Pliva*, which is precipitated from the *Lake of Jezero* (p. 442) in a leap of 100 ft. into the *Vrbas*, is not far from the *Grand Hôtel*, where directions may be obtained. A pavilion above the fall affords the best view:

Jezero (1420 ft.; Touristenhaus), on the beautiful *Lake of Jezero* (trout; cray-fish) is 1 hr.'s drive or 2½ hrs.' walk from Jajce (carriage 5, diligence 2 K.).

FROM JAJCE TO LAŠVA, 58½ M., railway in 5 hrs. The railway crosses the cataracts of the Pliva and ascends the picturesque valley of the Vrbas (two tunnels) viâ (8 M.) *Vijenac* (1295 ft.), a little town with an old castle, and (15 M.) *Babinoselo* to (21 M.) *Dônji-Vakuf* (1685 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Heller's Hotel*), a pleasant little town, with several tasteful mosques.

A BRANCH RAILWAY runs hence in ½ hr. to (7 M.) *Bugojno* (*Schwarzer Adler*), with its large Roman Catholic church. Diligence from Bugojno to Jablanica and railway thence to Mostar, see p. 434.

FROM BUGOJNO TO SPALATO. A diligence plies daily in 8 hrs. (10 K. 40 h.), running at first through wood, then across a Karst region, to (16 M.) *Lirno* (Kaiser von Oesterreich), a small town (3000 inhab.) picturesquely situated on the verge of the wide *Liransko Polje*. A diligence runs thence thrice a week in 7½ hrs. to *Sinj* (p. 297), whence there is a diligence daily to (4½ hrs.) *Spalato* (p. 297).

The railway now ascends the wooded valley of the *Jablan* to the N. to (25½ M.) *Olorci* (2035 ft.), and thence (rack-and-pinion line in places) to the N.E. to the pass (tunnel) of (30 M.) *Komar* (2460 ft.), whence it descends, skirting the *Lašva*, viâ *Goleš* and *Turbe*. — 39½ M. *Travnik* (1150 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Kaiser von Oesterreich*, R. 2 K; pop. 6300), an old town, rebuilt after repeated fires. Fine view from the castle, said to date from the time of Tvertko II. The bazaar is not unimportant. Until 1850 Travnik was the residence of the Bosnian viziers, whose mausoleum-like tombs are scattered throughout the town. About 4 hrs. to the N. is the high-lying alp of *Vlašić* (6295 ft.).

Beyond Travnik the railway continues to follow the broad valley of the *Lašva* (*Travansko Polje*) viâ (42 M.) *Dolac*, (46 M.) *Bjela*, 50 M.) *Vitez*, and (54 M.) *Busovača* to (58½ M.) *Lašva* (p. 430).

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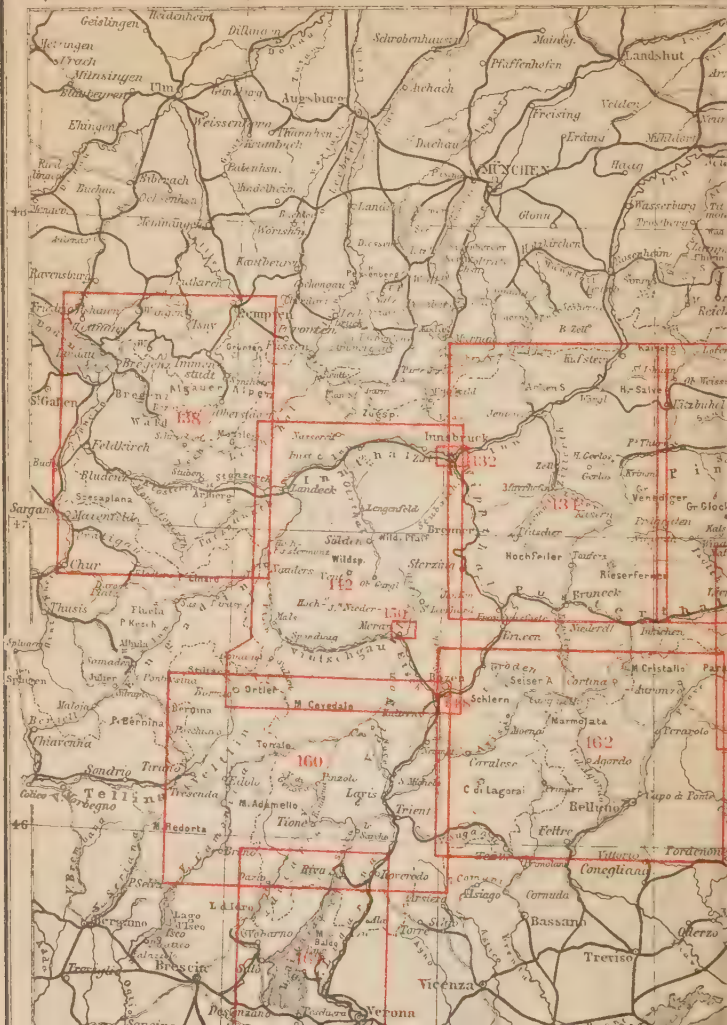
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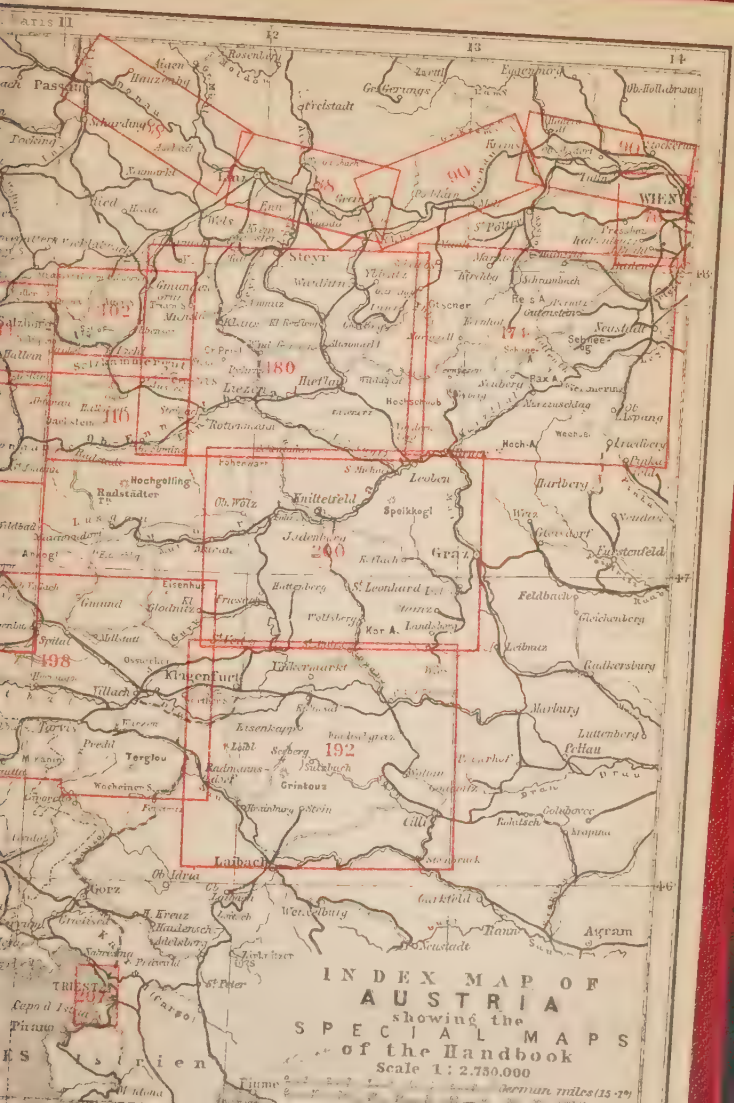
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